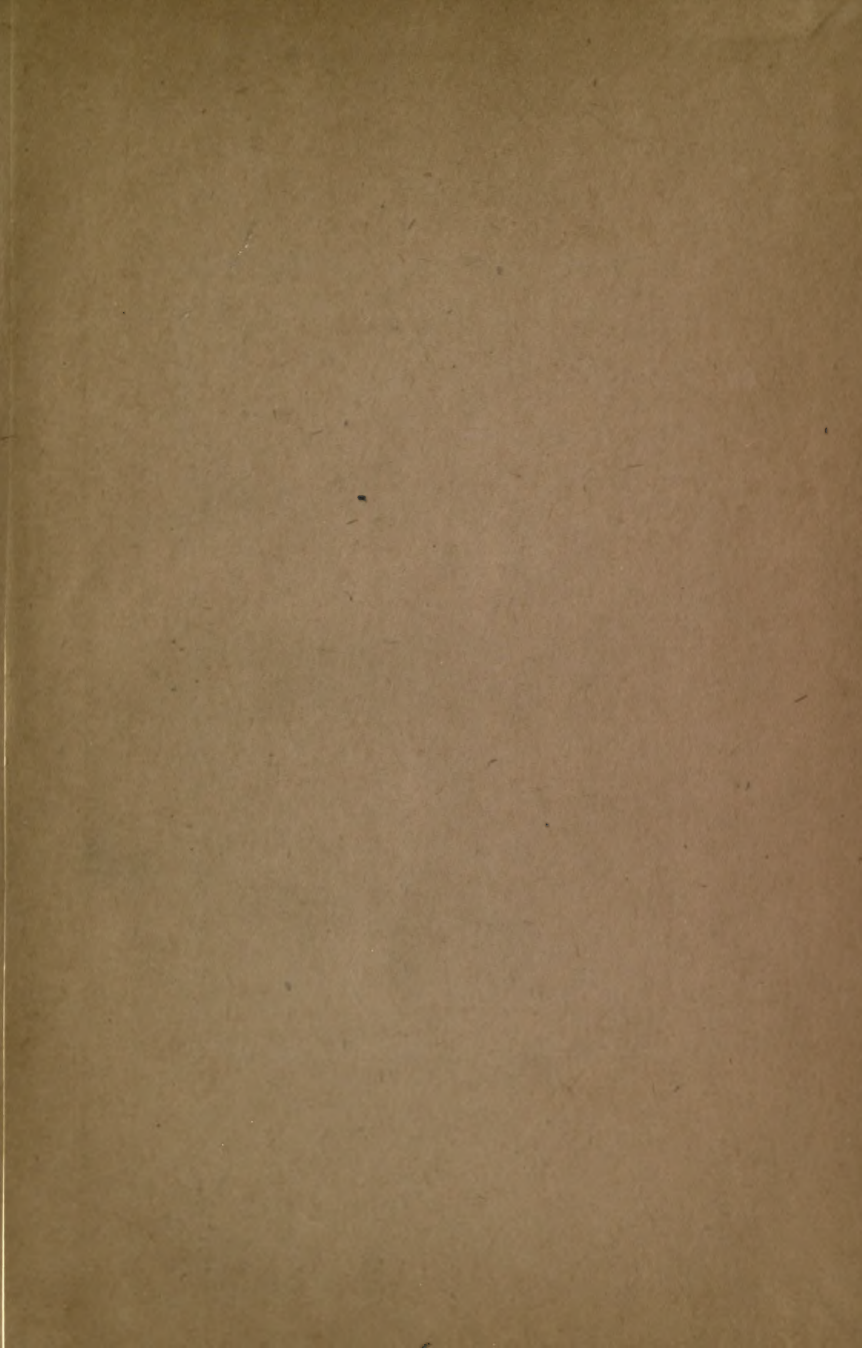


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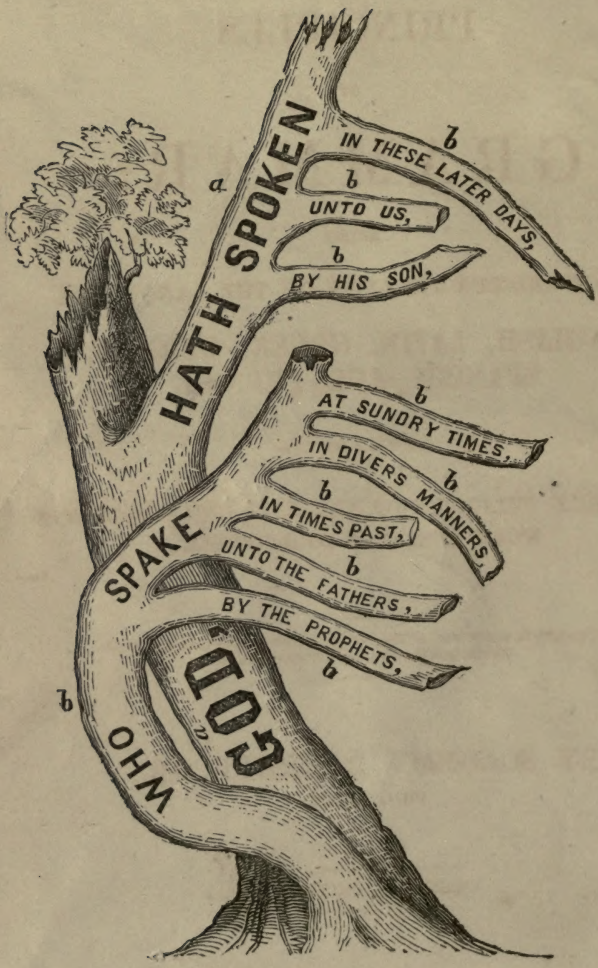


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JEROME MURRAY.





HATH SPOKEN

IN THESE LATER DAYS,  
UNTO US,  
BY HIS SON,

SPAKE

AT SUNDRY TIMES,  
IN DIVERS MANNERS,  
IN TIMES PAST,  
UNTO THE FATHERS,  
BY THE PROPHETS,

WHO  
GOD

THE  
PRINCIPLES  
OF  
GRAMMAR: S.

BEING  
A COMPENDIOUS TREATISE ON THE LANGUAGES,  
ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN,  
SPANISH, AND FRENCH.

FOUNDED ON THE  
IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLE OF THE RELATION WHICH ONE  
WORD SUSTAINS TO ANOTHER.

~~~~~  
He brought in a new way of arguing by induction, and that grounded  
on observation and experience.—BAKER.  
~~~~~

BY SOLOMON BARRETT, JR.,  
PHILOLOGIST.

REVISÉD EDITION.

CAMBRIDGE:  
METCALF AND COMPANY,  
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.  
1857.



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MAIN

TO THE  
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF ALBANY,  
MORE USEFUL IN THE  
DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE, THE CULTIVATION OF INTELLECT  
AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF MORALS,  
THAN ANY OTHER INSTITUTION,  
OF HUMAN ORIGIN,  
ANCIENT OR MODERN,  
THIS ESSAY,  
DESIGNED TO SIMPLIFY THE STUDY OF THE LANGUAGES,  
AND  
FACILITATE THEIR ACQUISITION,  
BY INTRODUCING A SYSTEM OF SELF-INSTRUCTION,  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,  
BY  
The Author.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

WHEN we inform the student of language, that "one word belongs to another," we have told him all that pertains to language; for a perfect knowledge of the English, Greek and Latin grammars consists entirely in the ability to give the words, in the respective languages, their proper relation to other words; and ascertain the part of speech, from that relation; therefore, we have, together with a table of relations, advanced a number of THESES, or PROPOSITIONS, which we maintain as fixed and immutable truths; taken entirely *from the Languages themselves*, the perusal of which will advertise the scholar of the course pursued throughout the work. Further comment is needless.

SOLOMON BARRETT JR.

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*This work is never sold in a book store*; as some gentlemen have a greater tact for, and interest in palming off on the community worthless old grammars, than of introducing improvements—in crying “*Great is DIANA of the EPHESIANS,*” *than in worshipping at the shrine of religion or reason.*



CONTENTS  
OF  
BARRETT'S GRAMMARS:

*Being a Treatise on the Languages, English, Latin and  
Greek: founded on the Analytic Plan.*

PART FIRST.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.

	Page.
1. The Ten Theses, applicable to all languages,	5
2. Division of the Subject, - - -	9
3. A Table, exhibiting the <i>twenty-one</i> relations by which every one of the eighty thousand words in English can be correctly parsed, - - -	10
4. Definition of the Parts of Speech, - - -	11
5. Exercises in Orthography, Syntax, Prosody, and Etymology, - - - -	12
6. A copperplate engraving, exemplifying the relation of the Parts of Speech and Parsing, - - -	18
7. Corresponding and Exiled Conjunctions, - - -	23
8. An Unbroken Sentence Fractured into its Logical Subject and Predicate; subsequently into the Parts of Speech, and punctuated, showing that the sentence is formed by the union of a being to its own existence or action: in other words, that the constituents of a sentence are a nomi- native (or being) represented as existing, acting, or being acted upon, and a verb, instead of being as the old grammarians tell us, <i>a collec- tion of words</i> , - - - -	25
9. Exercises in Parsing English Poetry, in which each word is correctly parsed, by referring it to the above mentioned table (paragraph 4), by	

CONTENTS.

3

	Page.
placing the corresponding figures after each word, - - - - -	27
10. A Full Explanation of the Parts of Speech, -	28
11. Conjugation of the Verb, AM, SUM, Eipi, in English, Latin, and Greek, - - - - -	48
12. Indeclinable Parts of Speech, presenting on the same page, and in the same line, the Adverb, the Preposition, and the Conjunction, in the three languages, and the case which each Preposition governs in the Latin and Greek, -	50
13. A Treatise on the Relation which one Phrase or Sentence bears to another, through the connecting influence of the Conjunction, the Pronoun, and the Preposition, and showing the student that without the use of one of these three Parts of Speech, no discourse could be continued beyond the utterance of a single sentence, -	54
14. Of the Sections of a Sentence, containing Definition and Division, embracing both the direct and circumflex course: Relation, both adjective and adverbial, with a full description of the sententisic, insententisic, plenary, inplenary, broken, unbroken, literal, and figurative, - - - - -	58
15. The Rules of English Syntax, - - - - -	63
16. The Analysis of one hundred and ten lines of Milton's Paradise Lost; also sixty lines from Pope's Essay on Man: every word in these one hundred and sixty lines of poetry, is parsed in full, by the abbreviations of the Parts of Speech and their accidents, on <i>ten pages</i> , as completely as it could be on <i>two hundred pages</i> , <i>parsed in the usual way</i> , - - - - -	66
17. Further Exercises not Parsed by the Abbreviations, for perfection of the student, containing Addison's Letter, Liberty and Slavery contrasted (in which the relation is pointed out by figures twenty-one in number, referring the student to the table of relations, (pp. 10), Webster's Reply to Haines, in the U. S. Senate, Benton's Speech on the Protest, in the U. S. Senate, Webster's Speech on the Protest, - - - - -	76

	Page
18. Prosody, embracing Punctuation and Poetical Feet, concluding with the Burial of Sir John Moore, who fell in the Battle of Corunna, in Spain, in the year 1808, - - -	82

---

## PART SECOND.

### PRINCIPLES OF THE ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE UPON THE ANALYTICAL PLAN OF ROOTS AND ADJUNCTS.

1. Introduction, showing that to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, the student must be able to separate the roots of all declinable words from their adjuncts; and further, that he must understand the use and import of the adjuncts, in giving to the noun, pronoun and adjective, declension, gender, number and case; as:
 

<i>Root. 1. f. acc. sing.</i>	<i>Root. 2. m. acc. sing.</i>
Pen -a -m.	De -u -m.

And conjugation, mood, tense, number and person to the verb; as:

<i>Root. 1.c. in. imp. 2.pl.</i>	<i>Prep. root. 1.c. sub. p. 2s</i>
Err -a -ba -tis.	Con -voc -av -eri -s.
Wander did ye.	Together called may'st have thou, - -
2. Brief View of the Parts of Speech, embracing division and definition, in which the relation is shown to be CORRELATIVE; that is, that words become Parts of Speech in consequence of their relation to a *noun*; and that the *noun* receives its case from its relation to *them*, - - - 87
3. Rules for the Construction of Cases, - - - 88
4. A Table, exhibiting the terminations of the five declensions of the Latin language, - - - 89
5. Declension of Nouns, with the signification of their Latin cases attached, - - - 90
6. Declension of the Latin Pronoun, - - - 91



7. Latin Verbs, showing the moods and tenses, person and number, as follows:

INDICATIVE.					
	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>
<i>Latin.</i>	—,	ba,	i	era,	b (i).
<i>English.</i>	—	did,	have,	had,	shall.

SUBJUNCTIVE.					
	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>
<i>Latin.</i>	e, a,	re,	eri,	isse,	eri.
<i>English.</i>	may,	might,	may have,	might have,	shall have.

PERSON AND NUMBER.						
	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>1st.</i>	<i>2d.</i>	<i>3d.</i>	<i>1st.</i>	<i>2d.</i>	<i>3d.</i>
<i>Latin.</i>	c, m, i,	s, (isti),	t;	mus, <sup>1</sup>	tis,	nt,
<i>English.</i>	I,	thou,	he;	we,	you,	they.

82

8. An original table on the conjugation of the Latin verb, by which all verbs in the Latin tongue can be correctly conjugated; and five hundred verbs, made irregular by the old system, are rendered perfectly regular in the formation of their conjugation, mood, tense, person and number by this system—it being shown that the conjugation of the Latin verb is not always known by the infinitive present; but by a conjugational letter immediately preceding any of the above tenses. The tense *-ba*, is always preceded by either,  $a^1$ ,  $e^2$ ,  $e^3$ , or  $ie^4$  to mark the respective conjugations to which it belongs. The perfect tense—*i*, is always preceded by  $av^1$ ,  $u^2$ ,  $—^3$ ,  $iv^4$ , to denote its conjugation; thus:

IMPERFECT.				PERFECT.			
Am	$-a^1$	-ba	-m, <i>1st conj.</i>	Am	$-av^1$	-i,	<i>1st conj.</i>
Mon	$-e^2$	-ba	-m, <i>2d conj.</i>	Dom	$-u^2$	-i,	<i>2d conj.</i>
Doc	$-e^3$	-ba	-m, <i>3d conj.</i>	Vert	$—^3$	-i,	<i>3d conj.</i>
Aud	$-ie^4$	-ba	-m, <i>4th conj.</i>	Aud	$iv^4$	-i,	<i>4th conj.</i>

94-5

9. Conjugation in full, of the Latin verb *Amo*, showing that in all cases, the root, conjugation,

*mood, tense, number, person and voice* of the verb are contained in the *verb itself*, thus.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>1 conj.</i>	<i>Ind. imp.</i>	<i>pl</i>	<i>act.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>1 conj</i>	<i>pass.</i>	<i>Inf. plu.</i>	<i>1. t</i>
Am	-a	-ba	mu	-s	Am	-a	-tus,	-era	-m
Love	—	did		we,	Loved	—	been	had	I
									97

10. A literal translation of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the fifth chapter of Matthew, with figures attached to the words to give them the English transposition, in which every word is *perfectly analyzed and parsed*, according to the plan of roots and adjuncts. Here the *primitive* meaning of the radicals are given instead of the dictionary definitions; as: adv, con, prep, root, root, 3, c, 3, plu. root, 1, f, ac, s. Ne -que ac -cen -d -u -nt Lucern -a -m. Not 4 and 1 to 6 fire 5 give 3 — they 2 a candle 7 — —. Transposed (by the figures placed after each word) it reads "And they give not fire to a candle." 100

11. The Radicals of verbs, containing one hundred of the miscalled irregular verbs; and showing that they can all be arranged in their respective conjugations, and be rendered perfectly regular, thereby causing no more hindrance in the student's progress. - - - - 102

12. The Rules of Syntax. - - - - 105

13. An Analysis of the first sixty lines of Virgil's *Æneid* disposed of in such a manner as to exhibit the root of each declinable word and all the suffixes and affixes required to give to the noun, adjective and pronoun, *declension, gender, number* and case; and to the verb, *voice, conjugation, mood, tense, person* and *number*; arranged in columns, as follows:

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Definition.</i>	<i>Syntax.</i>	<i>Etymology.</i>
			<i>N. G. D. A. V. A.</i>
Arm.	The arms,	cano ARM-a, 26* (2 n. p.)	a, orum, is, a, a, is.
Qu.	and,	arma QUE virum, 26	conjunction.
Vir.	the hero,	cano VIR-um, 26 (2 m.)	vir, i, o, um, vir, o.
Can.	I sing,	(ego) CAN-o, (1) arma, (3d.)	o, ere, cecini, euntum.
			o, is, it, imus, itis, unt.
			107

\* The figures placed after the words refer to the rule; those in parenthesis ( ) to page 142

	Page
14. Reading lessons; containing:	
1. 250 lines of Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> and <i>Georgics</i> , being a continuation of the above, - - -	121
2. Part of Cicero's first oration against Cataline, - - -	131
3. Crucifixion of Christ, - - - - -	138
4. Paul's charge to Timotheus, - - - - -	140
5. Lord's Prayer, - - - - -	141
6. Prayers of the Publican and Pharisee, - - -	141
15. An analytical Table, separating all the verbs occurring in the first sixty lines of Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , into their constituent parts according to the device of the table described in § 8, part 2, - - -	142

---

### PART THIRD.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

1. The Greek alphabet—Greek abbreviations; and exercises on the alphabet to facilitate the acquisition of the Greek letter, arranged thus: Agrippas de proston Paulon ephē. Ἀγρίππας δὲ πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον εἶπε. Agrippa then unto the Paul said. - - -	146
2. A Table of diphthongal sounds—with signs, accents, <i>notæ bene</i> , etc., - - - - -	147
3. Euphony: showing how one sound, or letter is substituted for another, in order to avoid harshness in pronunciation—Punctuation of the Greek language, - - - - -	148
4. Parts of Speech—Number—Case—Declension—Tables of Declension—Greek Pronouns, - - -	149
5. Verbs—their classifications, divisions, accidents, etc., etc., - - - - -	154
6. Conjugation—Euphonic changes in the Greek Verb—Euphony considered—Of the <i>Root</i> , the <i>Augment</i> , and the <i>Termination</i> . - - -	155
7. A condensed table of the Greek verb, showing its augments reduplications, moods, tenses, and	

the first person sing. of all the different tenses, together with the Euphonic changes, - - - 166

8. Conjugation in full of the verb ΤΥΠΤΩ, to STRIKE; giving all the inflections, moods, tenses, persons, numbers, accidents, changes, etc., occurring in verbs of the first conjugation, in the following manner:

Aug. red. root. tense. sing. dual. plural.

Pres. τυπτω — ω, εις, ει, εἶλον, εἶλον, ωμεν, &c.

Strike do I, thou, he, ye two they two, we, &c.

Imp. εἰ τυπτω — αν, ες, ες, εἶλον, εἶλον, ωμεν, &c.

Was striking I, thou, he, ye two, they two, we, &c.

Perf. τετέτυπτο [ ' ] α, ας, α, αἶλον, αἶλον, αμεν, &c.

Struck have I, thou, he, ye two, they two, we, &c. 163

9. Second conjugation, or verbs in MI, - - - 169

- 10 Greek Rules, - - - 170

11. Analysis entire, of ΜΑΤΘΑΙΟΥ, Κεφ. β'. In this the brief method of analyzation given in the Latin part (described under § 13, part 2,) is fully carried out in the Greek, thus bringing on the same page—yea in the same lime—a Testament, Lexicon, and a Grammar—supplanting the necessity of a teacher, and lessening the burden which the student must otherwise bear. The following is a specimen of the device:

Translation. Syntax. Etymology.

N. G. D. A. V.

The (v.1) T-οῦ Ἰησοῦ, ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸν, —

When γεννηθέντος δὲ conjunction. indeclinable.

Jesus γεννηθέντος Ἰησοῦ 2. m οὔς, οὔ, οὔ, οὔν, οὔ.

Being born. γεν-νη-θέντος Ἰησοῦ εἰς, ἐν ἰος, &c. 171

12. Translation from the Greek Testament of the first chapter of John, into the Latin and English languages, being an interlinear translation, showing the actual definition of each word without any transposition in their arrangement, in the following manner:

Ἐν, ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λογὸς, καὶ ὁ λογὸς &c.

In he beginning was the word, and the word &c.

In principio erat ille sermo, et sermo erat &c. 183



	Page.
13 Paul's defence before Agrippa, Acts XXVI, complete,	183
Ἀγρίππας δὲ πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον ἔφη· Ἐπετρέπεται.	
Agrippa then unto the Paul said; It is permitted.	
Agrippa tum Paulo dixit; Permittitur,	193
14. Dives and Lazarus—Luke XVI. 19–31, in Greek and English,	199
15. Matthew, XXIII, 34 — 39. Δία τοῦτο ἰδοῦ, &c.	202
16. Matthew, XIX, 27 — 30. Τότε ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Πέτρος.	204
17. St. Luke, XV. 1 — 7. Ἦσαν δὲ ἐγγιζόντες, &c.	205
18. St. Luke, XV. The Prodigal Son, complete;	
Εἶπε δὲ; Ἄνθρωπός τις εἶχεν δύο υἱούς, καὶ —	
He said and; A man certain had two sons, and —	
Ait autem; Homo quidam habebat duos filios, Et —	207
19. Romans, III. 21–26, Νυνὶ δὲ χωρὶς νόμου,	212
20. Romans V. 6, 12, 18, 21, Ἔτι γὰρ Χριστὸς,	214
21. Οὗτος γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον. John, <i>iii.</i> 16.	
<i>So for loved the God the world.</i>	
Ita enim delixit Deus mundum,	216
22. Extracts, containing some of the most important texts in the New Testament:	
1. <i>Mat. xi.</i> 28; <i>Heb. ix.</i> 27, 28; <i>Rom. vi.</i> 23.	217
2. <i>Rom. viii.</i> 6–8. Τὸ γὰρ φρόνημα.	218
3. <i>Rom. viii.</i> 38, 39. Πέπεισμαι γὰρ ὅτι.	218
4. <i>Rom. xiv.</i> 10–12; <i>Heb. ii.</i> 9, 10,	219
5. <i>Heb. ii.</i> 15; <i>Heb. ii.</i> 18,	220
6. <i>Heb. vii.</i> 26, 27; <i>Heb. x.</i> 3–7,	221
7. <i>Heb. x.</i> 10; <i>Heb. xi.</i> 24–26,	222
8. <i>Heb. xii.</i> 2, 12, 16–24,	223–224–225–226
9. <i>Rom. xv.</i> 1, 2; <i>Gal. iv.</i> 22–26, 29, 31,	226–227
10. <i>Gal. vi.</i> 2–5; <i>Ephesians v.</i> 14–21,	228–229
☞ All the above extracts and reading lessons, from 14 to 22, inclusive, are translated from the Greek into the English and Latin languages respectively, in the same manner as that described under §11.	
23. Matthew, chapter xiv., entire, translated from the Greek into the Latin, and can easily be translated into English from a previous knowledge of Greek and Latin words and modes of speech,	

	Page.
gained by a thorough perusal of the preceding chapters and passages; and a reference to the common English Testament for such parts as appear difficult or obscure. - - - - -	230
24 Matthew, chapter xxiv., in Greek and Latin, arranged same as chapter xiv.—containing fifty-one verses. - - - - -	233
25 Analytical Table, separating all the verbs occurring in the analysis of ΜΑΤΘΑΙΟΥ, κεφ. β', into their constituent parts according to the plan of the table of the verb (§7.) pp. 160; being the same plan of a table adapted to Greek as that of the Latin, described under § 15, part 2, of which the following is an example:	
<i>Prep. aug. root. ind. imp. 3, pl. Prep. Root. 1 Fut. 3 s.</i>	
1. -παρ -ε -γεν -όντο.      12. -εξ -ελυσε -ται.	
Around did come they      Out come shall who	
<i>Root. 3. s. ind. imp. v. app.      Root. 1 Fut. 3. s</i>	
2. ἐστ -ι -ν      13. ποιμαν -εῖ.	
Is he      Protect shall who	
Thus giving the <i>literal meaning</i> of each part of the <i>analyzed verb</i> ; and the <i>grammatical signification</i> of its <i>various constituents</i> , on a plan ENTIRELY NEW and ORIGINAL. - - - - -	238
26. The Numerals in the Greek, Latin and English, from <i>one to three hundred</i> . - - - - -	240



## OPINION OF THE PRESS.

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### *From the Albany Academy.*

The system adopted by Mr. Barrett, for teaching the principles of Grammar, is, in our opinion, well calculated to promote an acquaintance with that important branch of education.

T. ROMEYN BECK, A. M., M. D.,

Secretary of the Regents of the State of New York.

P. BULLIONS, D. D., Prof. Lang. Albany Academy.

S. CENTER, A. M., Prin. Albany Classical School.

A. CRITTENTON, A. M., Prin. Brooklyn Fem. Acad.

### *Extract from a Report of the Committee on Literature of the Legislature of the State of New York.*

The undersigned, having examined Mr. Barrett's system of grammar, are of opinion that it is an improvement upon all methods heretofore adopted, and well calculated to facilitate the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the languages on which it treats. We have also had the advantage of attending a public examination of his pupils, who had been instructed upon this plan. Their very creditable performances afforded the most gratifying and conclusive evidences, not only of the excellence of Mr. Barrett's theory, but of its eminence and unrivalled success in practice.

LUTHER BRADISH,  
C. H. CARROLL,  
PETER GANSEVOORT,  
D. H. BISSELL,  
HENRY F. JONES.

The following letter from A. B. Johnson, Esq., the distinguished *Philosopher, Statesman, Financier*, and *PHILOLOGIST* will be read with interest:

*Utica, July 8th, 1845.*

Mr. SOLOMON BARRETT, Jr.

Dear Sir—I have perhaps too cursorily examined your grammar, which you have recently published; but by the aid of your personal observations, I deem the book a valuable means of communicating not simply the etymological character of words according to their ordinary use, but the far higher knowledge of the etymological character which words acquire accidentally, by the manner in which they happen to be employed in a sentence. *I deem your book further useful as a means of teaching the rules of syntax not simply as arbitrary laws*

but as showing the principles on which the laws are founded, and thereby enabling a reader to understand sentences that otherwise, by their being elliptical or involved, would be unintelligible. I have no doubt, however, that before any person can employ your grammar to advantage, either in the instruction of himself or others, he must understand it in the way that you too, understand it; and this will require some little study and reflection. Indeed, I esteem your book much in the same way as I esteem a useful tool or instrument, a knowledge of the mode of using it is indispensable to its utility. With this knowledge acquired, I believe it will communicate more of the philosophy of grammar than any other book that has fallen under my observation.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,  
A. B. JOHNSON

“BARRETT'S GRAMMAR. The Principles of Grammar, being a compendious treatise on the languages, English, Latin and Greek, founded on the immutable principles of the relation which one word sustains to another. By SOLOMON BARRETT, Jr. Philologist. Albany, 1849.”

*Indiscriminate puffing has become such a matter of course, that an assurance of perfect earnestness may not always command belief.* Nevertheless, in the remarks which we make concerning the work of which the above is the title, we claim the credit of entire candor. Having spent a large fraction of life in poring over lexicons, grammars, and other articles of etymological compost for fostering the growth of mind, we may assume to understand, to some extent, the merit of this class of works. All grammars have been constructed on false principles, or rather without reference to principle. Grammarians seem to have forgotten the evident fact, that language was a perfect thing antecedent to book-making,—which “having no law,” was “a law unto itself,” and as effective a medium of thought in the days of Noah, as in the hands of a Gesenius, a Buttman, or a Bullion. Their office was to explain, not make language—not to dig artificial channels, but to survey that which mind hath worn, during centuries, for its own utterance. Mr. Barrett seems to have perceived this and adopts a different course. Under his guidance the pupil forms his own grammar—*having no rules except those which the immutable and well-defined relations of words and the universal laws of all language impose upon him.* His system is simplicity itself, and we are certain that it will save to all who use it, (as it might have done for us, had it appeared a few years sooner) months of time which must otherwise be wasted in most irksome drudgery to no purpose.

Mr. Barrett's method of analyzing the Greek and Latin verbs, is of the highest value. With Thiersch's Tables and this work before him, a student must be stolid indeed, who can not master the Greek in a few months. This is no “Language without a Master” running wild among harmless children,—in short, no humbug: but a thing which we never expected to see—a new grammar which we could in conscience commend.

BENJAMIN J. TENNY, A. M.,  
of the University of Vermont.



*From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

After a careful examination of this work, we are inclined to give it our hearty approval, from the honest convictions that, on many accounts, it stands unrivalled among philological works. Mr. Barrett seems to have been eminently successful in his attempts to clear the science, of which for many years he has been a professor, of its mysteries, by introducing a perfectly new plan, which exceeds anything of the kind heretofore published. This system introduces the student at once to the language about to be studied, and, instead of requiring the scholar to commit scores of pages of definitions and rules, to serve a regular apprenticeship in the pedagogical tread mill, and to turn the crank of that grating machine as discordant as an old version of David's Psalms, in broad Scotch, at eight or ten dollars per quarter, gives him the ability to become his own teacher, by presenting on the same page a *Vergil*, a *Dictionary* and a *Grammar*; thus enabling him to deduce all his rules and definitions, from a practical analysis, not to be forgotten like rules and notæ benes, acquired without a knowledge of their practical application, but *which time itself shall never afterwards be able to efface from the tablet of the memory.*

No industrious young person, of mature age, claiming to be an American citizen, who may wish to educate himself, instead of leaning against the *inner walls of a college*, should be without the work, as we are satisfied that it will save three years of useless labor in acquiring these elementary principles of language.

*From the Lansingburgh Democrat.*

BARRETT'S NEW GRAMMAR. We have just had laid upon our table a new work entitled "The Principles of Grammar, being a Compendious Treatise on the languages, English, Latin and Greek," by Solomon Barrett, Jr.

This Grammar is written upon an altogether new principle of analysis, by which any word of the Greek or Latin languages may be separated into regular analytical divisions, and by the addition of the proper prefix and terminative, be made to assume any part of speech required. This system of analysis is founded upon certain unvariable relations between the different parts of speech, and which are an unmistakable guide to accuracy. We have been able to give this work but a cursory examination; but we must say that it is the most perfect system of grammatical analysis with which we are acquainted, and we can most cordially recommend it to the perusal of those engaged in philological pursuits.

*From the Troy Budget.*

BARRETT'S GRAMMAR. Being a compendious treatise on the Languages, English, Latin and Greek, on constructive principles, formed on the immutable relation which one word holds to another. p. 240.

This is a neatly executed work, printed on good paper and well bound, containing a complete analysis of the different languages, on which it treats, portrayed by the masterly hand of an

author who has personally instructed more than twenty thousand students, and devoted a life-time to the study of the languages. The subject is treated in a happy and laconic method, adapted to the capacity of a child, and at the same time worthy the attention of the man of science, the statesman, and the philosopher, and forming on the whole, a more useful manual *for the use of young persons desirous of reviewing their early studies, than any other work we have ever seen.* No young man should be without it.

The undersigned, having examined Mr. Barrett's new system of Grammar, and become acquainted with his method of teaching language, highly approve of the same: being fully convinced, that the **ONLY CORRECT METHOD** of teaching the grammar of a language is, from the language itself, and the most efficient method of fixing the etymology and syntax of any language on the mind, is, to deduce the definitions and rules from the actual relation which one word has to another.

Mr. Barrett's grammar, founded on constructive principles and without departure from standard authors, (except in a few cases, which are evidently for the better,) *teaches the student the whole science by induction, and reduces the labor "of several years to a few short and easy lessons."* In short, we would recommend Mr. Barrett and his grammar to the favorable notice of the public as well qualified to give instruction in the science of which he is a professor.

**JOHN FULLONTON,**

Professor of Languages and teacher of the

College Class Whitestown Seminary.

**D. S. HEFFRON,** Principal Whitestown Seminary.

**A. HACKLEY,** Esq., Recorder of the city of Utica.

We, the undersigned, students in the Whitestown Seminary, having attended a course of lectures under the tuition of Mr. Barrett, say that we highly approve of his new work on the constructive principles of language, as also his method of instruction, and would highly recommend both to the public, as the most efficient, expeditious, and useful method of teaching language with which we are acquainted. His method is purely inductive, and is wonderfully calculated to fix the principles of syntax and Etymology, indelibly on the memory and render one sentence as easily parsed and corrected as another. We have most of us spent years in studying the rules of grammar from the works of the most popular writers on Philology, and can attest and certify that we have acquired a more correct knowledge of Syntax, Etymology and Prosody in ten lessons with Mr. Barrett, than we have previously attained. In conclusion we would say whoever may attend his lectures or use his work, in

order to acquire a thorough knowledge of grammar, will not be disappointed.

B. F. JOHNSON, Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y.  
 H. B. BROWN, West Winfield, N. Y.  
 D. R. JOSLIN, Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y.  
 ALFRED WOOD, West Winfield, N. Y.  
 STEPHEN ADAMS, Unadilla Forks, N. Y.  
 JOHN G. HULL, Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt.  
 WATSON WALKER, West Winfield, N. Y.  
 ELISHA P. LADD, New Hartford, N. Y.  
 CHAUNCEY DEFENDORF, Canajoharie, N. Y.  
 G. C. FISH, Marcy, Oneida Co., N. Y.  
 W. WENDELL, Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y.  
 HARVEY CRONK, Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y.  
 R. A. JONES, Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y.  
 DELOS SEEGER, Canajoharie, N. Y.  
 JOSEPH H. RICHARDSON, Marcy, N. Y.  
 STEPHEN A. CRONK, Boonville, N. Y.

*From Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.*

This certifies that we highly approve of Mr. Barrett's plan of teaching the principles of language, and after a rigid examination, consider him admirably well qualified to teach those principles with success. Our own observation and experience as instructors, have convinced us, that philological grammar is little understood, and poorly taught in our primary schools. Nearly all the young men who come to this institution, have committed the grammar by rote, but understood nothing about the principles of the language: Mr. Barrett's method of instruction is well calculated to correct this evil.

We are pleased with another part of his plan of instruction. He not only communicates a knowledge of the elements of the language, but endeavors, also, to convey some idea of its beauty and harmony. The English is really an elegant and harmonious tongue, but by an entire neglect of its prosody and poetry, it is, in the mouths of the great mass of population, a rough, uncouth jargon.

Mr. Barrett's book is the first of the kind which we have met with; its design seems to be a uniform and logical system of instruction in exercises; as such we highly recommend it to parents and teachers.

J. P. CUSHING, President,  
 PETER McVICKAR, Prof. of Math.  
 H. A. GARLAND, Prof. Ling. Græce.  
 JOHN BURWELL, Prof. of Nat. Phil.

I concur in opinion with the faculty of Hampden Sidney, that Mr. Barrett is well qualified to teach the principles of grammar and that his method is good.

JOHN H. RICE, D. D., President,  
 of the Virginia and N. Carolina Union Theological Seminary.

I have seen the system adopted by Mr. Barrett for teaching the principles of English grammar, and have conversed with him on the subject. I am fully satisfied of the utility of his plan and think its introduction into our schools would greatly facilitate the study of grammar, and tend to improve the scholar in elegant and correct composition.

JOHN V. N. YATES,

Late Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of N. Y.

*From the Rahway (N. J.) Register.*

We have received from the author a most capital work entitled "Barrett's English, Latin and Greek Grammars." Mr. Barrett presented us with his work at the close of an interesting *grammatical talk* we had with him which lasted above an hour. We had not conversed with him five minutes, however, before we found that he had fully "bottomed the subject" of grammar—and we must, here, in candor state that we have not yet met with any individual (and we have met with *adepts* in our time) who so thoroughly comprehended (at least in our view) the subject of grammar as does Mr. B. He is, indeed, a perfect grammatical enthusiast and will convey more sound philological information in an hour than most others can do in a year. His conversation and his book are "one and the same." He has the whole philosophy of the subject at his fingers' ends—and to those about commencing the study of grammar we would say by all means possess yourself of Barrett's book, with (if possible) a word of grammatical counsel from the author. We shall recur to the subject again.

*From the Utica Democrat.*

BARRETT'S GRAMMAR. This is a book of some two hundred and forty pages, designed to simplify the study of the English, Latin and Greek languages. It is said to have met the approbation of a vast number of classical scholars, and to be worthy the attention of the public. The author has paid great attention to these departments of education, and his suggestions are, therefore, entitled to consideration. The book is handsomely printed and bound.

*From the Utica Gazette.*

The author has compressed into some two hundred and forty pages all the *essentials* of grammar, dictionary and reading book, for acquiring a knowledge of the English, Greek and Latin languages. At least so the preface says, and so we should judge as far as we have ability to determine. It is particularly valuable to those who may desire to burnish up their early classical acquirements, avoiding by its novelty the danger of nauseating, by the revival of recollections of school hours and dog eared text



books. It is a model of brevity, *densis et brevis*, an unsurpassable illustration of the *multum in parvo*.

The difficulties usually attending the study of language, which tire and disgust so many, are to be ascribed far more to the improper mode of teaching than to any thing intrinsic; but it pursued in the manner laid down in Professor Barrett's work, it becomes extremely simple, easy, and perfectly intelligible. If teachers will burn their grammars, and permit their students to study language, we think some progress will be made.

We have long regarded the method usually pursued in introducing students to the reading of "the dead languages," as extremely injudicious and unphilosophical. More time is wasted in studying the "grammar" than is necessary to make the student well acquainted with the *language*—sufficiently so, that he shall be able to form a grammar for himself. Besides, the methods adopted for the formation of the Latin and Greek *verbs* are needlessly cumbrous, and in *some* respects, radically erroneous. The student is taught rules which are *false*, and by following which he is plunged into darkness and confusion. *Etymological analysis is not studied with perspicuity, and the scholar knows about as much of the real nature and force of words when he leaves college, as when he enters it.*

Rev. C. P. GROSVENOR, A. M., of Dartmouth College.

New York, May 24th, 1849.

Mr. S. BARRETT, Jr.,

Dear Sir—Having devoted some of my leisure moments to the perusal of the work on language which you have recently published, I feel an honest assurance in giving it my hearty approval. Your original tables of the Greek and Latin verbs I consider as leading features in your excellent work; and I have no hesitation in believing that every teacher and classical student will admire the plan you have adopted to render the complex forms of Latin and Greek, plain, simple and comprehensive.

I would also advert to your method of giving to each word in a sentence, a *connection* or *syntax* to another word in the *same sentence*, as commencing to teach grammar at the *right point*.

In conclusion, I feel confident in the assertion that *no grammar can be made that will, in point of principle, supersede the one of which I now speak—because it corresponds so accurately, not only with obvious reason and plain common sense, but also with the very nature and structure of those languages of which it is a most perfect exposition, and counterpart—until that structure itself shall be changed, which is, in regard to the Greek and Latin languages, a matter of impossibility.*

E. G. WHEELER, M. D.

*From the Albany Knickerbocker.*

TELEGRAPHIC EDUCATION. It has been sagely considered by some of our modern philosophers that one's ideas are composed of something analogous to the electric fluid; and that the months and years of time and study formerly appropriated to education, were so appropriated on the same principle that the foot pad or donkey was considered once the most expeditious means of forwarding correspondence. Since, however, we have found the means of sending news round all creation before 'Time shoulders his scythe of a morning, the school boy becomes impatient of the years of educational drilling required heretofore to give him an ordinary education. The old plan of putting pupils into the ocean at first to scour the coast in search of the mouth of rivers, and then compelling them to paddle up stream against the current and rapids till they find the source, is about considered as commencing at the wrong end. Some years ago a Yankee came among our Dutch population, offering to teach the English grammar in a month's time to any person of common sense, so that they could read and write correctly; a class was formed and after going through the course seemed satisfied that the teacher had done all that he promised. Yesterday this gent presented himself again in town after an absence of ten years, *with a large blank book bound in red morocco*, containing apparently several thousand subscribers' names to a grammar he has just published, which, he says, will enable one to learn the languages so as to read them understandingly, and write them correctly in a short time. We were among the faithless, and turned to his subscription book to see what scholars had countenanced him by their subscription, when we found the presidents and about all of the professors of Union and Hamilton Colleges, besides a large number of others, whose literary reputation have made their names familiar to us, had subscribed for his book.

Among these were William H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Hamilton Fish, Luther Bradish, John A. Dix, Gideon Hawley, A. C. Flagg, T. Romeyn Beck, Peter Bullions, Alonzo Crittenton, Robert Murray of Queens county, Kingston, John Van Buren, Silas Wright, Jr., J. V. L. Pruyn, and others, including *nearly all the regents of the University of the State of New York*, and more than *five hundred graduates* from the colleges.

A few general principles, said Mr. Barrett, the gentleman spoken of, will show you how to analyse any language and understand it; there are not so many different words in a language as people imagine, but the different terminations and combinations convey the different meanings. Take, for instance, the word *convocaveris*, said he, and separate it into its different parts—*con-voc-av-eri-s*, *con* is a preposition and means *together*, *roc* is the root of the word and means *called*, *av* merely denotes the

first conjugation, *eri* means *mayst have*, and *s* signifies *thou*. I now translate, commencing where you left off, and you find it reads, *thou mayst have called together*. Now you have the word analysed, and understand its parts, which will make a multitude of other words by different combinations and terminations, and each of those words you can understand by knowing the rules by which they are composed, and the meaning of their parts.

After this brief explanation, we were satisfied that Mr. Barrett's system of teaching language is the only one extant, calculated to free the student from an adverse current and an eternal quarantine; and waft him onward with a gentle tide to the desired haven of the most consummate knowledge of grammatical erudition.

BARRETT'S GRAMMAR. I would take pleasure in adding my name, as a teacher, in recommendation of this work, were it not that it had already received the sanction of many men of influence and learning. The author of these "PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR," has, evidently, investigated thoroughly the philosophy of language, and his work, as it respects the English and Latin, is the first departure from that stereotyped code of arbitrary rules which has constituted the dry text in our schools and colleges; and which has been but a poor blind guide in introducing the pupils to the laws of these dialects. What the German philologists have accomplished for the Greek, Mr. Barrett has effected for the Latin and English; namely, to define the *principles* which underlie them, and with these to construct a philosophical arrangement which shall be true to the facts involved in their origin and growth, and to the laws of thought. He would teach the pupil to prosecute his study of a language as a naturalist would an examination of the functions of an organized being—a plant, or an animal. That, as in a tree, the root, the branch, or the fruit can sustain no separate existence nor answer a purpose, except as united, the one to the other, in the unity of the general life of the tree; so the noun, the verb, the adjective, &c., can have no separate existence or import, save as united by syntax into an expression of any particular idea; and which relation gives to each word its name and use. From the diction "*one word belongs to another*" as his point of departure, he proceeds to exhibit the relations, and *all* the relations which can be obtained among the parts of speech, the limits of the modification of nouns, and of verbs, in conforming to the conditions of number, person, gender and case, &c.; that a word is never a noun or other part of speech in virtue of its separate *technical* meaning; but by having the syntax of such part of speech, and from the fact of its occupying a certain position in the organic abode of a sentence.

ABNER BENEDICT, A. M.,

Late Principal of Essex Co. Academy Vt.

We, the undersigned having examined some of the students taught by Prof. Barrett, say that they would not only bear an examination for common school teachers in any part of the state, but what is more, they would bear an examination in Grammar in any college in the United States.

JOHN F. McGERRY,

President of Emmetsburgh College.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK,

Ex-Regent of the University of the State of New York.

Joseph Lancaster was the first, if I mistake not, who simplified our common system of grammar, and rendered it more easy and comprehensive to our youth, at the commencement of their studies, but it more especially belonged to yourself, to lift the veil of obscurity from the old philology of the schools, and establish a new system, which for utility in application, and facility in acquisition, stands unequalled in the annals of elementary literature.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOTT

Barrett's new Series of Grammars, to which so many of our most illustrious, and highly esteemed Citizens have added their names in testimony of approval, has been entirely revised and corrected, is printed on paper of the best quality, bound in a superior style, and is one of the prettiest books, now for sale in the U. S.

It is delivered to *Subscribers, only*, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per copy, payable ON DELIVERY.



## THESES.

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1. THE ETYMOLOGY of a word depends entirely on its SYNTAX, or relation to another word; hence a word that has no SYNTAX can have no ETYMOLOGY: *i. e.*, before any word becomes a part (of speech) of a sentence, it must be incorporated into that sentence of which it is a part.

2. The CASE of nouns and pronouns is that RELATION or position which they have to *another word*; therefore, a word having *no relation* to any other word, is in *no case* or *position* whatever; as, nominative, MAN; possessive, MAN'S; objective, MAN. Now, the word *man*, as arranged above, is in *no case*, neither is it a "*part of speech.*"

3. In translating from one language to another, the (*Syntax*) RELATION and (*Etymology*) PART OF SPEECH, *remain unchanged.*

4. That the ROOT of a word will continue to have the same meaning in all languages into which it may be incorporated, as it had in the original: as, TEST (is,) a witness; FER (o,) bring; (at) TEST; TESTI (mony); TESTI (fy); (re) FER; (pre) FER; (de) FER, &c.

5. The Ancients wrote their language to be read from the *right hand to the left*, and *without spaces between their words*; consequently, all Greek and Latin verbs are compounds, and are to be read from the right to the left; after having reduced them to their simple elements, by separating mentally or by spaces, the root, conjugation, mood and tense, number and persons. Splen-d-e-a-t is not a single word, to be read from left to right—LIGHT—GIVE—MAY—IT; but this word contains five distinct parts, beginning at the right. The first is the person and number, (1, t,) *it* (2, a,) *may* (3, e, 2d conj.) (4, d, root, d[o,]) *give* (5, splen,) *light*.

<i>Etym.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>2 c.</i>	<i>Sub. pr.</i>	<i>3 s.</i>	<i>Prep.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Inf. pr</i>
<i>Verb.</i>	Splen	- d - e - a - t,					Trans - i - re.	
<i>Deff.</i>	light	give		may	it,		over	go to.

NOTE.—The man of letters will see, at a glance, the soundness of the position here taken, and that since the languages were confounded at the tower of Babel, (or babble,) no method could be more effectual in perpetuating ignorance, than the common method of translating verbs, from the left hand to the right.

6. Declinable words in the languages of antiquity, consist, generally, of one root and of several terminations:—VID-*e-o*—in this word, VID is the root, and means *see*; *e*, second conjugation, and, as we have not, in English, four conjugations, it can not be translated; and *o* denotes *indicative mood, present tense, first person singular, I see*. AM-*av-isse-m*—AM, root, *av*, first conjugation, *isse*, subjunctive pluperfect, *m*, first person singular: (m) *I (isse)*

*mighu have (av)\* (am) loved, [Ama.]* DE-*u-m*—DE, root, and means *God*; *u* denotes that the root *de* is of the *second declension, masculine gender*, and *m* marks the *accusative singular* in all declensions, except the *third declension neuter*.

7. A word never becomes a noun or any other part of speech by being used *technically*, or independent of its meaning; but by having the *syntax* of a noun (or other part of speech), as JOHN *is a scholar*: *is* is a verb, THEM *is a pronoun*, in which *John, is* and *them* become *nouns* by having the *syntax* of nouns.

8. Detached words, as arranged in the columns of spelling books and lexicons, are *no parts (of speech or) of a sentence*, until they are actually used in a sentence.

9. Every word, before it becomes a part of speech or sentence, and before it can be parsed, must be connected to not more than two, nor less than one other word, called the *single* and *double* relation.

NOTE.—The interjection being a virtual sentence, has no relation, except with the vocative or case independent.

10. A participle, before it can become a part of speech, must hold either a *single* or *double* relation to some other word; and the moment this relation is given to it, the participle vanishes, and the word becomes either an *adjective* or *verb*; thus:

Mr. Wright, *respected* by the people, was elected.

\* Not translated, being the conjugation.

This word *respected*, is capable of receiving *two* constructions, as *respected* Wright, an *adjective*; Wright, *who was respected*, a *passive verb*. Every one can see that this word can only be called a *participle* while it remains in its unconnected or *no-part-of-speech* state; therefore *there is no such part of speech as a participle*—for the (syntax) *relation* or *connection* of these words, *by which alone a word becomes a part of speech*, will immediately give them *all* the etymology of either the verb or adjective.



## GRAMMAR.

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GRAMMAR, derived from Γραμματεὺς, (*Grammateus*), a *writer*, in its most comprehensive sense, signifies the capacity or ability to write a language in such a manner as will give to each word and phrase in the sentence, that constructive relation to the other words in the *same sentence*, which the universal consent of all men using the same language, has assigned to them; but, in a more *confined* and *technical* sense,

Grammar is that science which presents the *constructive* principles of the language or languages of which it treats: *con*, together, *struere*, to build; therefore, a work which purports to be a "Treatise on Grammar," ought, rather to *point out clearly* THIS CONSTRUCTIVE RELATION, which exists among the words in a sentence, and by virtue of which they become parts of speech, than to be a *mere transcript* of *definitions* and *rules* from the *grammars of antiquity!* which are of but little use in guiding the student in the *structure* of his sentences, or in "writing and speaking the language with propriety." And here let the student be admonished, that *no person* has ever yet been able to either *speak* or *write* correctly, who was ignorant of the *actual* relation or *natural dependence* which is found to exist between the words and members of a sentence, and which it is the peculiar province of the grammarian to make *clear* and *plain*.

Language (derived from *Lingua*, the *tongue*), is the faculty of communicating our thoughts to each other, by *pronouncing* or *writing* certain *words*, which the universal consent of mankind has agreed should stand for a fixed and definite idea. Grammar is naturally divided into four parts:

ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

LETTERS. WORDS, SENTENCES. ACCENT.

NOTE.— We shall here omit the Orthography of the English and Latin, and insert the Greek Orthography in its proper place, when we come to speak of that language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of expressing words by their appropriate letters.

SYNTAX is that natural dependence which one word has to another word or words in the sentence, from which it derives its etymology, or part of speech; for a word that has no syntax, can have no etymology; and for that reason we have designedly placed Syntax before

ETYMOLOGY, which treats of the various parts of speech which words become, in consequence of this syntax, or relation to other words in the same sentence; their various declensions and conjugations, and also of their derivations.

PROSODY treats of the laws of versification and the rules of punctuation.

NOTE.— The syntax and etymology of a language are inseparably connected, and it is almost impossible to contemplate one without the other, thus.— An adjective is a word joined to a noun, to express its quality, is an etymological definition; but the moment you add an example, as *white paper*, you give the word *white* a syntax, or relation to paper, without which relation to paper, or some other name, it never could be an adjective.

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TABLE,

EXHIBITING ALL THE RELATIONS OF WORDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Single Relation,	COLD 1 day.	Adjective, belonging to	—
Single, Noun—	MAN 2 walks.	Nominative case to	—
	O MAN, 3	Case independent.	
	MAN 4 being killed.	Case absolute.	
	MAN'S 5 horse.	Possessive case, before—	
	Saw MAN, 6	Objective case, governed by—	
	To MAN, 7	Objective case, governed by—	
Double,	John, HE 8 is.	Pronoun.	
Single,	John IS. 9	Intransitive verb.	
Double,	Scott CONQUERED 10 Mexico.	Transitive verb.	
Single,	Mexico WAS CONQUERED. 11	Passive verb.	
Single,	Moves SLOWLY. 12	Adverb, qualifying —	
Preposition,	Book OF 13 Fate.	Preposition, adjective relation.	
Double,	Smiles O'ER 14 repose.	Preposition, adverbial relation.	
Double,	Two AND 15 three.	Conjunction, connecting words.	
Double. He may stay	OR 16 he may go.	Conj., connecting sentences.	
No relation.	ALAS. 17	Interjection, no relation.	
Single,	CAN 18 go.	Auxiliary verb.	
Single,	EXTREMELY 19 cold.	Auxiliary adjective.	
Single,	VERY 20 swiftly.	Auxiliary adverb.	
Single,	ALMOST 21 to.	Auxiliary preposition.	

NOTE.—Every one of the eighty thousand words in the English language, when arranged in a sentence, will take the place of, and of course, become the SAME part of speech as one of the twenty-one words in the foregoing scale.

From the preceding Scale, it will appear, that the parts of speech are eight:—Adjective, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.

1. An ADJECTIVE is a word having a single relation to and restricting the extension of, a noun; as, a *cold* (1) day *good* (1) pen, &c.

2. A NOUN is the name of a person, place or thing, provided it has one of the six relations given to the noun *man* in the preceding scale; as, *George* (2) studies *grammar* (6) at his *father's* (5) *house* (7), under the *instruction* (7) of a *tutor* (7).

3. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun, and has a double relation; as, *John* went to New York, where *he* (8) *will remain*: relation, *John*, *he* will remain.

4. A VERB is a word expressing existence of, or action performed or received by, its nominative; as *John is* (9) well; *lane studies* (10) *grammar*; *Mexico was conquered* (11) by Scott. This part of speech may have either a single or double relation.

5. An ADVERB holds a single relation to the verb, to express the manner of existing or acting; he *moves swiftly* (12); *John studies* his lessons *diligently* (12).

6. A PREPOSITION is used to connect the phrase in which it occurs to a preceding noun or verb; thereby giving to the phrase an adjective or adverbial relation; and, to govern an objective case, consequently it always has a double relation. The *jessamine clambers* (IN (13) *FLOWER*) *o'er* (14) the thatch. The *FLOWERY jessamine clambers there*.

7. A CONJUNCTION is a word of a double relation, used to connect one word or sentence with another; as, two *and* (15) three are five; *James* went to New York, *but* (16) his brother remained at home.

8. An INTERJECTION is a word having no relation; as, *alas!* (17) *he is gone forever!*

We now present the student with the following exercises on the preceding part of our work, as a system of instruction highly important to the student, and which will be found far more useful than the common method of reviewing by questions and answers.

### METHOD.

Orthography, .....	Letters.
Syntax, .....	Sentences.
Etymology, .....	Words.
Prosody, .....	Poetry.

### EXERCISES FOR CLASS IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

#### ORTHOGRAPHY.

*Teacher.* Orthography is the art of spelling: now, give me the orthography of the following words: (*See plate.*)

*Class.* (in concert.)

The,	The,	<i>the</i>
Midnight,	Midnight,	<i>midnight</i>
Moon,	Moon,	<i>moon</i>
Serenely,	Serenely,	<i>serenely</i>
Smiles,	Smiles,	<i>smiles.</i>

What is spelling called? *Orthography.*

#### SYNTAX.

*Teacher.* Give me the syntax, or relation, of the following words:

*Class.* (in concert.)

The,	<i>The</i>	1 moon,
Midnight,	<i>Midnight</i>	1 moon,
Moon,	<i>Moon</i>	2 smiles,
Smiles,	moon <i>Smiles,</i>	9
Serenely,	smiles <i>Serenely.</i>	12

*Teacher.* What is this natural union of one word to another called? *Answer, Syntax*

NOTE. — For various reasons, not now necessary to give, we prefer that all the answers should be given by the class in concert or unison.



ETYMOLOGY.

*Teacher.* Now, give me the etymology of the same words, as I pronounce them :

	<i>Class, (in concert.)</i>	
The,	<i>The,</i>	an adjective.
Midnight,	<i>Midnight,</i>	an adjective.
Moon,	<i>Moon,</i>	a noun.
Serenely,	<i>Serenely,</i>	an adverb.
Smiles,	<i>Smiles,</i>	a verb.

*Teacher.* What is this classification of words called ?  
*Class, (in concert,) answer,* *Etymology.*

PROSODY.

*Teacher.* Now, give the prosody of the same :

*Class, (in concert.)*

The mid | night moon | se rene | ly smiles.

*Teacher.* What part of grammar is that composition written in a regular succession of accented and unaccented syllables ?  
*Answer, Prosody.*

SEE PLATE—SECTION II.

*Teacher.* Give me the syntax of the second section on the plate.

	<i>Class, (in concert.)</i>	
O'er,	<i>Smiles, O'er</i>	14 repose.
Nature's,	<i>Nature's</i>	5 repose.
Soft,	<i>Soft</i>	1 repose.
Repose,	<i>O'er Repose.</i>	7

*Teacher.* Give me the etymology of the same words.

	<i>Class, (in concert.)</i>	
O'er,	<i>O'er,</i>	a preposition.
Nature's,	<i>Nature's,</i>	a noun.*
Soft,	<i>Soft,</i>	an adjective.
Repose,	<i>Repose,</i>	a noun.

\* The Instructor may use his own judgment in calling this word a noun or adjective, as the *possessive case* always has the *syntax* of an adjective.

## SEE PLATE — SECTION III.

*Teacher.* Give me the syntax of the words in the third section.

<i>Class, (in concert,)</i>		
No,	<i>No</i> 1	cloud.
Low'ring,	<i>Low'ring</i> 1	cloud.
Cloud,	<i>Cloud</i> 2	obscures.
Obscures,	cloud <i>Obscures</i> 10	sky.
The,	<i>The</i> 1	sky.
Sky,	obscures <i>Sky</i> , 6	

*Teacher.* The etymology of the same.

<i>Class, (in concert.)</i>		
No,	<i>No</i> ,	an adjective.
Low'ring,	<i>Low'ring</i> ,	an adjective.
Cloud,	<i>Cloud</i> ,	a noun.
Obscures,	<i>Obscures</i> ,	a verb.
The,	<i>The</i> ,	an adjective.
Sky,	<i>Sky</i> ,	a noun.

*Teacher.* Give me the prosody of the second and third sections together.

*Class, (in concert.)*

O'er nat | ure's soft | re pose.

No low' | ring cloud | ob scures | the sky.

*Teacher.* Give me the syntax of this sentence: "Steam boats are made use of by merchants."

<i>Class, (in concert.)</i>		
Steam boats,	of	<i>Steam boats</i> , 7
Are made,	use	<i>Is made</i> , 11
Use,		<i>Use</i> 2 is made.
Of,	use	<i>Of</i> 13 steam boats.
By,	is made	<i>By</i> 14 merchants.
Merchants,	by	<i>Merchant</i> z. 7 *

Is this sentence incorrect? It is.

How will it stand when corrected? Of steam boats, use is made by merchants.

\* By the above sentence, it will be seen, that this method of syntax, once attained, will correct every incorrect sentence in the language; for, as soon as the syntax is given, the error appears; and just so soon as the error is apparent, any person could correct it.

*Teacher.* Now give me the syntax of the sentence,  
 "The sun is a thousand times larger than the earth."

*Class, (in concert.)*

The,		<i>The</i> 1	sun.
Sun,		<i>Sun</i> 2	is.
Is,	sun	<i>Is</i> , 9	
A,		<i>A</i> 19	thousand.
Thousand,		<i>Thousand</i> 19	times.
Times,		<i>Times</i> 19	larger.
Larger,		<i>Larger</i> 1	sun.
Than,	sun is	<i>Than</i> 16	earth is.
The,		<i>The</i> 1	earth.
Earth,		<i>Earth</i> 2	is.

*Teacher.* Let me have the etymology of the same sentence.

*Class, (in concert.)*

<i>The,</i>	adjective.
<i>Sun,</i>	noun.
<i>Is,</i>	verb.
<i>A,</i>	auxiliary adjective.
<i>Thousand,</i>	auxiliary adjective.
<i>Times,</i>	auxiliary adjective.
<i>Larger,</i>	adjective.
<i>Than,</i>	conjunction.
<i>The,</i>	adjective.
<i>Earth,</i>	noun.

Much as man desires, a little will answer.

*Teacher.* Syntax.

*Class, (in concert.)*

Much,	for the	<i>Much</i> , 7
As,	much, desires,	<i>As</i> , 8 and 6
Man,		<i>Man</i> 2 desires.
Desires,	man	<i>Desires</i> 10 as.
A,		<i>A</i> 1 little.
Little,		<i>Little</i> 2 will answer.
Will answer,	little	<i>Will answer.</i> 9

*Teacher.* Etymology.

*Class, (in concert.)*

Much,	noun, object., gov'd by <i>for</i> .
As,*	rel. pron., stands for <i>much</i> , obj.

\* Relative pronoun, standing for much, governed by desires.

Man,	noun, nom. case to <i>desires</i> .
Desires,	verb, transitive.
A,	adjective.
Little,	noun.
Will answer,	verb, intransitive.

A little will answer for the much which man desires.

---

We now present the student with an Engraving, representing more fully the relative position of words in a sentence. The first cut on the plate, contains this sentence:—"The midnight moon serenely smiles." Now, as this diagram represents a single tree; so, *themi dnight moon serenely smiles*, is only one sentence; and, as there are several *parts* of the tree; so, also, is this sentence divided into several *parts*; as the trunk sustains its branches, so, also, the trunk word, *moon*, sustains all the other branch words in the sentence; as the branches are constituted such, from the connection or position which they hold to the trunk, so, also, do the branch or dependent words actually become parts of speech, in consequence of their *relation to the noun as a sustaining trunk*. And as the body of a tree is constituted a trunk, from its sustaining relation to the branches, so the noun derives *its case* entirely from that relation which it holds to other words; and, as the roots, trunk and branches must be *united* to form a *whole* tree, so the *parts* of (a) speech must be *united* to form a speech; and, as there could be no branches without a trunk, so, also, if we had no *nouns*, (neither a creator nor a creature,)



we could have no *adjectives* to limit, *verbs* to express the actions of, *conjunctions* to connect, *prepositions*, showing relations between, or *pronouns* standing for beings which have no existence, any more than we could have a world without a God, or a part of any thing without a whole to which it is related. God never made a part without a whole: he did not make a part of a man, namely, the head, and ordain that it should be sustained from four to seven feet in altitude, above the earth, without a body to sustain or limbs to support it, and hold learned discussions on philology and its anomalies. This business of creating parts without a whole, of making parts of speech without syntax, seems to have devolved upon the *learned grammarian*.

#### ☞ MODE OF USING THE PLATE.

1. The student will give the word which he wishes to parse, its true relation, by pronouncing it, together with the word or words with which it is connected.

2. He will then place the word on the parsing table after the *same figure* that is placed over the word, and parse it, filling the blank or blanks with the word or words with which he has previously joined it on the plate, and apply the rule; fill the blanks with the word he is parsing, and the word or words on which it depends as a part of speech, and if he will *continue these exercises until he has perfectly committed these parsing lessons to memory*, he will find no difficulty in learning grammar.

1. MIDNIGHT, *a* 1—is an adjective, having a single relation to, and restricting the extension of —.

RULE 1. Every adjective belongs to a noun; as, — —.

2. MOON, *n*—is a noun, the name of a thing,  
*c*—common, not applied to individuals,  
*f*—feminine gender, personified by smiles,  
 3—third person, spoken of,  
*s*—singular number; it denotes but one object,  
 2—nominative case, it precedes the verb —.

RULE 2. The nominative case precedes the verb; as, — —.

9. SMILES, *v*—is a verb; it denotes existence,  
*r*—regular; it forms its past tense in *ed*,  
*in*—intransitive, having a single relation to —,  
*ind*—indicative mood; it simply indicates or declares  
*pr*—present tense; it represents present time,  
 3 *s*—third person, singular; to agree with —.

RULE 9. A verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person; as, — —.

12. SERENELY, *adv*—an adverb, having a single relation to, and qualifying —.

RULE 12. Adverbs qualify verbs; as, — —.

14. O'ER,\* *prep*—a preposition, having a double relation to — and —, and giving its phrase an adverbial relation to the verb —.

\* When the *antecedent* of a preposition is a *verb*, the phrase containing the preposition has an *adverbial* relation to that verb; and when the *antecedent* is a *noun*, the phrase which the preposition heads, has an *adjective* relation to that noun—thus:

Moon *smiles o'er* nature's soft *repose*.

*Smiles there*.

Heaven hides the *Book of Fate*.

*Fatal book*.

Where *fatal* is equivalent to "Book of Fate," and *there* to "O'er nature's soft repose;" thus showing the relation.

1 THE 9 SMILES 12 SERENELY  
 1 MIDNIGHT 2 MOON 14 O'ER 7 REPOSE 1 NO 10 OBSCURES 6 SKY 1 THE  
 1 NATURE'S 5 SOFT 2 REPOSE 1 LOWERING 1 CLOUD 2 16 NOR 2 TEMPEST 9 BLOWS. 1 EVERY  
 1 RUFFLING 4 12 NOMBRE 57 PASSION 12 9 SINKS 12 NOW

1 THE 9 LIES 10 DIS 1 TRACT 1 THE 1 LABRING  
 14 TO 7 REST, 6 1 THROBING 12 HEART 16 AND 12 SCHEMES 13 OF 7 LIFE 1 EACH 9 ATTENDS;  
 1 STILL 1 VARYING 8 13 1 MENTAL 1 HUSH'D 2 POWER 10

14 IN 7 SILENCE 11 14 TO 7 5 REASON'S 12 VOICE 9 COME, 13 1 DEAR 14 EMILIA, 15 10 ENJOY 5 REFLECTIONS 1 HOUR FAVORITE

10 LET 6 10 SEARCH 1 THIS 6 AMPLE 11 BE FOUND 12 WHERE  
 1 THE 2 SHALL 13 7 HAPPINESS 18  
 1 LOVELY 1 FLEETING 17 15 OF





*Relation—Book of Fate.*

**13.** OF, prep—a preposition, having a double relation to — and —, giving its phrase an adjective relation to the noun —.

**5.** NATURE'S, n—is a noun; name of a thing.

c—common; not applied to individuals.

n—neuter gender; it denotes neither sex.

3—third person; spoken of.

s—singular number; it denotes but one object.

5—possessive case; it precedes the noun —.

**RULE 5.** The possessive case precedes the noun; as, —'s —.

**7.** REPOSE, n—is a noun; name of a thing.

c—common; not applied to individuals.

n—neuter gender; it denotes neither sex.

3—third person; spoken of.

s—singular number; it denotes but one object.

7—objective case; governed by the preposition —.

**RULE 7.** Prepositions govern the objective case; as, — —.

**2.** CLOUD, n—is a noun; name of a thing.

c—common; not applied to individuals.

n—neuter gender; it denotes neither sex.

3—third person; spoken of.

s—singular number; it denotes but one object.

2—nom. case; it precedes the verb —; *Rule 2.*

**10.** OBSCURES, v—verb; it denotes an action performed.

r—regular; it forms its past tense in *ed.*

tr—transitive; having a double relation to — —.

ind—indicative mood; it indicates or declares.

pr—present tense; it represents present time.

3 s—third person sing.; to agree with —; *Rule 3*

**6.** SKY, n—is a noun; name of a thing.

c—common; not applied to individuals.

n—neuter gender; it denotes neither sex.

3—third person; spoken of.

s—singular number; it denotes but one object.

6—objective case, governed by the transitive verb —.

**RULE 6.** Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, — — —.

*Relation—Mexico was conquered.*

- 11** WAS CONQUERED, v—verb; denoting action received.  
 r—regular; it forms its past tense in *ed*.  
 pas—passive; expressing action received by its nominative.  
 ind—indicative mood; it indicates or declares.  
 imp—imperfect tense; represents past time.  
 3s—third person singular; to agree with —; *Rule 9*

*Sentence and relation.*

*John, (went to Albany, where) he (8 & 2) will remain.*

- 8.** HE, p p—is a personal pronoun, standing for and agreeing with —, in gender, person and number; nominative case; it precedes the verb —; *Rule 2.*

*Sentence and relation.*

Cloud obscures sky, NOR tempest blows.

- 16.** NOR, con—is a conjunction, having a double relation to, and connecting the sentences, — — —, nor — — —.

**RULE 16.** Conjunctions connect words and sentences; as, — — — —, (con.) — — —.

- 17.** ALAS! int—is an interjection; a word having no relation.

*Sentence and relation.*

*George 2 regards 10 his lesson 6.*

- 2.** GEORGE, n—is a noun; name of a person.  
 p—proper; applied to individuals.  
 m—masculine gender; it denotes males.  
 3—third person; spoken of.  
 s—singular number; it denotes but one object.  
 2—nominative case; it precedes the verb —; *Rule 2.*

*Sentence*—He is the *person whom* (8 & 6) I *saw*.

*Relation*—*Person whom* 8—*saw whom* 6.

8. **WHOM**, r p—is a relative pronoun, having a double relation to *person*, with which it agrees in gender, number and person, and to *saw*, by which it is governed; *Rule 7*.

## AUXILIARIES.

*Sentences and relation.*

John *can* 18 write *much* 20 better on a *very* 19 pleasant day, than in a storm.

James went *almost* 21 to New York.

18. **CAN**—is an auxiliary verb, forming the potential present of *write*.
19. **VERY**—is an auxiliary adjective, qualifying *pleasant*.
20. **MUCH**—is an auxiliary adverb, and qualifies *better*.
21. **ALMOST**—is an auxiliary preposition, and qualifies *to*.

**RULE 18.** An auxiliary holds a single relation to its principal; as, ——— ———.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PARSING.

*Sentences.*

*Mary*, 3 can you write a letter for me?

*Moon* 3 that meets the orient *sun* 6.

The *general* 4 being killed, the army was routed.

3. **MARY**, f—feminine gender; it denotes females.  
2—second person; spoken to.  
ind—case independent.

**RULE 3.** All nouns of the second person, are in the case independent; as, O ———.

4. GENERAL, 4—in the case absolute, preceding the participle — —.

**RULE 4.** The case absolute precedes the participle; as, — —.

3. MOON, f—feminine gender, by personification.

6. SUN, m—masculine gender, by personification.

*Sentence*—Heaven (from all creatures) **hides** the Book (of Fate.)

1. HEAVEN 2 HIDES 10 the BOOK, 6—is a transitive sentence, because it contains *three* sentence words.

[Hides 2] from all creatures—is a prepositional phrase, having a single adverbial relation to its antecedent verb —.

[Book] of Fate—is a prepositional phrase, having a single adjective relation to its antecedent noun.

*Sentence*—Our Father, who art in heaven.

WHO 2 ART 9 in heaven—is an intransitive sentence, because it contains but *two* sentence words, having a single adjective relation to its antecedent noun —.

*Sentence*—Mr. Jones, *respected* (1 & 11) by his friends, *was elected* sheriff.

*Relation*—Respected 1 Jones—Jones, who *was respected*.

RESPECTED, part—is a participle, having *two distinct* relations by virtue of which it becomes either an adjective or verb.



## ON CORRESPONDING AND EXILED CONJUNCTIONS.

We often meet with what are called "Corresponding" and "Exile" conjunctions; but they all have the same relation that *OR*<sup>16</sup> has in the table; thus:

*As*<sup>16</sup> the young bears seized on the repast, *so*<sup>16</sup> we snatch our fill.

Now, this word *as* is a corresponding conjunction; corresponding to *so*, and expressing a comparison of equality between the two sentences, like the *sign of equality* (not plus nor minus,) in Mathematics; thus:

**2,** *as* <sup>16</sup> bears seized repast  $\equiv$ ,  
**1,** *so* <sup>16</sup> we snatch fill  $\equiv$ .

If you wish to make *as* a conjunction, invert the terms 2 and 1, thus:

**1,** *So* <sup>16</sup> we snatch our fill,  
**2,** *As* <sup>16</sup> the bears seized on the rich repast.

In *all* cases, one of the corresponding conjunctions must be *exiled* or thrown out of its proper place. These conjunctions may both be inserted between the two sentences, thus:

The bears seized on the repast, *so*  $\equiv$  *as* we snatch our fill.

By rendering this sentence plenary, (*full*,) both conjunctions will have their proper *place* and *relation*:

The bears seized on the repast, *so* <sup>16</sup> we snatch our fill;

and,

We snatch our fill, *as* <sup>16</sup> the bears seized the repast

In the following sentences:

**2,** *If* <sup>16</sup> you wish to be a grammarian,  
**1,** You must study.

*F* is *exiled* from its proper place. Now, invert the sentences, thus:

1, You must study,

2, *IF* you wish to be a grammarian.

1, A youth would boast his skill to curb the steed;

And, *as* he passed the gazing throng,)

2, The idiot wonder they expressed, was praise.

Now transpose,

1, Youth would boast, &c. 2, *AND* *as* he passed the gazing throng.  
2, Wonder was, &c. *AND* *as* he passed the gazing throng.

Jacob went up into a mountain, and, *as* the sun rose, he worshipped the Lord.

*As* no part of English, Latin or Greek Grammar is of more importance, or more difficult to acquire, *than* an actual knowledge of the relation of the conjunction, without which it is impossible, *either* to write or to punctuate correctly: *therefore*, we have extended these remarks to great length. The common method of learning the conjunctions BY THE LIST!! instead of *relation*, is an insult upon, and *degrading* to, human nature. You will, therefore, see the necessity of first establishing the fact, *that* the conjunction actually *con-nects* (from *con*, together, *nectere*, to link,) sentences, *before* you can have any conception of its being a *con-junction*, (*a con et jungere*,) *a-joiner-together-of-sentences*.

We have extended these remarks, *as* no part is more difficult.

No part is more difficult *than* knowledge of this relation (*is*.)

It is impossible to punctuate, *either* it is impossible to write.

It is impossible to write, or it is impossible to punctuate.

*As* no part of grammar is more difficult, *therefore* we have, &c.

Method of learning is an insult, *and* method of learning is degrading.

You will see the necessity, &c., *that* the conjunction connects, &c.

You will see *that* the conjunction, &c., *before* you can have any, &c.

Having given the student a general view of the parts of speech and their relation, it is now proper to call his attention to the

## SENTENCE,

which we shall present in its ancient, unbroken state, without *spaces* or *points*, that we may afterwards, by introducing *punctuation* between the *phrases*, and *spaces* between the *words*, give the student, not only an idea of a sentence, but of the manner in which a writer (*γραμματεις*) would proceed in forming a sentence and also of the *use* of punctuation.

## AN ANCIENT UNBROKEN SENTENCE.

*The midnight Moon serenely smiles o'er Nature's soft Repose  
Not low'ring Cloud obscures the Sky nor ruffling Tempest blows*

By introducing a *space* between *moon* and *serenely*, we shall divide the first sentence into its logical subject and predicate.

*Logical subject.*

The midnight Moon

*Logical predicate.*

serenely smiles o'er Nature's soft Repose.

Here we see, that a *logical subject* is the nominative, together with all other words having a relation to it, and the *logical predicate* is the verb, and all those words which modify or hold a constructive dependence upon it. Now we will, by introducing into this sentence *three* more spaces, and a point, draw out the grammatical nominative and verb, and divide the sentence:

*Nominative.*

The midnight

moon

serenely

*Verb.*

smiles,

o'er Nature's soft Repose.

The grammatical nominative is the single noun or pronoun preceding, (*in construction,*) and having a single relation to the verb; as, *moon*<sup>2</sup> smiles; and the grammatical predicate is the single verb used to assert the existence or action of that nominative; as, *moon smiles*.<sup>9</sup> Hence, words in a sentence naturally fall into this two-fold division: *sentensic*, or those which form the sentence; and *insentensic*, or those which have *no sense* until they are united to the *sentensic*.

*Insentensic.* The midnight serenely o'er Nature's, &c.  
*Sentensic.* moon<sup>2</sup> smiles<sup>9</sup>

Hence, a sentence is always formed by the union of a being to its own existence or action, and is constituted by the connection of not more than *three* nor less than *two* words; as,

Moon<sup>2</sup> smiles<sup>9</sup> (9 two words.)  
 Cloud<sup>2</sup> obscures<sup>10</sup> sky<sup>6</sup> (10 three words.)

Having disposed of the first sentence, let us look to the second. If we introduce a semicolon before the conjunction *nor*, we shall divide this compound to simple sentences; as,

No low'ring cloud obscures the sky; nor ruffling tempest blows.

Should we proceed further with this sentence, it would be a mere repetition of the first; therefore we shall leave this task to the student, who, we apprehend, will have no difficulty in dividing it into words, by the intro-

NOTE. — Any word holding the 2d, 6th, 9th, 10th or 11th relation, (see Table of Relations) must be *sentensic*; all others are *insentensic*.



duction of spaces, and pointing out the logical and grammatical subject and predicate, and distinguishing the sentensic from the insentensic words.

## EXERCISES IN PARSING.

[NOTE. — The figures placed after the words, refer to the *Table of Relations*, the *Plate*, the *Parsing Lessons* and *Rules*.]

As<sup>16</sup> two<sup>1</sup> young<sup>1</sup> bears<sup>2</sup> in<sup>14</sup> wanton<sup>1</sup> mood,<sup>7</sup>  
 Forth<sup>12</sup> issuing<sup>1&9</sup> from<sup>14</sup> a<sup>1</sup> neighboring<sup>1</sup> wood,<sup>7</sup>  
 Came<sup>9</sup> where<sup>12</sup> the<sup>1</sup> industrious<sup>1</sup> bees<sup>2</sup> had<sup>18</sup> stor'd,<sup>10</sup>  
 In<sup>14</sup> artful<sup>1</sup> cells,<sup>7</sup> their<sup>8&5</sup> luscious<sup>1</sup> hoard;<sup>6</sup>  
 O'erjoyed,<sup>1</sup> they<sup>8&2</sup> seized,<sup>10</sup> with<sup>14</sup> eager<sup>1</sup> haste,<sup>7</sup>  
 Luxurious<sup>1</sup> on<sup>†</sup> the<sup>1</sup> rich<sup>1</sup> repast.<sup>6</sup>  
 Alarmed<sup>11</sup> at<sup>14</sup> this,<sup>1</sup> the<sup>1</sup> little<sup>1</sup> crew<sup>2</sup>  
 About<sup>14</sup> their<sup>8&5</sup> ears,<sup>7</sup> vindictive<sup>12</sup> flew.<sup>9</sup>  
 The<sup>1</sup> beasts,<sup>2</sup> unable<sup>1</sup> to sustain<sup>10</sup>  
 The<sup>1</sup> unequal<sup>1</sup> combat,<sup>6</sup> quit<sup>10</sup> the<sup>1</sup> plain:<sup>6</sup>  
 Half-blind<sup>1</sup> with<sup>19</sup> \*rage<sup>7</sup> and<sup>16</sup> mad<sup>1</sup> with<sup>19</sup> \*pain,<sup>7</sup>  
 Their<sup>8&5</sup> native<sup>1</sup> shelter<sup>6</sup> they<sup>8&2</sup> regain;<sup>10</sup>  
 There<sup>12</sup> sit,<sup>9</sup> and<sup>16</sup> now<sup>12</sup> discreeter<sup>1</sup> grown,<sup>1&9</sup>  
 Too<sup>20</sup> late<sup>12</sup> their<sup>8&5</sup> rashness<sup>6</sup> they<sup>8&2</sup> bemoan;<sup>10</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> this<sup>1</sup> by<sup>14</sup> dear<sup>1</sup> experience<sup>7</sup> gain,<sup>10</sup>  
 That<sup>8</sup> pleasure<sup>2</sup> 's ever<sup>12</sup> bought<sup>11</sup> with<sup>14</sup> pain.<sup>7</sup>  
 So,<sup>16</sup> when<sup>12</sup> the<sup>1</sup> gilded<sup>1</sup> baits<sup>2</sup> of<sup>13</sup> vice<sup>7</sup>  
 Are placed<sup>11</sup> before<sup>14</sup> our<sup>8&5</sup> longing<sup>1</sup> eyes,<sup>7</sup>  
 With<sup>14</sup> greedy<sup>1</sup> haste<sup>7</sup>, we<sup>8&2</sup> snatch<sup>10</sup> our<sup>8&5</sup> fill,<sup>6</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> †swallow-down<sup>10</sup> the<sup>1</sup> latent<sup>1</sup> ill:<sup>6</sup>  
 But<sup>16</sup> when<sup>12</sup> experience<sup>2</sup> opes<sup>10</sup> our<sup>8&5</sup> eyes,<sup>6</sup>  
 Away<sup>12</sup> the<sup>1</sup> fancied<sup>1</sup> pleasure<sup>2</sup> flies.<sup>9</sup>  
 It<sup>8&2</sup> flies,<sup>9</sup> but<sup>16</sup> oh!<sup>17</sup> too<sup>20</sup> late<sup>12</sup> we<sup>8&2</sup> find,<sup>10</sup>  
 It<sup>8&2</sup> leaves<sup>10</sup> a<sup>1</sup> real<sup>1</sup> sting<sup>6</sup> behind<sup>14</sup> (it.) MERRICK.

\* The phrases *with rage* and *with pain*, have an auxiliary adjective relation to *blind* and *mad*.

† *Seized-on* and *swallow-down* are compound transitive verbs

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech are eight: Adjective, noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

An adjective is a word holding a relation to a noun, and limiting its logical extension.

NOTE.—Under this class of words are included the article, participle, and all other words holding the same relation to a noun which the word *cold* holds to *day*, in the preceding table. The word *the*, in Greek, is called the definite article; being used there to define the *gender* of the noun to which it belongs; and as this adjective is always used in Greek Lexicons for that purpose, and is declinable like other Greek adjectives, they called it the definite article; ὁ *mas.*, ἡ *fem.*, το *neut.*, corresponding to the Latin *ille, illa, illud*, (he, she, it). Old writers have continued to call it an article, although it has no such use in English neither does it define or ascertain what particular thing is meant: *the* book, *the* zone, *the* man, *the* table; *the* does not refer to any *book, zone, man, or table*, previously mentioned, because the words have not been previously mentioned in this paragraph. Supposing there should be but one *book* in the room, certainly the book is of itself a very definite article, and cannot be made more so by prefixing *the* to point it out and show how far its signification extends, than it is without the: as, book; and should there be *two* books, by prefixing *the* no person on earth could possibly tell which was meant by *the* book. The *large* book: which word enables the person addressed to understand which book is meant, *the* or *large*? There are two books on the table, a large and a small one; the *learned school-master* commands his *learned disciple* to bring him *the* book, and he brings him the small one; whereupon he punishes the boy for not bringing the right book. The boy says that he could not tell by *the* which book was meant. The learned gentleman repeats the punishment, and gets into a passion, calling him a *blockhead* for not knowing what book is meant, when he has defined the book by the *definite article* *the*—*the* book means the *large* book. After

this display of *wit* and *talent*, the master goes home, and orders the girl to set *the* table for dinner. She asks him *which* table, (as there are *three* in the house—a mahogany table, *a* cherry table, and *a* pine table;) *the* learned gentleman is surprised at the *stupidity of servant girls*, that do not know *which particular table* is meant, when he has defined it by *THE*, the DEFINITE article. The master condescends to modify his language, from *the* table, to her limited capacity, and says: *the cherry table*. The girl tells him that she knows which he means, and that if an article is a word added to a noun to ascertain *which* table is meant, as he has taught her, that the word *cherry* is the *article*.

Suppose that you wish to point out a particular chair, which is standing in the room in which you are reading this dissertation, and you say: "The chair which stands by the door," as there are generally more chairs than one in a house; which one, is pointed out by *the*, the chair, *the* (definite) chair. Suppose you say to a visitor: "Take the chair which stands by the window," is it by *the*, or the qualifying phrase, *which stands by the window*, that he learns which one you mean? But, says the friend of soothsaying, does not *THE* refer to some chair previously mentioned? No; because none has been previously mentioned. To tell the truth, you would say, that you said to your friend, on entering, "take the chair," without previously mentioning any chair.

The word *article* is derived from *articulus*, a hinge. Let us talk it in English. There are two hinges in the English language, viz: a definite *hinge!!* and an indefinite *hinge!!!* If the word *hinge* is applicable as a part of speech, the conjunction, preposition, and relative pronoun, would constitute the *hinges* of language, as without one of these hinges, or connectives, no relation could take place between one phrase or sentence and another, as: God (who) spake (by) Moses (and) the prophets.

In order to constitute a word an adjective, it must have the syntax of an adjective; that is, it must be joined to a noun, and must, at all events, limit its logical extension. A noun without an adjective is invariably taken in its broadest extension, as: *Man* is accountable. *America* is a

fine country. A *knife* is a useful article. The *rose* is beautiful. In these expressions, the words, *man*, *America*, *knife*, and *rose*, are taken in their *broadest* extension, meaning, respectively, *all* mankind, the *whole* continent, *all kinds* of knives, and *all kinds* of roses. Now, if we wish to express a *part*, we use the *adjective*, and say: *white* man, (excluding the blacks,) *North* America, (and exclude the South,) &c., from which it will be readily perceived by the student, without dwelling longer on this point, that the legitimate use of an adjective is, to enable us to distinguish one object from another, to define them, and that any word which has a syntactic relation to and *restricts the extension* of a noun, *by excluding a part*, is an adjective in its nature, whether it expresses quality or not, as: *this* room, (alluding to the room in which you are while reading this); *this* is nothing but an *adjective*, as it restricts the extension of the *noun* room, by excluding all other rooms on earth. A *he* goat, (excluding the female.)

Although there are various kinds of adjectives, it will not be necessary to form them into distinct classes, as others have done, who say, "they express quality;" because our definition, "restricting the extension of a noun," includes within its extension every adjective in the English, Latin and Greek languages, (with the exception of *all*, *every*, and a few others, which are used to give the noun its broadest and emphatic extension,) therefore, a division of the adjective into classes, can be useful to that grammarian who is yet ignorant of the real nature and use of this part of speech. There are two kinds of phrases which have the same relation to a noun that the adjective has, growing out of this simple fact, that they restrict the extension of the noun, as: *America*, "which lies north of the equator," or, *North* America; book "of fate," fatal book; "planets (which are) roling," or roling planets.

See Participles, Relative Pronouns, and Prepositions.



## COMPARISON.

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison, viz: *Equality*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*, besides, the *positive* state.

1. The *positive* state restricts the extension of the noun, without a direct comparison, as *cold day*, *sharp knife*, *long line*.

2. A *comparison* of equality, is effected when two nouns are compared by *as*, and *as* or *so*, and said to be of equal extension, as: *Jane is as tall as her sister*.

3. The *comparative* degree is used to compare *two* nouns, (not three,) and asserts, that the one to which it belongs has a greater or less extension than the other, as:— the second *line* is *longer* than the first.

4. The *superlative* degree is used to compare three or more names, and affirms that the noun to which it belongs has a greater or less extension than all others, as: the third is the *longest* line, (of the three.)

*As as*, comparison of equality, affirmative, the line *a* is *as long as* the line *b*; *a* —, *b* —.

*So as*, comparison of equality, negative, the line *a* is not *so long as* the line *b*; *a* —, *b* —.

*Positive* state,

A long — line.

*Comparative*,

The second is a long — — — — — er line than the first.

*Superlative*,

The third is the long — — — — — est line of the three.

These are all the degrees mentioned by writers on English grammar; but there are in reality as many, or more than we have numbers to express, thus: this day is *sixty* degrees colder than yesterday; the sun is a *thousand* degrees (or times) larger than the earth.

## OF THE NOUN.

A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing: as, George, London, pen. But, in order to constitute a word a noun, it is absolutely and indispensably necessary that it should have one of the six relations given to nouns on the Table of Relations.

That is, any word having one of these six relations will become, in consequence of that relation, a *noun*, without being used technically or independent of its meaning: as,

*Is*<sup>2</sup> is a verb<sup>2</sup>; *them*<sup>2</sup> is a pronoun<sup>2</sup>; *the*<sup>2</sup> is a word<sup>2</sup> of three letters<sup>7</sup>; *of*<sup>2</sup>, *to*<sup>2</sup> and *for*<sup>2</sup> are prepositions.<sup>2</sup>

In these examples, the words marked with figures are nouns, and in the same case in which man is, opposite the corresponding figure on the Table of Relations, page 10.

On the other hand, a word having neither of the six relations given to man, can never, by any possibility of construction, be a noun, although it should happen to be the name of a person, place, or thing; thus, the word *man*, when you give it the syntax of *cold*, becomes an adjective, in consequence of its relation: as,

*He* hired a *man*<sup>1</sup> servant,<sup>6</sup>  
On a *cold*<sup>1</sup> day<sup>7</sup>.

And if you give to this word the syntax or connection which *conquered* has, it will become the same part of speech, viz: a transitive verb: as,

*Scott*<sup>2</sup> *conquered*<sup>10</sup> Mexico.<sup>6</sup>  
The government<sup>2</sup> will *man*<sup>10</sup> their ships<sup>6</sup>.

The wall is *extremely*<sup>19</sup> thick; extremely, aux. adjective.

The wall is *quite*<sup>19</sup> thick; quite, aux. adjective.

The wall is *three feet*<sup>19</sup> thick; three feet, aux. adjective.

The wall is *very*<sup>19</sup> thick; very, aux. adjective.

The term anomaly means that one word has a different construction from another; the term analogy signifies that words having the same syntax, relation, or construction,

must, from the necessity of that very construction, be the same part of speech. Now, is the word "feet," in the above sentence, *analogous to*, or *anomalous from* the other words in *italics*? We first ask the learned grammarian to give us the syntax. He will agree that it holds a relation, as arranged in the above sentence, with *thick*; three *feet thick*. Let me ask the student, who may be reading these remarks, if he ever knew a noun *constructed* with an adjective? And do words become nouns in consequence of that construction? If the auxiliary adjective, (or adverb, as styled by old authors,) are nouns, *without a governing word*, it would form one of the greatest anomalies that ever existed in language.

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#### EXTENSION OF NOUNS.

By *extension*, we mean the number of individuals to which the noun can be applied; thus: "Man is accountable to his Maker." Here, *man* is a noun, in the *singular number*, denoting but one; and yet, by its logical extension, it includes every individual of the human race; for if there were *one* human being that was *not* accountable, the proposition, that "Man is accountable to his Maker," would not be true.

COMMON, (*broadest extension.*)

PROPER, (*limited extension.*)

1. A COMMON NOUN is one including within its extension, a whole *race*, *genus* or *species*; as, man, country, tree, animal, being.

2. A PROPER NOUN is one whose extension is limited to a single individual, by being appropriated to one; as, George, Albany, Mohawk.

NOTE.—A *common noun*, unaccompanied by an *adjective*, is invariably taken in its *broadest extension*.

It now remains to be shown how a noun may be *limited* in its extension, or prohibited from extending to the whole race, of which each individual is a part; and this is effected in three ways

1. By appropriating to an individual a *proper name*.
2. By *prefixing* an adjective; and
3. By *subjoining* to a noun, a section of an adjective relation.

And, *first*, a noun may be restricted in its extension, by assigning to individuals a proper name, thus: George, David, John Randolph, Josephine, Florilla, Stanwix, and Mary, are proper names, used to point out certain individuals, included in the extensive *common name*, *Man*.

New York, Albany, Troy, Utica, Oneida, Pennsylvania, Rome, Syracuse, Hudson, St. Lawrence, Mohawk, Mississippi, each restricts the extension of the more extensive noun, *city*, *county*, *state*, *village* and *river*, to an *individual*; and

*Secondly*, a noun may be restricted in its extension by an adjective; as, table, carving, butcher, pen, pocket, and butter knife, are six *fractions*, of which knife *is the whole*.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sharp knife } \frac{1}{2}, \\ \text{Dull knife } \frac{1}{2}, \end{array} \right\} \text{ equals knife 1.}$$

From this view of the subject, we deduce the following rules:

1. Every greater includes the less.
2. All the parts united form a whole.

*Thirdly*, a noun is restricted in its extension, by subjoining a section of an adjective relation; as,

1. Father, (broadest extension.)
2. *Our* Father, (extension limited by *our*.) father of *us*.
3. Our Father *who art in heaven*, or our *heavenly* father.
4. Heaven hides the book of *fate*, or *fatal* book.

In the third example, *who art in heaven*, restricts the extension of *father*; and in the fourth, the word *book* is restricted by the adjective section of *fate*. Hence, the

**RULE.** No word in a period can have any



greater extension than the other words or sections in the same sentence will give it.

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GENDER.

Nouns have two genders:

1. *Masculine*, which is applied to *males*.
2. *Feminine*, which denotes *females*.

All names, except of males and females, are of the *ne* (not) *uter* (either) of the two genders, unless they are converted into the masculine or feminine gender, by *personification*, a figure of speech, by which *life* and *action* are attributed to inanimate objects; or, by some adjective, verb or pronoun, representing a gender: as,

Gray *twilight* had clad all things in *her* sober livery.  
 Sweet is the breath of *morn*, *her* rising sweet.  
 Pleasant is the *sun*, when *he* spreads *his* orient beams.

*Twilight* is personified by *had clad*, and gender designated by *her*.

*Sun*, *masculine*, personified by *spreads*, designated by *he* and *his*.

*Twilight*, *her*, *feminine*, by personification.

*Morn*, *her*, *do.* *do.*

*Sun*, *he*, *masculine*, *do.*

There are, also, a few words, as, parent, friend, cousin, elation, stranger, child, &c., of the *common* gender.

## PERSON AND NUMBER.

There are two persons of nouns; the *second*, when *spoken to*, as, *O*,<sup>3</sup> *man*; and the *third*, when *spoken of*, as *man*<sup>1</sup> *walks*.

NOTE.—On the Table of Relations, *O*,<sup>3</sup> *man*, is in the *second person*, and in the case *independent*; whereas, the word *man* in its other five relations, is in the *third person*. So also in the Latin and Greek languages. The *vocative case* is always in the *second person*; but all other cases are in the *third*: and, in all languages, the first person is invariably represented (not by a noun, but) *by a pronoun*.

Nouns have two numbers; the *singular*, which denotes but *one object*, as, *chair, pen, table*; and, the *plural*, which denotes more than one, as *chairs, pens, tables*.

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 (CASE) OR POSITION.

The word *case*, means the position which a noun or pronoun holds to another word in the sentence.

NOTE.—In the Table on the scale of relations, page 10, it will be seen that the noun has six positions, from No. 2 to 7 inclusive; and it is this *relation* to another *single word* that gives the noun a *case* or position; for if it had *no relation*, it could have *no case*.

Suppose some very *learned* and *distinguished* author should insert, in his learned treatise on English grammar, the following table:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> MAN!	<i>Nom.</i> MEN!
<i>Poss.</i> MAN'S!!	<i>Poss.</i> MEN'S!!
<i>Obj.</i> MAN!!	<i>Obj.</i> MEN!!!

What grammarian would not see at a glance, that the word *man* has *no relation*, and, in reality, *no case*? Let me ask, to what verb is the *first man* the nominative? *Nom. man!* And what does the second *man's* possess, that it should be written, *poss. man's*? And is the last *man* in the *objective* without a governing word, *obj. man*? Even the child might justly conclude, on examining such a display of *wit* and *talent* as the above learned table exhibits, should he be called on to decypher its meaning, that the word *singular*, heading the first column, could mean nothing else than that it is *singular, very singular* and *passing strange*, that a noun which has no connection to any thing in heaven above or the earth beneath, should, in consequence of its *non-relation*, be in the nominative, possessive and objective case.

Seriously, the word *man*, as arranged in all the grammars extant, is not even a part of speech. Let us make this word *man*, a part of speech, by incorporating it with a sentence:—He hired a *man*1 servant. Here *man* is *construed* with servant, and becomes an adjective, and can be in *no case* whatever; for *adjectives, in English, have no case*. Again:—They will *man*10 their ships. Here, *man* is not a *noun*, but a *transitive verb*.

Let us now, as Brown says, “use it ☞ *technically*, and ☞ *independent* of its meaning,” and it will be a noun: *Man*2 walks. Here the word *man* is truly a noun, as we think, simply because it has the syntax of a noun, and not because it is used *technically* or *independent* of its meaning! as quoted above, from the learned Mr. Brown. This is about as classical a reason as Mr. Hamblin, a learned gentleman, who some years ago, published an abridgement of Murray’s Grammar, gave for the definite article. The learned gentleman, in order to elucidate, and, at the same time, give *originality* to his *valuable work*, introduced into it this *original sentence*: “The *bee* is an industrious insect.” Now, as none of his readers could tell what *particular* bee was meant by *the*, it being plain that *bee* was taken in its broadest extension, he accompanied the sentence with this learned commentary: “*The* is a *definite article*, BECAUSE *it points out the SIGNIFICATION OF THE NOUN BEE*”!

Such classical definitions as these, quoted on this page, are so useful, *learned, classical, original*, and so deserving

of UNDYING FAME and ETERNAL PERPETUITY, that we hope the reader will pardon us for the digression, and not accuse us of plagiarism, for incorporating them into this work.

### DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

The positions of the noun and pronoun in English are six: thus,

- |    |                    |   |
|----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | JOHN reads.        | Nominative, it precedes the verb, <i>reads</i>  |
| 2. | O JOHN.            | Case independent, after O.                      |
| 3. | JOHN being killed. | Case absolute, before the part.                 |
| 4. | JOHN's book.       | Possessive case, precedes the noun, <i>book</i> |
| 5. | Saw JOHN.          | Objective case, follows the verb, <i>saw</i> .  |
| 6. | To JOHN.           | Objective case, follows the preposition.        |

NOTE.—Every noun and pronoun in the English language, when arranged in a sentence, must have (in order to constitute it a noun or pronoun) one of the above relations; hence we deduce the following

#### RULES FOR THE CASES, OR POSITIONS.

1. The nominative case precedes the verb.
2. The independent case follows the interjection O.
3. The absolute case precedes a participle.
4. The possessive case precedes a noun.
5. The objective case follows a verb; or,
- (6. The objective case follows a) preposition.

NOTE.—In reading these rules, let the word *position* be substituted for “*case*,” and it will be plain to the most limited capacity. The above rules can be understood and applied by him only who has acquired the capacity to give to each noun and pronoun, in a sentence, its true relation; and that these rules do not apply to the position which words have, independent of their grammatical construction.

## OF THE PRONOUN.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of the noun: as, the *man* is industrious, therefore *he* is contented.

NOTE.—If, in the above definition, you read the three words in italics thus—(*man*), *he is*—you give to the pronoun *he* its true relation; for all pronouns have a double relation; and all refer to their antecedents, for gender, person and number, and to another word for case; hence, *HE* is a personal pronoun, standing for, and agreeing with, *MAN*, (in *gender*, *number* and *person*,) and in the nominative case, because it *precedes* the verb *is*. Therefore, no word of a *single relation* can possibly be a *pronoun*—as, *every* 1 man—this adjective cannot be a *PRO-noun*, because it stands FOR no noun whatever; hence, there can be no such thing as an *adjective pronoun*, or a *promomnal adjective*.

## DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>
1st person.	I (write).	My (pen).	(To) me.
2d person.	Thou (art).	Thy (book).	(Saw) thee.
3d. per. m.	He (is).	His (farm).	(With) him.
3d. per. f.	She (went).	Her (fan).	(With) her.
3d. per. n.	It (is).	Its (form).	(Heard) it.

## PLURAL.

	<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>
1st person.	We (are).	Our (house).	(To) us.
2d person.	Ye (go).	Your (pen).	(To) you.
3d person.	They (are).	Their (pen).	(To) them.

## OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns are: *who*, *which*, *what*, *that*, and *as*. These words are, in both numbers and persons, without change, except *who*, which is thus declined:

<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>
Who (is, or are).	Whose (temple).	(To) whom.



The words *what* and *as* are relative pronouns of a two-fold case, in certain constructions: as,

From what<sup>7</sup>, 2 is recorded; he speaks as<sup>6</sup>, 6 he thinks; from the facts<sup>7</sup> which<sup>2</sup> are recorded; and, he speaks the thoughts<sup>6</sup> which<sup>6</sup> he thinks.

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### OF THE VERB.

A VERB is a word used to express the *existence*, or *action* performed or received by its nominative: thus,

Nom. Existence. Nom. Action performed. Nom. Action received.

Wood *is*. John *splits* wood. Wood *is split* by John.

Wood<sup>2</sup> is<sup>9</sup>. *Is* is an intransitive verb, denoting existence.

John<sup>2</sup> splits<sup>10</sup> wood. Transitive verb, denoting action performed, by the nominative *John*.

Wood<sup>2</sup> is split<sup>11</sup>. A passive verb, denoting action received, by the nominative *wood*.

#### OF VERBS REGULAR, IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE.

1. A verb is regular when it forms its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed*.
2. A verb is irregular, when it will not do this.
3. And a defective verb is one that cannot be conjugated through all its moods.

Regular verbs—walk, walked; love, loved; rule, ruled.

Irregular verbs—run, ran; am, was; see, saw.

Defective verbs are—can, may, quoth, ought, &c.

#### TRANSITIVE, INTRANSITIVE AND PASSIVE.

As all verbs, when arranged in a sentence, have the relation given on the scale from 9 to 11, inclusive, it will be easy for the student to understand the distinction between the transitive and intransitive. All verbs have a nominative, but the *transitive* verb only has an *object*. The term *trans(IT)ive*, (from trans-EO, *ire, ivi, itum*,) will be more intelligible to the English scholar by translating

it into English. *Trans* means, in English, *over*; and it is a Latin verb, and means *goes*. Now no verb can be a transit (or goes over) verb, but that which has a double relation to a nominative, and an objective case; hence, all verbs of a double relation, *in all languages*, are transitive verbs; and, *a priori*, all verbs of a single relation are IN-trans-IT-ive (or not-go-over) verbs.

Intransitive (single rel.)	Transitive (double rel.)
Man <i>walks</i> .	John <i>studies</i> grammar.
Tempest <i>blows</i> .	God <i>made</i> the world.
Trees <i>grow</i> .	Trees <i>bear</i> fruit.
John <i>runs</i> .	John <i>drives</i> a horse.

This list might be increased by inserting every verb in all the languages on earth; in which case all the transitive verbs would arrange themselves under the second column, of the plus relation. From which it is plain that the only division of verbs founded on the language is to be traced to their single and double relation.

1. Single relation, or *intransitive*.
2. Double relation, or *transitive*.

#### THE RECEPTIVE OR PASSIVE VERB,

Is one whose nominative case receives the action and is formed, by the union of a verb of a single relation, to one of a double relation: thus, 1. he *was*; 2. John *killed* him; 3. he *was killed* by John.

#### *Receptive (pas.) Verb.*

Grammar was written; drum was heard; sky is obscured; will is distracted; letter was written; man was made; coat has been made.

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#### MOOD AND TENSE.

MOOD is the different form of the verb, to represent the manner of existing or acting.

There are five moods.

1. Indicative, expresses an affirmation.
2. Imperative, expresses a command.
3. Potential, expresses the possibility of an action.
4. Subjunctive, expresses a doubt.
5. Infinitive, an unlimited action.

The Indicative Mood indicates that its nominative case exists or acts; either affirmatively or interrogatively; positive or negative: as,

Affirmative—Pos., Barrett *wrote* a grammar.  
Neg., Barrett *did not write* a grammar.

Interrogative—Pos., *Will* John return to-morrow?  
Neg., *Will not* John return to-morrow?

The Imperative Mood is used to command or petition a second person; to exist or act: as,

John! *return* to-morrow; soldiers! *stand* firm; God said, light! *be*, and light was.

The Potential Mood denotes the possibility, liberty, power, will or obligation of its nominative to exist: as, I *can strike* the table, but I will not; you *may return*, if you please.

Can strike, denotes that the act is possible; but I will not (strike it), implies that no one can act against his will. I can strike you, but I *will* not that action; therefore you will escape with impunity. I could go to New York if I would. Could, denotes that the act of going is possible in itself, while the section, if I would, implies that no possible existence, or action, can take place, against the will of him on whom its performance depends, whether of God, or his creatures.

“What we would do, we should do when we would, for

this *would* changes" (and then the act is impossible).—*Shak. Hamlet.*

All actions must be *willed* by some mind, and as the will of every individual governs all his actions, so the will of God governs the universal whole.

Whose body nature is, and God the soul.

You might speak the truth, and you should do so, but you *will* not. Therefore both the might and should, or the power and obligation are defeated by the will's not enforcing them.

You will not come unto me, that you may have life. That is, the reason you never can have (eternal) life is, that you do not *will* it, and God cannot force you into heaven against your own will, and yet leave you free.

The Subjunctive Mood represents the uncertainty of the trunk, or nominative, to perform a future action: as,

If it rain to-morrow, I will come. If, denotes uncertainty, and (should) with to-morrow, futurity. If I (should) see him I will speak to him.

The Infinitive Mood is not confined to a trunk or nominative, and is always preceded by *to*, expressed or implied: as,

To walk; to run; to fly; to write.

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#### PARTICIPLE.

The PARTICIPLE is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from the fact that it can be construed either as a verb or an adjective. Some writers have classed them as a distinct part of speech, others have more properly considered them as a part of the verb. If the

participle be a part of speech, where is the other part to which it is joined?

Mr. Wright, *respected* by his friends, was elected governor of the state of New York. Now the word *respected* is a participle because it can be construed either as an adjective or verb, in this construction, *respected* Wright, the word *respected* is an adjective (not a participle adjective) and in the following, Mr. Wright *who was* respected by his friends; *was respected* is a passive verb (not a participle passive verb), hence the word *respected*, in consequence of its being capable of receiving two constructions, is called, while it thus remains, a participle; but the moment it is construed or joined to another word, it in a moment becomes either an adjective or a verb, consequently there cannot, properly speaking, be such a distinct part of speech as a participle.

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#### AUXILIARY VERBS

The AUXILIARY VERBS are used to form the moods and tenses of the verb.

They are, *have, do, be, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *must*, which has no variation. These auxiliary verbs are each confined to a certain mood or tense, as in the plan on page 46. By carefully studying this table, you can always ascertain the mood and tense of any verb. The *ed* termination of the past tense is a contraction of *did*, the past of *do*, as, John walk*did*, or John *did* walk, and always denotes the action expressed by the verb, to which it is prefixed, to be *did*, or *done, past, or finished*; as, I loved, I ruled, I smiled, which denotes the actions of loving, ruling, and smiling, to be *did* or *done* actions.

#### EXPOSITION AND DEFINITION OF AUXILIARIES.

We will that execution *be done* upon the earl.

We will that you *execute* the earl.

We *will execute* the earl.



1. We will execute the earl to-morrow; there are evidently two actions, one of the mind, expressed by *will*, which denotes a present determination that somebody shall perform the other future action, denoted by *execute*.

2. I will go to-morrow; *will* denotes a present determination of the mind, that my body shall perform a future action, expressed by *go*; *to-morrow* qualifies *go*, not *will*. *Will* denotes a present mental action. *Go* denotes a future bodily action.

3. I now will, or determine, that my body shall hereafter go to New York, next week: Query. Does *will* and *go* express but our action? If so, which is it, present or future? of the mind or body? Am I to go to New York next week, and will it afterwards?

4. You ought to write to your father; *ought* denotes obligation, or duty.

5. She may be at home; *may* denotes possibility.

6. I can strike the table; *can* denotes possibility.

7. You may go home; *may* denotes liberty or permission.

8. I would that all men might be saved; *would* denotes a desire, or wish of the mind.

9. You should repent; *should* denotes obligation arising from duty.

10. He would not read; *would* denotes a resolution of the mind.

11. They might and should read; *might* denotes that they had the power to perform a possible action, expressed by *should*.

12. May you find your friends well; *may* denotes an act of the mind, a wish.

13. I will not work without pay; *will* denotes that my mind has now determined that my body shall not perform a future laborious action, without a reward.

14. I will walk, will write, would speak; the position of these words denotes that a present act of the mind expressed by *will*, always precedes a future action of the body, denoted by the subjoined verb.

15. John walked a mile; *ed* is a contraction of *did*, and denotes that the action of walking is did, done, or past.

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### PERSON AND NUMBER.

By the person and number of a verb, is meant the *final termination*, by which, in the Latin and Greek Languages, the first, second and third person, singular and plural, is pointed out. Verbs have three persons, *first*, *second* and *third*, and two numbers, *singular* and *plural*; thus:

#### *Singular.*

#### *Plural.*

1st person.	2d person.	3d person.	1st person.	2d person.	3d person.
<i>Lat.</i> Am-o,	am-a-s,	am-a-t;	am-a-mus,	am-a-tis,	am-a-nt,
<i>Eng.</i> love I,	lovest thou,	loves he;	love we,	love you,	love they.

See page 6, paragraph 5.

From which it is plain, that the person and number, in Latin, is in the *termination* of the verb; and in English, it is *in the pronoun*; for that part of the Latin verb printed in *italic*, corresponds precisely to the English pronoun placed under it. We place our pronouns before the verb; they after it; for *o-m, s, t, mus, tis* and *nt*, mean, in English, nothing but *I, thou, he, we, you* and *they*.

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### TENSE,

Is the division of time, into

Present represents—1. Present time: as, I am writing, or  
2. Present time perfected: as, I have written.

Past represents—1. Past time: as, I wrote, or  
2. Past time perfected: as, I had written.

Future represents—1. Future time: as, I shall write, or  
2. Future time perfected: as, I shall have written

## The Tenses are six :

- 1 PRESENT—denoting *present time*, I *walk*
- 2 PERFECT present—*present time completed*, I *have walked*.
- 3 IMPERFECT (past)—denoting *past time*, I *walked*.
- 4 PLUPERFECT (past)—*past time completed*, I *had walked*.
- 5 FUTURE—denoting *future time*, I *shall walk*.
- 6 FUTURE PERFECT—*future time completed*, I *shall have walked*.

## THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

*Moods.*      *Tenses.*      *Auxiliaries and Terminations.*

*Indicative*—Simply indicates or declares.

PRESENT,	represents present time,	I —,
PERFECT,	“ present time completed,	I have —ed,
IMPERFECT,	“ past time,	I —ed,
PLUPERFECT,	“ past time completed,	I had —ed,
FUTURE,	represents future time,	I shall or will —
FUTURE P.,	“ future time com.,	I shall or will have —ed.

*Imperative*—used for commanding, exhorting, entreating or permitting.

PRESENT,      — thou or ye.

*Potential*—implies possibility, liberty, power, will or obligation.

PRESENT,	I may or can —,
PERFECT,	I may or can have —ed,
IMPERFECT,	I might, could, would or should —,
PLUPERFECT,	I might, could, would or should have —ed.

*Subjunctive*—represents an action as contingent and future.

PRESENT,	If I —,
PERFECT,	If I have —ed,
IMPERFECT,	If I —ed,
PLUPERFECT,	If I had —ed,
FUTURE,	If I shall or will —,
FUTURE PERFECT,	If I shall or will have —ed.

*Infinitive*—has no nominative case, consequently no person, or number.

PRESENT,	To —,
PERFECT.	To have —ed.

*Participle*—partakes of the nature of a verb and adjective.

PRESENT,	—ing.	PERFECT,	—ed.
COM. PERFECT.	—ing,	—ed.	

## CONJUGATION.

We here present the conjugation of the verb *to be*, in the three languages at once, that the student, while learning to conjugate it in English, may have a clear view of the same verb in the other languages. The person and number in Latin is printed in *italic*, and in the Greek it is separated from the root, as in the following examples. The Romans *never* used the pronoun (*ego, tu ille*,) with the verb, for the *final termination* is the *pronoun* to all intents and purposes, unless for the sake of EMPHASIS. The introduction of this practice, (as *ego sum, tu es, ille est*,) could have originated only from the most consummate ignorance of the real structure of the Latin language.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *to be*.

## AM, SUM, or ΕΙΜΙ.

*Indicative Mood.—Present Tense.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Sum,</i> <i>I am,</i>	<i>es,</i> <i>thou art,</i>	<i>est.</i> <i>he is.</i>	<i>Sumus,</i> <i>We are,</i>	<i>estis,</i> <i>you are,</i>	<i>sunt.</i> <i>they are.</i>
Εἰ μί,	εἶ σ, (ε ἴ,)	ἐσ τι.	ἐσ μέν,	ἐσ λέ,	εἰ σί.

*Imperfect.*

<i>Eram,</i> <i>I was,</i>	<i>eras,</i> <i>thou wast,</i>	<i>erat.</i> <i>he was.</i>	<i>Eramus,</i> <i>We were,</i>	<i>eratis,</i> <i>you were,</i>	<i>erant,</i> <i>they were.</i>
ἦ ν,	ἦ σ,	ἦ.	ἦ μὲν,	ἦ τε,	ἦ σάν.

*Perfect.*

<i>Fui,</i> <i>I have been,</i>	<i>fuisti,</i> <i>thou hast,</i>	<i>fuit.</i> <i>he has been.</i>	<i>Fuimus,</i> <i>We have,</i>	<i>fuistis,</i> <i>you have,</i>	<i>fuērunt, ere.</i> <i>they have.</i>
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*Pluperfect.*

<i>Fueram,</i> <i>I had been,</i>	<i>fueras,</i> <i>thou hadst,</i>	<i>fuerant.</i> <i>he had been.</i>	<i>Fueramus,</i> <i>We had,</i>	<i>fueratis,</i> <i>you had,</i>	<i>fuerant.</i> <i>they had.</i>
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*Future.*

<i>Ero,</i> <i>I will be,</i>	<i>eris,</i> <i>thou wilt be,</i>	<i>erit.</i> <i>he will be.</i>	<i>Erimus,</i> <i>We will be,</i>	<i>eritis,</i> <i>you will be,</i>	<i>erunt.</i> <i>they will be</i>
Ἔσ ο μαι,	ἔσ η,	ἔσ(ε)ται.	ἔσ ὄμεθα,	ἔσεσ θε,	ἔσον ται.

POTENTIAL (*Latin and Greek, Subjunctive*) MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.		
	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Sim,</i>	<i>sis,</i>	<i>sit.</i>	<i>Simus,</i>	<i>sitis,</i>	<i>sint.</i>
<i>I may be,</i>	<i>thou mayst,</i>	<i>he may be.</i>	<i>We may be,</i>	<i>you may be,</i>	<i>they may be</i>
<i>ω,</i>	<i>ῆς,</i>	<i>ῆ.</i>	<i>ὦ μὲν,</i>	<i>ῆ ἴε,</i>	<i>ὦ σί.</i>

*Imperfect.*

<i>Essem,</i>	<i>esses,</i>	<i>esset.</i>	<i>Essemus,</i>	<i>essetis,</i>	<i>essent.</i>
<i>I might be,</i>	<i>thou mightst,</i>	<i>he might.</i>	<i>We might,</i>	<i>you might,</i>	<i>they might.</i>

*Perfect.*

<i>Fuerim,</i>	<i> fueris,</i>	<i> fuerit.</i>	<i>Fuerimus,</i>	<i> fueritis,</i>	<i> fuerint.</i>
<i>I may have</i>	<i>thou mayst</i>	<i>he may have</i>	<i>We may</i>	<i>you may</i>	<i>they may</i>
<i>been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>have been</i>

*Pluperfect.*

<i>Fuissem,</i>	<i> fuisses,</i>	<i> fuisset.</i>	<i>Fuissemus,</i>	<i> fuissetis,</i>	<i> fuissent.</i>
<i>I might, &amp;c.</i>	<i>thou might,</i>	<i>he might.</i>	<i>We might,</i>	<i>you might,</i>	<i>they might.</i>

*Future.*

<i>Fuero,</i>	<i> fueris,</i>	<i> fuerit.</i>	<i>Fuerimus,</i>	<i> fueritis,</i>	<i> fuerunt.</i>
<i>I will have</i>	<i>thou wilt</i>	<i>he will have</i>	<i>We will</i>	<i>you will</i>	<i>they will</i>
<i>been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Present Tense.*

	2	3	2	3
<i>Es or esto,</i>	<i>esto.</i>		<i>Este or estote,</i>	<i>sunto.</i>
<i>Be thou,</i>	<i>let him be.</i>		<i>Be ye,</i>	<i>let them be.</i>
<i>ἦσθι, ἦσθε ο,</i>	<i>ἕσθι ο.</i>		<i>ἕσθε τε,</i>	<i>ἕσθι ὡσαν.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Fut. Ind.</i>	<i>Fut. Subj.</i>
<i>Esse,</i>	<i>fuisse.</i>	<i>Esse futurus,</i>	<i>fuisse futurus.</i>
<i>To be,</i>	<i>to have been.</i>	<i>To be about to be,</i>	<i>to have been about</i>
<i>εἶναι.</i>		<i>ἕσσεσθαι.</i>	[ <i>to be,</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
<i>Futurus-a-um,</i>	<hr/>
<i>About to be,</i>	<i>Being.</i>
<i>ἕσόμενος.</i>	<i>ὢν.</i>



## OF THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The following tables exhibit a view of the indeclinable parts of speech in the English, Latin and Greek languages.

## OF THE ADVERB.

An ADVERB is a word joined to and used to modify a *verb*. The following is a table of the adverbs in the English, Latin and Greek:

TABLE I.

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
ὅθι,	where,	ubi.
πόθεν,	whence,	unde.
ὅτε, πῆνικα,	when,	cūm, quum.
ὅθεν,	whence,	undé.
πόθι,	where,	ubi.
ἐόθι,	there,	illic.
ἐόθεν,	thence,	illinc, inde.
πολύ,	much,	multum.
λίγον,	little,	parvum.

The above table exhibits most of the *primitive* adverbs; their derivatives might be increased to a number of thousand.

## DERIVATION AND FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

*English Adverbs.*

In English, most adverbs are derived from adjectives by appending *ly*: as, *slow, slowly; day, daily; universal universally; quick, quickly, &c., &c.*

*Greek Adverbs.*

In the Greek, adverbs are formed as follows:

1. Such words as are not, strictly speaking, adverbs but are so called from being sometimes used in an adverbial sense.

2. The oblique cases of nouns and pronouns: as, οὐδ' αὐτοῦ, *never*; from οὐδ' αὐτοῦ, *no one*.

3. The accusative of neuter adjectives: as, *πρῶτα*, *τα πρῶτα*, *first*, &c.

4. Verbs are sometimes used as adverbs.

5. Adverbs are derived from prepositions.

The following is the method of forming

#### *Latin Adverbs.*

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the third declension, usually end in *TER*: as, *felicITER*, happily, from *felix*, happy. Sometime in *E*: as, *facile*, easily, from *facilis*, easy.

2. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension, generally terminate in *E*: as, *alte*, highly, from *altus*. Sometimes they end in *O*, *UM*, or *TER*: as, *tuto*, safely, from *tutus*: *tantUM*, so much, from *tantus*; *dure*, and *durITER*, hardly, from *durus*.

3. Adjectives of the neuter gender are sometimes used as adverbs.

4. Adverbs are derived from nouns, and then generally end in *IM* or *ITUS*.

5. Adverbs are derived from participles.

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#### OF THE PREPOSITION.

The *PREPOSITION* is always found in either an adjective or adverbial phrase (by some denominated *prepositional phrases*); that is, it is so arranged as to show the relation between the phrase in which it occurs to the verb or noun in the preceding sentence, and this relation is always either adjective or adverbial, and the phrase itself can in most cases be changed into an adjective or an adverb. In Greek, there are eighteen prepositions only; in Latin, forty-seven; and in English, there are fifty-six.

## TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS.

<i>Greek.</i>		<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>
ἀντί,	<i>Genitive.</i>	before, against, <i>Obj.</i>	ante, adversus, <i>Acc.</i>
ἀπὸ,	“	from,	a, ab, abs, <i>Abl.</i>
ἐκ or ἐξ,	“	from, out, out of,	e, ex, “
πρὸ,	“	before,	ante, <i>Acc.</i>
ἐν,	<i>Dative.</i>	in,	in, <i>Acc., Abl.</i>
σύν,	“	with, together with,	cum, <i>Abl.</i>
εἰς or εἰς,	<i>Accusative.</i>	in, into,	in, <i>Acc., Abl.</i>
ἀνά,	“	over, through, on,	trans, inter, in, <i>Acc.</i>
		among, during,	
		in, with,	
διὰ,	<i>Gen. &amp; Acc.</i>	through, by,	per, “
κατὰ,	“	by, down, through,	per, “
μετὰ,	“	with, after, between,	cum, post, inter.
ὑπὲρ,	“	over, above, beyond,	super, <i>Acc.</i>
ἀμφί,	<i>Gen. Dat. &amp; Ac.</i>	round, round about	circum, “
περὶ,	“	round about, of,	de, <i>Abl.</i>
		concerning	
ἐπι,	“	in, on, upon, under,	in, “
παρά,	“	from, at, near,	apud, <i>Acc.</i>
πρὸς,	“	by, upon, besides,	præter, “
ὑπὸ,	“	under, by, with,	infra, “

The remaining prepositions are :

Ad,	to, at.	Supra,	above.
Circiter,	about.	Ultra,	beyond.
Cis, citra,	on this side,	Absque,	without.
Contra,	against.	Clam,	without the know- ledge of.
Erga,	towards.	Coram,	in presence, before.
Extra,	beyond, out of.	Palam,	with the knowledge of.
Intra,	within.	Præ,	before, on account of.
Juxta,	near, beside.	Pro,	for, according to.
Ob,	for, on account of.	Sine,	without.
Penes,	in the power of.	Tenus,	as far as, up to
Pone,	behind.		
Propter,	near, on acc't of.	In,	in, on, towards, into, on, among.
Secundum,	along, acc'ding to.	Sub,	under, about, at, near.

In the first column, the Latin prepositions govern the accusative; in the second, the ablative, except the last two, which govern the accusative, or ablative, and the two first, which govern the accusative.

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OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The CONJUNCTION, as its name imports, is a word used to connect words and sentences as, *ego ET tu, I AND thou*. The conjunctions are represented in the following

## TABLE.

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
καί, τε, δέ,	and, also, but,	ac, atque, que, et, quoque
ἢ, ἤτοι, ἤε,	or, either,	aut, seu, sive, ve, vel.
κάν, καίπερ, εἰ, καί,	although,	quamquam, quamvis, etsi.
ἀλλά, ἀτάρ,	but,	atqui, sed, at, autem.
γάρ,	at least,	(no corresponding word.)
μέν, ἀλλάμὲν,	but, truly, indeed,	vero, verum.
μέντοι,	yet,	tamen, veruntamen.
γάρ,	for,	enim, etenim, nam, nam-
ἵνα, ὅτι, ὅπως, ὅφρα,	that,	ut, uti. [que
ὥς, ὥστε,	that, so that,	quin, dummodo.
οὕνεκα,	because,	quia, quippe, quòd.
εἴπερ,	since, indeed,	quando, vero, siquidam.
ἐπει,	since, after that,	quoniam, quum, cum.
ἄρα, οὖν,	therefore,	ergo, proinde, quare, qua-
διὸ, διοπέρ,	wherefore,	cur. [mobrem.
δὴ,	then, truly,	tum, vero, deinde.
τοίνυν, νὺ, νὺν,	therefore,	ergo, quare.
τοιγαροῦν, <i>emphatic</i> ,	wherefore,	cur, quare, quamobrem.
οὐκουν,	not therefore,	(no corresponding word.)
εἰ, ἂν, ἕαν, ἦν, καὶ, κέν, αἴ, αἴχε,	if, unless, si, sin, nisi.	
εἴπερ,	if indeed,	siquidem.

## INTERJECTIONS.

The INTERJECTION is an indeclinable word that holds no relation with any other word whatever, and is, of itself, actually a sentence: as, *Adieu*, I commend you to God; it being a contraction into *a* (to) and *Dieu* (God); *good bye*, *God be with ye*, *God by ye*, or *good bye ye*.

Any word or phrase, used by way of exclamation, and in an unconnected manner, is an interjection. The old definition, "that the interjection was thrown in between the different parts of speech," is entirely erroneous, and ought to be corrected; as this word has no relation, and of course is not a *part* of speech, but is of itself a *whole* speech.

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 RELATION OF PHRASES.

As we have now finished the definition of the Eight Parts of Speech, and spoken largely of the *Relation*, or dependence of one word on another, in consequence of which, words naturally fall into this eight-fold division, (*i. e.*, the Eight Parts of Speech;) and shown conclusively that the noun must be referred to some other word before it can be in any case, and that all other words must have a correlative relation to the noun, before they can become parts of speech; it is now proper to speak of the relation or dependence of *Sentences* and *Phrases*. And here let it be distinctly understood, that the members of a period are connected to each other by



1. A Conjunction ;
2. A Preposition ; and,
3. A Relative Pronoun.

A glance at the Table of Relations, page 10, will show that these words always have a double relation. Hence, without the use of one of these, no relation could take place between the phrases in a sentence.

#### I. OF THE RELATION OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

A preposition is a word used to point out the relation which the person, place, or thing following it has to some noun or verb going before, in a preceding section ; as, *Mr. Wright went to Albany.* *To*, is a preposition, because it points out the relation which Albany has to *went*, as the place whither that motion tended, and where it terminated. *Mr. Wright went to Albany.* *Mr. Wright went there.*

*New York is beyond Albany.*

*Beyond* is a preposition, showing the relative position of *New York* to *Albany* to be such, that in going directly from *Utica* to the latter place, you must pass the former.

The goodness *of* *God* *to* mankind is very apparent, *from* the abundant provision which he has made *for* their subsistence *in* this world.

Here the prepositions, *of*, *to*, *from*, *for*, and *in*, show the following relations :

*OF* shows the relation which *God* has to *goodness*, viz : that of a being wherein this quality exists.

*TO* signifies the relation which mankind have to the goodness of *God*, as the object on whom it is employed.


*FROM* intimates that relation which the provision of *God* has made for that happiness, to be that of a cause from whence that appearance arises in the mind.

*FOR* expresses the relation which "the subsistence of man" has to "the unbounded provisions of *God*," to be the end to which it was directed, or the final cause or motive with *God* for making that provision.

IN shows a local relation of goodness, provisions, and mankind to this world, as the place where they exist.

## 2. OF THE UNION OF SENTENCES BY THE CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is a word used to connect the sentensic sections, clauses, or parts of a period, and to show the relation which they have to each other, as in this period.

( Notice the punctuation.)

Julius Cæsar would not disband his army,  
AND return a private person to Rome,

BECAUSE he was very sensible he should be called to an account for extravagant management, in the time of his consulship, in his province, which would have blasted his ambitious designs, of destroying the liberties of Rome, AND taking the government to himself.

The first *and* is a conjunction, uniting the two actions, expressed by the respective verbs *disband* and *return*, to a common nominative, Julius Cæsar, and shows that *he*, who was unwilling to perform the first of these actions, was equally unwilling to perform the last; and that the reason was, that he did not will that either should be done.

*Because* is a conjunction, uniting the latter part of this period to the former, and shows the relation it has to it, viz: that of a cause, producing the effect mentioned in the former part of the period; for, what is affirmed in the latter part is by the conjunction, *because*, represented as being the cause, reason, or motive, which induced Cæsar, not to will the disbanding of his army, and his private return to Rome; while the last *and*, by connecting "destroying the liberty," and "taking the government," shows that he designed both.

God will not finally let the wicked go unpunished, *though* he bear with them so far in this life, *as* to let them fare sumptuously, *and* go down to the grave in peace; *for* man, in this world, is in a state of trial; *therefore*, it would not be consistent with that intention of an all-wise God to punish wickedness, constantly and visibly, in this life.

THOUGH shows the subjoined clause to hold a constructive dependence on the former, so far as to signify nothing in the mind of the speaker without a regard thereto.

The conjunction **AS** unites its clause to that which goes before, and expresses its relation by determining the extent of what was indefinitely expressed in the foregoing clauses of the period.

**AND** connects "go down in peace," with "fare sumptuously," and signifies that both of these actions are permitted by the Almighty for the reason expressed in the next section.

**FOR** shows that the section which it heads holds a constructive union with the two preceding sections, and shows the relation to be that of a cause or reason why he suffers them to fare sumptuously, and to die in peace.

**THEREFORE** shows that the part of the period which follows it, is construed with all that precedes it, as its cause, and implies that this world, being intended as a state of trial, renders it impracticable for him to punish vice consistently with that design, for that would not be to try them, but forcing them to be good, by destroying their power to be otherwise, since there can be no true virtue without liberty.

A relative pronoun may be used either in a sentensic or insentensic section, and shows that the section in which it occurs sustains to the antecedent an adjective relation: thus,

Our Father who art in heaven. Here the two sections, "who art," and "in heaven," sustain to the word Father an adjective relation, being equivalent in sense to "our Heavenly Father." Who art in heaven, restricts the word Father, by excluding from the extension of that word all earthly fathers.

*Primitive.*

*Secondary Sections.*

**GOD**, (*who, at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake, in times past, unto the fathers, by the prophets,*)

**HATH**, *in these latter days,*  
**SPOKEN**, *unto us by his Son.*

In this example, that part of the period included in parenthesis has an adjective relation to God, and withal restricts the extension of that noun by excluding from it the other gods, of the Greeks, Romans, &c., and is equivalent

to the adjective Jewish. Thus, the Jewish God hath spoken, &c.

HE (that believes and is baptised,) SHALL BE SAVED. Here the part of the sentence commencing with *that*, and included in parenthesis, sustains to the word *he*, an adjective relation, by restricting its extension, and shows, that salvation is not predicted of the word HE in its broadest, but in a limited logical extension.

Hence, the only union which can take place between the sections in a period, is effected either by a conjunction, a relative pronoun, or a preposition.

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#### OF THE SECTION.

A section of a sentence is a word, or an independent collection of words, "which can be parsed" without referring any word in that section, to a word in *another* section: as,

The midnight moon smiles serenely.

☞ See the Sections as they are formed on the Plate.

ORDER.—1. *Primary*. 2. *Secondary*.

That section is of the *primary* order, which claims the first rank, and sustains the rest: as,

Heaven hides (*a*) the book, (*b*) (*primary*),

*a* from all creatures, (*secondary*).

*b* of fate, (*secondary*).

Those sections are of the *secondary* order, which are upheld by, and depend upon another section for sense: as, "from all creatures;" "of fate;" "in the room." These secondary or branch sections can make no sense, until they are united to that word in the trunk, or primary, by which they are sustained; as, *hides* from all creatures; *book* of fate, John *is* 'n the room.



COURSE.—1. *Direct.* 2. *Circumflex.*

The course of a section is direct, when the words stand in their natural prose order: as,

Law is a rule (of action.)

*Law is a rule*, a section of the *primary* order, *direct* course.

*Of action*, a secondary section, direct course.

The course of a section is circumflex, when the sense flows back, which is owing to the words not being arranged in their prose order: as,

Whom<sup>3</sup> ye<sup>1</sup> ignorantly worship,<sup>2</sup>  
Him<sup>3</sup> declare<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup> unto you.

*Whom ye ignorantly worship*, a section, secondary order, circumflex course, because the sense commences at the word *ye*, proceeds forward to *worship*, then flows back to *whom*.

*Him<sup>3</sup> declare<sup>2</sup> I<sup>1</sup>*; a section, primary order, circumflex course. The direct course would be: *I<sup>1</sup> declare<sup>2</sup> him<sup>3</sup>*. The words in these two sections are not only circumflex, but the sections are so likewise.

*Circumflex.* Whom ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I.

*Direct.* I declare him whom ye ignorantly worship.

VERILY I say unto you, HE that entereth not by the door, into the sheep-fold, but that climbeth up some other way, IS A THIEF.

• Verily he is a thief. (Direct course, unbroken state.)

RELATION.—1. *Adjective.* 2. *Adverbial.*

The relation of a secondary, or insentensic section, is that dependence which it has, to some word in the primary, for sense.

A section has an adjective relation, when it restricts the extension of some noun, or pronoun, in the primary section: as,

1. Jesus saw a man *who was blind*. 2 sections.

1. Jesus saw a *blind* man. 1 section.

2. Heaven hides the book (*of fate*.) 2 sections.

2. Heaven hides the *fatal* book. 1 section.



He (that believes) (and is baptised) shall be saved.

And the relation is adverbial, when it qualifies the verb, or expresses the *manner* of existing or acting: as,

The midnight moon smiles serenely,  
O'er Nature's soft repose.

The jessamine clammers (in flower) (o'er the thatch.) 3 sec.

The flowery jessamine clammers there. 1 section.

STATE.—*Sentensic, Insentensic, Plenary, Implenary, Broken, Unbroken.*

The *sentensic* section contains a nominative, and verb, or a "sentence, trunk, and branch:" as,

1. The *moon smiles* serenely.
2. No lowering *cloud obscures* the sky.
3. Nor ruffling tempest blows.

The *insentensic* section is one that contains no *sentensic* word: as,

1. To church. 2. In the room. 3. O'er Nature's soft repose.

The *plenary* state arises from that degree of fullness, which admits of solution, without supplying words; as, O John [give thou (to me) an apple.]

The *implenary* state arises from the want of a word, or words: as,

— John, give — — me an apple.  
It is — — 9 — o' — clock.

The *state* of a section is *broken*, when another section intervenes between its parts: as,

Law (in its most comprehensive sense), is a rule.

And varying schemes (of life) no more distract the will.

The *unbroken* state of a section, is the uninterrupted continuation of all its parts: as,

Law is a rule (of action).

Varying schemes no more distract the laboring will.

CLASS.—1. *Literal*. 2. *Figurative*.

The *literal* class is that which expresses the meaning according to the words (or letters) used: as,

The midnight moon serenely shines.

A ship sails on the seas.

A section is *figurative*, when one or more words in it convey a different meaning from what the words literally import: as,

## I. THE METAPHOR.

1. Daniel Webster is a **PILLAR** in the state.
2. I will be unto her a **WALL** of fire.
3. **THOU** art my **ROCK** and my **FORTRESS**.
4. Thy **WORD** is a **LAMP** to my feet.

A metaphor is founded entirely on the resemblance of one thing to another.

1. A *statesman* performs the same office in a state, that a *pillar* does in an edifice.
2. *God* is the same *defence* to his church, that a *wall* is to a city.
3. He is the same *defence* to the righteous, as a *fortress* or *rock* is to a soldier.

## II. ALLEGORY.

An allegory is a metaphor continued, which was a favorite method of delivering instruction in old times: for what we call fables or parables are no other than allegories; by words and actions, attributed to beasts, or inanimate objects, the "dispositions of man are shadowed forth;" and what we call the "moral," is the "unfigured sense," or meaning of the allegory.

A hog, beholding the horse of a warrior, rushing into battle, says: "Fool, whither dost thou hasten? Perhaps thou mayst die in the fight;" to whom the horse replied: "A knife shall take life from thee, fatted amongst mud, and filth, but **GLORY** shall accompany my death."

## III. COMPARISON.

Is when the resemblance between two objects is expressed in form, by the word *as*, *like*, &c.

Webster is in the state, *like* a pillar in an edifice.

He is *like* a pillar.

The word of God is *like* a light.

## IV. PERSONIFICATION.

Is that figure which attributes life and action to inanimate objects: as, *moon smiles*.

Now, as it cannot be literally true, that the moon smiles or laughs, since nothing but a human being can laugh, it must be figuratively so. This figure is also founded on the aspect, or resemblance of one thing to another: thus the imagination may attribute this action to the "man in the moon."

2. *Majestically* slow, before the breeze,  
In silent pomp, *she marches* on the seas.

The above couplet is from Falconer's description of the ship *Brittannia*. *She* is a pro., fem. gen., represented as marching (not sailing). While the word *majestically*, attributes to the vessel the idea of majesty. An easy stretch of the imagination would find some resemblance between a queen, decorated with the robes of majesty, taking a walk, and the goddess *Brittania*, the queen of the ocean.

## RULES.

RULE 1. Every adjective belongs to a noun; as, ———.

RULE 2. The nominative case precedes the verb; as, ———.

RULE 3. All nouns of the second person, are in the case independent; as, O ———.

RULE 4. The case absolute precedes the participle; as, ———.

RULE 5. The possessive case precedes the noun; as, ———'s ———.

RULE 6. Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, ———.

RULE 7. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, ———.

RULE 8. A pronoun has the gender, person and number of its noun; as, ———.

RULE 9. A verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person; as, ———.

RULE 10. *Singular* nominatives connected by *and*, require a plural verb, noun and pronoun; as, ——— and ———.

RULE 11. *Singular* nominatives connected by any other conjunction, require a singular verb; as, ——— or ———'s.

RULE 12. Adverbs qualify verbs; as, ———.

RULE 13. The infinitive mood is governed

by the preceding word (in construction); as, — to —.

RULE 14. Nouns or pronouns having the same relation are in the same case; as, —<sup>2</sup> is —<sup>2</sup>.

RULE 15. Two negatives in the same sentence, neutralize each other and make an affirmative; as, *not unmindful*.

RULE 16. Conjunctions connect words and sentences; as, — — —, (con.) — — —.

RULE 17. The conjunctions *if*, *though*, *except*, *unless* and *whether*, govern the subjunctive mood only, when doubt is implied; as, — — —.

RULE 18. An auxiliary holds a single relation to its principal; as, — — —.

RULE 19. An omission of such words as will not obscure the sense is admissible.

RULE 20. A collective noun, implying *unity* requires a singular verb.

RULE 21. But a collective noun denoting plurality, requires a plural verb.

RULE 22. Sections of an adjective relation, must, in all cases, be placed next to the noun they qualify.

RULE 23. Care must be taken to express the proper time by the appropriate tense.

RULE 24. Every word in a sentence relates to and is parsed with another word or other words, in the same section.



RULE 25. No word in a section can have any greater extension than the other words or sections in the same sentence will give it.

RULE 26. Reduce every *broken* to an *unbroken* section, by uniting its parts.

RULE 27. Render every *implenary* section *plenary*, by supplying every implied word.

RULE 28. Give every word in a section, and every section in a sentence, its true relation.

RULE 29. Reject and expunge an unjustifiable pleinism from the section in which it occurs.

RULE 30. Care must be taken to express the proper relation by appropriate prepositions.

## PARSING.

The following extracts from Milton and Pope are here presented for the especial benefit of the beginner and private learner. If the student will make himself *perfectly acquainted* with the principles contained in this analysis—before leaving it—will find himself able to parse just as well without this assistant as with it; for the parts of speech, and their relation to each other, occur so frequently that they cannot fail to make an indelible impression on the memory, not to be forgotten, like rules and definitions, but which time itself shall never afterwards be able to efface:

## PARADISE LOST.

adv v ir in ind imp 3 s n c f 3 s adv con n c f 3 s a 1  
Now came<sup>9</sup> still ev'ning<sup>2</sup> on, and twilight<sup>2</sup> gray

18 prep pp a 1 n c n 3 s 7 a 1 n c n 3 plu v ir tr ind plu 3 s  
Had in her<sup>5</sup> sober liv'ry all things<sup>6</sup> clad.<sup>10</sup>

n c f 3 s v r tr imp 3 s con n c n 3 s con n c n 3 s  
Silence<sup>2</sup> accompanied<sup>10</sup> [*them*] for beast<sup>2</sup> and bird,<sup>2</sup>

pp prep pp a 1 n c n 3 s a 1 prep pp n c n 2 plu  
They<sup>2</sup> to their<sup>5</sup> grassy couch, these [*birds*] to their<sup>5</sup> nests

v ir in ind imp 3 plu a 1 a 1 n c fem 3 s  
Were sunk<sup>9</sup> all but the wakeful nightingale,<sup>2 or 7</sup>

pp adv pp a 1 n c n 3 s v ir tr ind imp 3 s  
She<sup>2</sup> all night long her<sup>5</sup> am'rous descant<sup>6</sup> sung.<sup>10</sup>

c f 3 s v r pas ind imp 3 s adv v ir in ind imp 3 s n c n 3 s  
Silence<sup>2</sup> was pleased.<sup>11</sup> Now glow'd<sup>9</sup> the firmament<sup>3</sup>

prep a 1 n c n 3 plu 7 n p n 3 s r pro v ir tr ind imp 3 s  
With living sapphires: Hesperus<sup>2</sup> that<sup>2</sup> led<sup>10</sup>

a 1 a 1 n : n 3 s v i r i n d i m p a 1 Hesperus adv a 1 n c f 3 s  
The starry host<sup>6</sup> rode<sup>9</sup> brightest, till the moon,<sup>3</sup>

part prep a 1 n c n 3 s 7 adv  
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,

a 1 n c f 3 s' v r t r i n d i m p p p a 1 n c n 3 s  
Apparent queen,<sup>2</sup> unveil'd<sup>10</sup> her<sup>5</sup> peerless light,<sup>6</sup>

con prep a 1 n c n 3 s p p a 1 n c n 3 s v i r t r i n d i m p  
And o'er the dark<sup>7</sup> her<sup>5</sup> silver mantle<sup>6</sup> threw.<sup>10</sup>

adv n p m 3 s adv prep n p f 7 a 1 n c f 2 s a 1 n c n 3 s  
When Adam<sup>3</sup> [*said*] thus to Eve : Fair consort,<sup>3</sup> th' hour<sup>3</sup>

prep n c n 3 s 7 a 1 n c n 3 plu adv part prep n c n 3 s 7  
Of night, and all things<sup>9</sup> now retir'd to rest,

v r t r i n d i p r 3 plu p p p r e p a 1 n c n 3 s 7 con n p m 3 s v i r t r i n d i p e r f  
Mind<sup>10</sup> us<sup>6</sup> of like repose : since God<sup>3</sup> hath set<sup>10</sup>

all nouns c n 3 s prep n c m 3 plu 7  
Labor<sup>6</sup> and rest,<sup>6</sup> as day<sup>6</sup> and night,<sup>6</sup> to men

a 1 day and night con a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s n c n 3 s 7  
Successive: and the timely dew<sup>2</sup> of sleep,

adv part prep a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7 v r t r i n d i p r 3 s  
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, inclines<sup>10</sup>

p p n c n 3 plu a 1 n c n 3 plu adv  
Our<sup>5</sup> eye-lids.<sup>6</sup> Other creatures<sup>2</sup> all day long

v r i n d i p r 3 plu a 1 a 1 creatures con a 1 rest v r t r i n d i p r 3 plu  
Rove<sup>9</sup> idle, unemploy'd, and less need<sup>10</sup> rest.<sup>6</sup>

n c m 3 s v i r t r i n d i p r 3 s p p a 1 n c n 3 s n c n 3 s 7  
Man<sup>2</sup> hath<sup>10</sup> his<sup>5</sup> daily work<sup>6</sup> of body or of mind

part r p r o v r t r i n d i p r 3 s p p n c n 3 s  
Appointed, which<sup>2</sup> declares<sup>10</sup> his<sup>5</sup> dignity,<sup>6</sup>

con a 1 n c n 3 s prep n p m 3 s 7 prep a 1 p p n c n 3 plu  
And the regard<sup>6</sup> of Heaven on all his<sup>5</sup> ways<sup>7</sup>;

adv a 1 n c n 3 plu a 1 animals v r i n d i p r 3 plu  
While other animals<sup>2</sup> unactive range,<sup>9</sup>

con prep p p n c n 3 plu 7 n p m 3 s v i r t r i n d i p r 3 s a 1 n c n 3 s  
And of their<sup>5</sup> doings God<sup>2</sup> takes<sup>10</sup> no account,<sup>6</sup>

adv adv a 1 n c n 3 s v i r t r i n d i f u t 3 s a 1 n c n 3 s  
To-morrow, ere fresh morning<sup>3</sup> [*shall*] streak<sup>10</sup> the east<sup>6</sup>

prep a 1 n c n 3 s 7 n c n 3 s 7 p p v i r i n p o t p r 1 s t p l u  
With first approach of light, we<sup>2</sup> must be risen,<sup>9</sup>

con prep p p a 1 n c n 3 s v r t r i n f p r  
And at our<sup>5</sup> pleasant labor; to re-form<sup>10</sup>

a 1 a 1 n c n 3 p l u a 1 n c n 3 p l u a 1 a l l e y s  
Yon flow'ry arbors<sup>6</sup> yonder alleys<sup>6</sup> green,

p p n c n 3 s p r e p n c n 3 s 7 p r e p n c n 3 p l u a 1 b r a n c h e s  
Our walk<sup>5</sup> at noon, with branches overgrown,

r p r o v r t r i n d p r 3 p l u p p a 1 n c n 3 s c o n v r t r i n d p r 3 p l u  
That<sup>2</sup> mock<sup>10</sup> our scant manuring,<sup>6</sup> and require<sup>10</sup>

a 1 n c n 3 p l u c o n p p v r t r i n f p p a 1 n c n 3 p l u  
More hands<sup>6</sup> than ours<sup>5</sup> [*hands*] to lop<sup>10</sup> their wanton growth<sup>6</sup>

a 1 n c n 3 p l u a d v c o n a 1 a 1 n c n 3 p l u  
Those blossoms<sup>2</sup> also, and those dropping gums<sup>3</sup>

r p r o v i r i n i n d 3 p l u a 1 g u m s a 1 g u m s c o n a 1 g u m s  
That<sup>2</sup> lie<sup>9</sup> bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,

v r t r i n d p r 3 p l u n c n 3 s p p v r i n i n d p r 1 p l u v i n f p r e p n c n 3 s 7  
Ask<sup>10</sup> riddance,<sup>5</sup> if we<sup>2</sup> mean to tread with ease.

a d v r p n c n 3 s v r t r & c n c n v i r i n & c p p v r n i n f p r  
Meanwhile, as nature<sup>2</sup> wills,<sup>10</sup> night<sup>2</sup> bids<sup>10</sup> us<sup>6</sup> [*to*] rest.<sup>9</sup>

p r e p r p 7 t o A d a m i n t h e 1 3 t h l i n e p r e p a 1 n c n 3 s 7 p a r t  
To whom thus Eve,<sup>2</sup> [*said*] with perfect beauty adorn'd:

p p n e m 2 s c o n n e m s t h e t h i n g 6 w h i c h 6 p p v r t r i n d p r 2 s  
My<sup>6</sup> author<sup>3</sup> and disposer<sup>3</sup> what<sup>6</sup> thou<sup>2</sup> bidst<sup>10</sup>

a 1 p p v r t r i n d r p n p m 3 s v r t r i n d p r 3 s g o v e r n s s o  
Unargu'd I<sup>2</sup> obey,<sup>10</sup> so<sup>6</sup> God<sup>2</sup> ordains.<sup>10</sup>

p r e p p p p a r t p p v r t r i n d p r 1 s a 1 n e m b y f i g u r e  
With thee conversing I<sup>2</sup> forget<sup>10</sup> all time;<sup>6</sup>

a 1 n c n 3 p l u c o n p p n c n 3 s a 1 v r t r i n d p r 3 p l u a d v  
All seasons<sup>6</sup> and their<sup>6</sup> change,<sup>6</sup> all [*things*] please<sup>10</sup> alike,

a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s p r e p n c f 3 s 7 p p n c n 3 s a 1  
Sweet is<sup>9</sup> the breath<sup>2</sup> of morn, her rising<sup>2</sup> [*is*] sweet,

p r e p n c n 3 s 7 p r e p a 1 n c n 3 p l u 7 a 1 a 1 n e m b y f i g  
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant [*is*] the sun<sup>3</sup>

a d v a d v p r e p a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7 p p v r t r i n d p r 3 s  
When first on this delightful land he<sup>2</sup> spreads<sup>10</sup>

pp a1 ncn3 plu prep gov. by on and all n3 n3 s7  
His orient beams<sup>6</sup> on herb, tree, fruit and flower,

part prep ncn3 s7 a1 earth a1 a1 ncn3 s  
Glist'ning with dew; fragrant [is] the fertile earth<sup>2</sup>

prep a1 ncn3 plu 7 con a1 a1 ncn3 s  
After soft show'rs; and sweet [is] the coming on<sup>2</sup>

prep a1 ncn3 s7 a1 con a1 ncf3 s nom case to is  
Of grateful evening mild; then silent night, [is]

prep a1 pp a1 ncf3 s7 con a1 a1 ncf3 s7  
With this her<sup>5</sup> solemn bird, and this fair moon,

con 18 a1 a1 ncn3 plu 7 ncn3 s7 pp a1 ncn3 s7  
And these the gems of heav'n, her<sup>5</sup> starry train.

All the words in the six following lines marked thus \* are in the nomi  
native case to is, in the 7th line below.

con con ncn3 s prep ncf3 s7 adv pp v r tr ind pr 3  
But neither breath\* of morn, when she<sup>2</sup> ascends<sup>10</sup>

prep ncn3 s7 prep a1 ncn3 plu 7 con a1 ncm3 s  
With charm of earliest birds; nor rising sun\*

prep a1 a1 ncn3 s7 con all ncn3 s  
On this delightful land; nor herb,\* fruit,\* flow'r,\*

part prep ncn3 s7 con ncn3 s prep ncn3 plu 7  
Glist'ning with dew; nor fragrance\* after show'rs,

con a1 ncf3 s a1 con a1 ncf3 s  
Nor grateful evening\* mild; nor silent night\*

prep a1 pp a1 ncn3 s7 con ncn3 s prey ncf3 s  
With this her solemn bird; nor walk\* by moon,

con a1 ncn3 s7 prep pp a1 breath, herb, etc.  
Or glitt'ring star-light—without thee is sweet.

con adv adverbial phrase v ir in ind pr 3 plu prep r pro  
But wherefore all night long shine<sup>9</sup> these? for whom

a1 a1 ncn3 s adv ncn3 s v ir tr ind perf 3 s ncn3  
[is] This glorious sight,<sup>2</sup> when sleep<sup>2</sup> hath shut<sup>10</sup> all eyes.<sup>6</sup>

governs 29 following lines

prep r p relates to Eve v r tr ind imp 3 s  
To whom our gen'ral ancestor replied:<sup>10</sup>



n c f 2 s prep n p m 3 s 7 con n c m 3 s 7 a 1 n p f 2 s ind  
 "Daughter<sup>3</sup> of God and man, accomplish'd Eve,<sup>3</sup>

a 1 v ir tr ind pr 3 plu n c n 3 s v r tr inf pr prep a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
 These have<sup>10</sup> their course to finish<sup>10</sup> round the earth,

prep a 1 n c n 3 s 7 con prep n c n 3 s 7 prep n c n 3 s 7  
 By morrow ev'ning; and from land to land,

prep n c n 3 s 7 con prep n c n 3 plu 7 con a 1  
 In order, though to nations yet unborn,

part part p p plu set and rise both v ir in ind 3 plu  
 Minist'ring light<sup>6</sup> prepar'd, they<sup>2</sup> set<sup>9</sup> and rise<sup>9</sup>

con a 1 n c n 3 s regain prep n c n 3 s 7 v r tr pot imp 3 s  
 Lest total darkness<sup>3</sup> should by night regain

p p a 1 n c n 3 s con see regain n c n 3 s  
 Her<sup>6</sup> old possession,<sup>6</sup> and extinguish life<sup>6</sup>

The word FIRES is the nominative to all the Verbs marked † and WHICH the objective.

prep n c n 3 s 7 con a 1 n c n 3 plu 7 r pro a 1 a 1 n c n 3 plu  
 In nature and all things; WHICH<sup>6</sup> these soft FIRES<sup>2</sup>

adv v ir tr ind pr 3 plu con prep a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
 Not only enlighten† but with kindly heat

prep a 1 n c n 3 s 7 both v r tr ind pr 3 plu  
 Of various influence, foment† and warm,†

both v r tr ind pr 3 plu con prep n c n 3 s 7 v ir tr ind pr 3 plu  
 Temper† or nourish,<sup>10</sup> or in part shed down<sup>10</sup>

p p a 1 n c n 3 s prep a 1 n c n 3 plu 7 r p v ir in ind pr 3 plu  
 Their stellar virtue<sup>6</sup> on all kinds that grow<sup>9</sup>

prep n c f 3 s 7 part adv a 1 kinds v r tr inf pr  
 On earth, made hereby apter to receive<sup>10</sup>

n c n 3 s prep a 1 n c m 3 s adv sup n c n 3 s 7  
 Perfection<sup>6</sup> from the sun's<sup>5</sup> more potent ray.

a 1 adv con part prep n c n 3 s 7 n c 3 s 7  
 These [*fires*] then, though unbeheld in deep of night,

v ir in ind pr 3 plu adv con v ir tr imp 2 s n c m 3 plu adv  
 Shine<sup>9</sup> not in vain: nor think,<sup>10</sup> though men<sup>2</sup> were<sup>9</sup> none,

con ncn3s v r tr pot imp 3s ncn3 plu n m 3s ncn3s  
That heaven<sup>2</sup> would want<sup>10</sup> spectators,<sup>6</sup> God<sup>2</sup> want praise<sup>6</sup>.

ncn3 plu prep a 1 ncn3 plu 7 v r tr ind pr 3 plu ncn3s  
Millions<sup>2</sup> of spiritual creatures walk<sup>10</sup> the earth<sup>6</sup>

a 1 creatures adv pp con adv pp  
Unseen, both when we<sup>2</sup> wake and when we<sup>2</sup> sleep.

a 1 a 1 prep a 1 ncn3s 7 pp ncn3 plu v r tr  
All these with ceaseless praise his works<sup>6</sup> behold<sup>10</sup>

adverbial phrase—always adv prep a 1 ncn3s 7  
Both day and night. How often, from the steep

prep a 1 ncn3s 7 con see hill pp v r tr ind perf 1 plu  
Of echoing hill or thicket have<sup>ic</sup> we<sup>2</sup> heard<sup>10</sup>

a 1 ncn3 plu prep a 1 a 1 ncn3s 7  
Celestial voices<sup>5</sup> to the midnight air,

a 1 voices con a 1 voices a 1 prep a 1 ncn3s 7  
Sole, or responsive each to others<sup>15</sup> note,

part pp a 1 n m 3s 7 adv prep ncn3 plu 7  
Singing their great Creator. Oft in bands,

adv pp v r tr ind pr 3 pl ncn3s a 1 ncn3s v r tr  
While they<sup>2</sup> keep<sup>10</sup> watch,<sup>6</sup> or nightly rounding walk,<sup>10\*</sup>

prep a 1 ncn3s 7 prep a 1 ncn3 plu 7  
With heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds,

prep a 1 a 1 ncn3s part pp ncn3 plu  
In full harmonic number join'd, their songs<sup>3</sup>

v r tr ind pr 3 plu ncn3s con see divide pp ncn3 plu ncn3s 7  
Divide<sup>10</sup> the night,<sup>6</sup> and lift<sup>10</sup> our thoughts<sup>6</sup> to heav'n."<sup>9</sup>

adv part adverbial phrase—together pp v r ind imp 3 plu  
Thus talking, hand in hand alone they<sup>2</sup> pass'd<sup>9</sup>

adv prep pp a 1 ncn3s 7 adv part a 1 v r ind imp 3 plu  
On to their<sup>5</sup> blissful bow'r—there arriv'd, both stood,<sup>9</sup>

a 1 v r in ind imp 3 plu prep a 1 v r tr ind imp  
Both [*persons*] turn'd,<sup>9</sup> and under open sky ador'd<sup>10</sup>

a 1 n m 3s v r tr ind imp 3s all ncn3s con  
The God<sup>6</sup> that<sup>a</sup> made<sup>10</sup> both sky,<sup>6</sup> air,<sup>6</sup> earth,<sup>6</sup> and hea n,<sup>6</sup>

\* They walk their nightly rounds, like sentries on guard

r p by beheld v ir tr ind imp 3 plu n c f 3 s a 1 n c n 3 s  
Which<sup>6</sup> they<sup>2</sup> beheld,<sup>10</sup> the moon's<sup>5</sup> resplendent globe,<sup>6</sup>

con a 1 n c n 3 s p p 2 s adv v ir tr ind pr 2 s n c n 3 s  
And starry pole.<sup>6</sup> Thou<sup>2</sup> also mad'st<sup>10</sup> the night,<sup>6</sup>

n c m 2 s a 1 con p p 2 s a 1 n c n 3 s  
Maker<sup>3</sup> omnipotent, and thou [*madest*] the day,<sup>6</sup>

r r finished p p prep p p a 1 n c n 3 s 7 part  
Which<sup>6</sup> we<sup>2</sup> in our<sup>5</sup> appointed work employed,

v r tr ind perf 1 plu a 1 Adam and Eve a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
Have finish'd<sup>10</sup> happy in our mutual help

con a 1 n c n 3 s 7 a 1 n c n 3 s prep a 1 p p n c n 3 s 7  
And mutual love, the crown of all our bliss,

part prep p p con a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
Ordain'd by thee; and this delicious place,

prep p p a 1 place adv p p n c n 3 s v r tr ind pr 3 s  
For us too large, where thy abundance<sup>2</sup> wants<sup>10</sup>

n c e g 3 plu con a 1 abundance v ir in ind pr 3 s n c n 3 s 7  
Partakers,<sup>6</sup> and uncropt falls<sup>9</sup> to the ground.

con p p 2 s v r tr ind perf 2 s prep p p a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s  
But thou<sup>2</sup> hast promis'd<sup>10</sup> from us two a race,<sup>2</sup>

v r tr inf pr a 1 n c n 3 s r p aux prep p p 7 v r tr ind 1 fut 3 s  
To fill<sup>10</sup> the earth,<sup>6</sup> who<sup>2</sup> shall with us extol<sup>10</sup>

p p n c n 3 s a 1 goodness con adv p p v r in ind pr 1 plu  
Thy goodness<sup>6</sup> infinite, both when we<sup>2</sup> wake,<sup>9</sup>

con adv p p v ir tr ind pr 1 plu p p n c n 3 s n c n 3 s 7  
And when we<sup>2</sup> seek,<sup>10</sup> as now, thy gift<sup>6</sup> of sleep.

MILTON.

## POPE'S ESSAY.

n p m 3 s prep a 1 n e n 3 plu 7 v ir tr ind pr 3 s prep n e n 3 s 7  
 Heaven<sup>2</sup> from all creatures hides<sup>10</sup> the book<sup>6</sup> of fate,

con a 1 n e n 3 s part pp a 1 n e n 3 s  
 All but the page<sup>7</sup> prescrib'd, their<sup>5</sup> present state:<sup>6</sup>

prep n e n 3 plu 7 the thing which n e m 3 plu 7 n e n 3  
 From brutes what men,<sup>2</sup> from men what spirits<sup>2</sup> know ;<sup>10</sup>

con r p v r tr pot imp 3 s n e n 3 s adv adv  
 Or who<sup>2</sup> could suffer<sup>10</sup> being<sup>5</sup> here below ?

a 1 n e m 3 s pp n e n 3 s v r tr &c v ir in inf pr adv  
 [if] The lamb<sup>2</sup> [which] thy<sup>6</sup> riot dooms to bleed to-day,

v ir tr subj 3 s pp pp n e n 3 s pp both v r in pot imp 3 s  
 Had he<sup>2\*</sup> thy<sup>8</sup> reason,<sup>6</sup> would he<sup>2</sup> skip<sup>9</sup> and play ?<sup>3</sup>

part prep a 1 a 1 instant p p v r tr ind pr 3 s a 1 n e n 3 s  
 Pleased to the last, he<sup>2</sup> crops<sup>10</sup> the flow'ry food,<sup>6</sup>

con v tr ind pr 3 s n e n 3 s adv part v ir tr inf pr pp n e n 3 s  
 And licks<sup>10</sup> the hand<sup>6</sup> just rais'd to shed<sup>10</sup> his<sup>6</sup> blood.<sup>9</sup>

inter n e n 2 s prep a 1 n e n 3 s 7 adv part  
 Oh<sup>17</sup> blindness<sup>3</sup> to the future! kindly giv'n,

con a 1 creature v r tr pot pr n e n 3 s part prep n p m 3 s 7  
 That each may fill<sup>10</sup> the circle<sup>6</sup> mark'd by Heav'n;

r p v ir tr ind pr 3 s prep a 1 n e n 3 s prep n p m 3 s 7  
 Who<sup>2</sup> sees<sup>10</sup> with equal eye, as God of all,

a 1 n e m 3 s v r inf pr con a 1 n e m 3 s v ir in inf pr  
 A hero<sup>6</sup> [to] perish,<sup>9</sup> or a sparrow<sup>6</sup> [to] fall;<sup>9</sup>

n e n 3 plu con n e n 3 plu prep n e n 3 s 7 part  
 Atoms<sup>6</sup> or systems<sup>6</sup> into ruin hurl'd,

con adv a 1 n e n 3 s v r in inf pr con adv a 1 n e n 3 s  
 And now a bubble<sup>6</sup> burst,<sup>9</sup> and now a world.<sup>6</sup>

v r in imp 3 s adv adv prep a 1 n e n 3 plu 7 v r in imp 2 s  
 Hope<sup>9</sup> humbly then; with trembling pinions soar;<sup>9</sup>

\* The word HE, is redundant, in apposition with LAMB, and repeated by poetical license only. The word WHICH, understood, is the real objective case of the verb DOOMS.

v r tr imp 2 s a 1 n c m 3 s apposition con n o m 3 s v r tr imp 2 s  
Wait<sup>10</sup> the great teacher Death;<sup>6</sup> and God<sup>6</sup> adore<sup>10</sup>

a 1 bliss a 1 n c n 3 s p p v i r tr ind pr 3 s p p v i r tr inf pr  
What future bliss<sup>6</sup> he<sup>3</sup> gives<sup>10</sup> not thee<sup>6</sup> to know,<sup>10</sup>

con v i r tr ind pr 3 s a 1 n c n 3 s v i r inf pr p p n c n 3 s adv  
But gives<sup>10</sup> that hope<sup>6</sup> to be<sup>9</sup> thy blessing<sup>6</sup> now

n c n 3 s v i r in ind pr 3 s a 1 hope a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
Hope<sup>2</sup> springs<sup>9</sup> eternal in the human breast;

n o m 3 s adv con adv v i r inf pr a 1 man  
Man<sup>3</sup> never is,<sup>9</sup> but always to BE<sup>9</sup> blest.

a 1 n c n 3 s a 1 soul con a 1 soul prep n c n 3 s 7  
The soul,<sup>2</sup> uneasy, and confin'd from home,

both v r ind pr 3 s prep n c n 3 s 7 v i r inf pr  
Rests<sup>9</sup> and expatiates<sup>9</sup> in a life [*which is*] to come,<sup>9</sup>

interj a 1 a 1 n c m 3 s r p a 1 n c n 3 s  
Lo,<sup>10</sup> the poor Indian!<sup>6</sup> whose untutor'd mind<sup>2</sup>

v i r tr ind pr 3 s n p m 3 s n c n 3 plu 7 see sees prep n c n 3 s 7  
Sees<sup>10</sup> God<sup>6</sup> in clouds, or hears<sup>10</sup> him<sup>6</sup> in the wind;

p p n c n 3 s a 1 n c n 3 s adv v i r tr ind imp 3 s v i r inf pr in  
His<sup>5</sup> soul<sup>6</sup> proud science<sup>2</sup> never taught<sup>10</sup> to stray<sup>9</sup>

adv con a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7 a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
Far as [*to*] the Solar Walk, or Milky Way:

con a 1 n c n 3 s prep p p n c n 3 s 7 v i r tr ind perf 3 s  
Yet simple nature<sup>2</sup> to his<sup>5</sup> hope has given<sup>10</sup>

prep a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7 a 1 n c n 3 s  
Behind the cloud-topt hill, a humbler heaven;<sup>6</sup>

a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s n c n 3 s prep n c n 3 plu 7 part  
Some safer world<sup>6</sup> in depth of woods embraced,

a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s prep a 1 a 1 n c n 3 s 7  
Some happier island<sup>6</sup> in the wat'ry waste:

adv n c c g 3 plu adv p p a 1 n c n 3 s v i r tr ind pr 3 plu  
Where slaves<sup>2</sup> once more their native land<sup>6</sup> behold,<sup>10</sup>

a 1 n c m 3 plu v r tr ind pr 3 plu n c m 3 plu v r ind pr 3 plu  
No fiends<sup>2</sup> torment,<sup>10</sup> no Christians<sup>2</sup> thirst for gold,

nom v r tr ind pr 3 s p p a 1 n c n 3 s  
To BE,<sup>2</sup> contents<sup>10</sup> his<sup>5</sup> natural desire.<sup>6</sup>



pp v r tr ind pr 3 s a 1 n e f 3 s n e n 3 s a 1 n e f 3 s n e n 3 s  
He<sup>3</sup> asks<sup>10</sup> no angel's wing,<sup>6</sup> no seraph's fire;<sup>6</sup>

con v ir ind pr 3 s part prep a 1 a 1 n e n 3 s 7  
But thinks,<sup>10</sup> admitted to that equal sky,

pp a 1 n e m 3 s v ir tr ind 1 fut 3 s with n e n 3  
His<sup>6</sup> faithful dog<sup>2</sup> shall bear<sup>10</sup> him company.<sup>6</sup>

v ir in imp 2 s a 1 pp con prep pp n e n 3 s 7 prep n e n 3 s 7  
Go,<sup>9</sup> wiser thou!<sup>2</sup> and in thy scale of sense,

v r tr imp 2 s pp n e n 3 s prep n p m 3 s 7  
Weigh<sup>10</sup> thy<sup>6</sup> opinion<sup>6</sup> against Providence;

Transposition—Call that imperfection which thou fanciest such.  
Call<sup>10</sup> imperfection<sup>6</sup> what<sup>6</sup> thou<sup>2</sup> fanciest such;

v ir tr imp 2 s adv pp v ir tr ind pr 3 s n e n 3 s adv n e n 3 s  
Say<sup>10</sup> here he<sup>2</sup> gives<sup>10</sup> too little,<sup>6</sup> there too much,<sup>6</sup>

prep n e n 3 s 7 a 1 n e n 3 s 7 pp n e n 3 s is  
In pride, in reas'ning pride, our<sup>6</sup> error<sup>2</sup> lies;<sup>9</sup>

a 1 creatures v r tr ind pr 3 plu con n e n 3 plu 7  
All quit<sup>10</sup> their<sup>6</sup> sphere,<sup>6</sup> and rush into the skies.

n e n 3 s adv v r in ind pr 3 s a 1 a 1 n e n 3 s 7  
Pride<sup>3</sup> still is<sup>9</sup> aiming at the blest abodes;

n e m 3 plu v ir pot imp 3 plu n & e r 2 n e n 3 plu n & e r 2  
Men<sup>2</sup> would be<sup>7</sup> angels;<sup>2</sup> angels<sup>2</sup> would be<sup>9</sup> gods.<sup>2</sup>

part v ir in inf pr r 2 con n e n 3 plu  
Aspiring to be<sup>9</sup> gods,<sup>2</sup> if angels<sup>2</sup> fell,

part v ir in inf pr r 2 n e m 3 plu v r in in pr 3 plu  
Aspiring to be<sup>9</sup> angels,<sup>2</sup> men<sup>2</sup> rebel,<sup>9</sup>

con r p adv v r in ind pr 3 s v r tr inf pr a 1 n e n 3 plu  
And [he] who<sup>2</sup> but wishes<sup>9</sup> to invert<sup>10</sup> the laws<sup>9</sup>

prep n p m 3 s 7 prep a 1 n p m 3 s 7  
Of ORDER, sins<sup>9</sup> against th' ETERNAL CAUSE.

Having completed our exercises for the private learner, we here present additional exercises for practice, without being marked, to be used by those who prefer them—although the previous lessons should be gone over, in part, at least, *in all cases*. The words in the first piece have the relation pointed out by figures—and in the additional exercises the student will be able to make this out for himself.

## LIBERTY AND SLAVERY CONTRASTED.

*Part of a Letter from Italy, by ADDISON.*

How<sup>12</sup> has<sup>18</sup> kind<sup>1</sup> Heaven<sup>2</sup> adorned<sup>10</sup> this<sup>1</sup> happy<sup>1</sup> land,<sup>6</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> scattered<sup>10</sup> blessings<sup>6</sup> with<sup>14</sup> a<sup>1</sup> wasteful<sup>1</sup> hand;<sup>7</sup>  
 But<sup>16</sup> what<sup>8,6</sup> avail<sup>10</sup> her<sup>8,5</sup> unexhausted<sup>1</sup> stores,<sup>2</sup>  
 Her<sup>8,5</sup> blooming<sup>1</sup> mountains<sup>2</sup> and<sup>16</sup> her<sup>8,5</sup> sunny<sup>1</sup> shores,<sup>2</sup>  
 With<sup>14</sup> all<sup>1</sup> the<sup>1</sup> gifts<sup>7</sup> that<sup>8,6</sup> heaven<sup>2</sup> and<sup>15</sup> earth<sup>2</sup> impart,<sup>10</sup>  
 — the<sup>1</sup> smiles<sup>7</sup> of<sup>13</sup> nature,<sup>7</sup> and<sup>16</sup> the<sup>1</sup> charms<sup>7</sup> of<sup>13</sup> art,<sup>7</sup>  
 While<sup>12</sup> proud<sup>1</sup> oppression<sup>2</sup> in<sup>14</sup> her<sup>8,5</sup> valleys<sup>7</sup> reigns,<sup>9</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> tyranny<sup>2</sup> usurps<sup>10</sup> her<sup>8,5</sup> happy<sup>1</sup> plains;<sup>6</sup>  
 The<sup>1</sup> poor<sup>1</sup> inhabitant<sup>2</sup> beholds<sup>10</sup> in vain,<sup>12</sup>  
 The<sup>1</sup> redd'ning<sup>1</sup> orange<sup>6</sup> and<sup>16</sup> that<sup>1</sup> swelling<sup>1</sup> grain:<sup>6</sup>  
 Joyless<sup>1</sup> he<sup>2</sup> sees<sup>10</sup> the<sup>1</sup> growing<sup>1</sup> oils<sup>6</sup> and<sup>16</sup> wines,<sup>6</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> in<sup>14</sup> the<sup>1</sup> myrtle's<sup>5</sup> fragrant<sup>1</sup> shade<sup>7</sup> repines.<sup>9</sup>  
 O! Liberty,<sup>3</sup> thou<sup>3</sup> power<sup>3</sup> supremely<sup>19</sup> bright,<sup>1</sup>  
 Profuse<sup>1</sup> of bliss,<sup>7</sup> and<sup>15</sup> fragrant<sup>1</sup> with delight!<sup>7</sup>  
 Perpetual<sup>1</sup> pleasures<sup>2</sup> in<sup>14</sup> thy<sup>8,5</sup> presence<sup>7</sup> reign,<sup>9</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> smiling<sup>1</sup> plenty<sup>2</sup> leads<sup>10</sup> thy<sup>8,5</sup> wanton train;<sup>6</sup>  
 Eased<sup>1,11</sup> of<sup>14</sup> her<sup>8,5</sup> load,<sup>7</sup> subjection<sup>2</sup> grows<sup>9</sup> more<sup>19</sup> light,<sup>1</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> poverty<sup>2</sup> looks<sup>9</sup> cheerful<sup>1</sup> in<sup>14</sup> thy<sup>8,5</sup> light.<sup>7</sup>  
 Thou<sup>8,2</sup> make<sup>10</sup> the<sup>1</sup> gloomy<sup>1</sup> face<sup>6</sup> of<sup>13</sup> nature<sup>7</sup> gay;<sup>1</sup>  
 — givest<sup>10</sup> beauty<sup>6</sup> to<sup>14</sup> the<sup>1</sup> sun,<sup>7</sup> and<sup>16</sup> pleasure<sup>6</sup> to<sup>14</sup> the<sup>1</sup> day.<sup>7</sup>  
 On<sup>14</sup> foreign<sup>1</sup> mountains<sup>7</sup> may the<sup>1</sup> sun<sup>2</sup> refine<sup>10</sup>  
 The<sup>1</sup> grape's<sup>5</sup> soft<sup>1</sup> juice,<sup>6</sup> and mellow<sup>10</sup> it<sup>8,6</sup> to<sup>14</sup> wine;<sup>7</sup>  
 With<sup>14</sup> citron<sup>1</sup> groves<sup>7</sup> adorn<sup>10</sup> a<sup>1</sup> distant<sup>1</sup> soil,<sup>6</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> the<sup>1</sup> fat<sup>1</sup> olive<sup>6</sup> swell<sup>10</sup> with<sup>14</sup> floods<sup>7</sup> of<sup>13</sup> oil.<sup>7</sup>  
 We<sup>8,2</sup> envy<sup>10</sup> not<sup>12</sup> the<sup>1</sup> warmer<sup>1</sup> climes<sup>6</sup> that<sup>8,2</sup> lie<sup>9</sup>  
 In<sup>14</sup> ten<sup>1</sup> degrees<sup>7</sup> of<sup>13</sup> more<sup>19</sup> indulgent<sup>1</sup> skies;<sup>7</sup>  
 Nor<sup>16</sup> at<sup>14</sup> the<sup>1</sup> coarseness<sup>7</sup> of<sup>13</sup> our<sup>8,5</sup> heaven<sup>7</sup> repine,<sup>9</sup>  
 Tho'<sup>16</sup> o'er<sup>14</sup> our<sup>8,5</sup> heads<sup>7</sup> the<sup>1</sup> frozen<sup>1</sup> pleiads<sup>2</sup> shine:<sup>9</sup>  
 'Tis<sup>8,2,9</sup> liberty<sup>2</sup> that<sup>8,2</sup> crowns<sup>10</sup> the<sup>1</sup> Saxon's<sup>5</sup> isle,<sup>6</sup>  
 And<sup>16</sup> makes<sup>10</sup> the<sup>1</sup> barren<sup>1</sup> rocks<sup>6</sup> and<sup>16</sup> the<sup>1</sup> bleak<sup>1</sup> mountains<sup>6</sup>  
 smile.<sup>9</sup>

## ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FOR PARSING.

## WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE.

I shall enter on no encomium of Massachusetts—she needs none. There she is—behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history. The world has it by heart. The past at least is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker hill, and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every state, from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American Liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it—if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it—if folly and madness, if uneasiness under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed to separate it from that union by which alone its existence is made sure—in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked, it will stretch forth its arms with whatever vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather round it—and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

## BENTON ON THE PROTEST.

The question immediately before the senate was one of minor consequence; it might be called a question of small import, except for the effect which the decision might have upon the Secretary itself. In that point of view it might be a question of some moment; for, without reference to individuals, it was essential to the cause of free governments, that every department of the government, the senate inclusive, should so act as to preserve to itself the respect and confidence of the country. The immediate question was, upon the rejection of the president's message. It was

moved to reject it—to reject it, not after it was considered, but before it was considered! and thus to tell the American people that their president shall not be heard, should not be allowed to plead his defence, in the presence of the body that condemned him, neither before the condemnation, nor after it! This is the motion, and certainly no enemy to the senate could wish it to miscarry. The president, in the conclusion of his message, has respectfully requested that his defence might be entered upon the journal of the senate—upon that same journal which contains the record of his conviction. This is the request of the president. Will the senate deny it? Will they refuse this act of sheer justice and common decency? Will they go further, and not only refuse to place it on the journal, but refuse even to suffer it to remain in the senate? Will they refuse to permit it to remain on file, but send it back, or throw it out of doors, without condescending to reply to it? for that is the exact import of the motion now made! Will senators exhaust their minds, and their bodies also, in loading this very communication with epithets, and then say that it shall not be received? Will they receive memorials, resolutions, essays, from all that choose to abuse the president, and not receive a word of defence from him? Will they continue the spectacle which has been presented here for three months—a daily presentation of attacks upon the president from all that choose to attack him, young and old, boys and men—attacks echoing the very sound of this resolution, and which are not only received and filed here, but printed also, and referred to a committee, and introduced, each one with a lauded commentary of set phrase? Are the senate to receive all these, and yet refuse to receive from the object of all this attack one word of answer? \* \* \* \* \*

The proceeding, he, Mr. B., held to be an impeachment, without the forms of an impeachment—a conviction, without the form of a trial—a sentence of condemnation for a high crime and misdemeanor, against the chief magistrate of the republic, without evidence, without hearing, without defence, without the observance of a single form prescribed for the trial of impeachments; and this by the very tribunal which is bound to try the formal impeachment for the same matter if duly demanded by the grand inquest



of the nation in their hall of representatives. This was the question which the country would have to try, and in the trial of which, furious passion, reckless denunciation, bold, or even audacious assertion, will stand for nothing. The record! the record! will be the evidence which the country will demand. The facts! the facts! will be the data which they require! The speeches! the speeches! delivered on this floor, will be the test of the spirit and intention with which these proceedings were pursued and consummated.

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WEBSTER ON THE PROTEST.

The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of executive power. Whoever has been engaged in her sacred cause, from the days of the downfall of those great aristocracies, which had stood between the king and the people, to the time of our own independence, has struggled for the accomplishment of that single object. On the long list of champions of human freedom, there is not one name damned by the reproach of advocating the extension of executive authority; on the contrary, the uniform and steady purpose of all such champions has been, to limit and restrain it. To this end, the spirit of liberty, growing more and more enlightened, and more and more vigorous from age to age, has been battering for centuries against the solid buttments of the feudal system. To this end all that could be gained from the imprudence, snatched from the weakness, or wrung from the necessities of crowned heads, has been carefully gathered up, secured, and hoarded, as the rich treasures, the very jewels of liberty. To this end, popular and representative right has kept up its warfare against prerogative, with various success; sometimes writing the history of a whole age in blood — sometimes witnessing the martyrdoms of Sydneys and Russels; often baffled and repulsed, but still gaining, on the whole, and holding what it gained with a grasp which nothing but the complete extinction of its own being could compel it to relinquish.

And now, sir, who is he so ignorant of the history of



liberty, at home and abroad; who is he, yet dwelling in his contemplations among the principles and dogmas of the middle ages; who is he, from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely evaporated and exhaled, as that he shall put into the mouth of the president of the United States the doctrine that the defence of liberty *naturally results* to executive power, and is its peculiar duty? Who is he that, generous and confiding towards power where it is most dangerous, and jealous only of those who can restrain it? Who is he that reversing the order of the state, and upheaving the base would poise the political pyramid of the political system upon its apex? Who is he that, overlooking with contempt the guardianship of the representatives of the people, and with equal contempt the higher guardianship of the people themselves? Who is he that declares to us, through the president's lips, that the security for freedom rests in executive authority? Who is he that belies the blood and libels the fame of his own ancestors, by declaring that *they*, with solemnity of form and force of manner, have invoked the executive power to come to the protection of liberty? Who is he that thus charges them with the insanity or recklessness of putting the lamb beneath the lion's paw? No, sir; our security is in our watchfulness of executive power. \* \* \* And when we, and those who come after us, have done all that we can do, and all that they can do, it will be well for us, and for them, if some popular executive, by the power of patronage and party, and the power, too, of that very popularity, shall not hereafter prove an over-match for all other branches of the government. \* \* \* \* \*

Mr. President, I have spoken freely of this protest, and of the doctrines which it advances; but I have said nothing which I do not believe. On these high questions of constitutional law, respect for my own character, as well as a solemn and profound sense of duty, restrains me from giving utterance to a single sentiment which does not flow from entire conviction. I feel that I am not wrong. I feel that an inborn and inbred love of constitutional liberty, and some study of our political institutions have not, on this occasion, misled me. But I have desired to say nothing that should give pain to the chief magistrate person-

ally. I have not sought to fix arrows in his breast; but I believe him mistaken, altogether mistaken, in the sentiments which he has expressed; and I must concur with others in placing on the records of the senate, my disapprobation of those sentiments. On a vote, which is to remain so long as any proceeding of the senate shall last, and on a question which can never cease to be important while the constitution of the country endures, I have desired to make public my reasons. They will now be known, and I submit them to the judgment of the present and of after times. Sir, the occasion is full of interest. It cannot pass off without leaving strong impressions on the character of public men. A collision has taken place, which I could have most anxiously wished to avoid; it was not to be shunned. We have not sought this controversy; it has met us, and been forced upon us. In my judgment, the law has been disregarded, and the constitution transgressed—the fortress of liberty has been assaulted, and circumstances have placed the senate in the breach; and, altho' we may perish in it, I know we shall not fly from it. But I am fearless of consequences. We shall hold on, sir, and hold out, till the people themselves come to its defence. We shall raise the alarm, and maintain the post, till they, whose right it is, shall decide whether the senate be a faction, wantonly resisting lawful power, or whether it be opposing, with firmness and patriotism, violations of liberty and inroads upon the constitution.

## PROSODY.

From *προς* (*for*) *ὠδῆ* (*a song*.)

PROSODY consists of two parts: PUNCTUATION—and the LAWS OF VERSIFICATION, or Rules for writing Poetry.

1. Punctuation (*à punct-um*, a *point*), is the art of dividing a written composition into parts, by introducing, between the members of a period, the following characters: the , comma; the ; semi colon; the : colon; and at the close of a period, the . period; the ? interrogation; the ! exclamation; and the --- dash.

It is impossible to lay down rules for punctuating, which will be free from exceptions. The following are as useful and perfect as any that can be given:

GENERAL RULE.—Use a comma after a word of the 7th relation; a semi colon before a word of the 16th relation; and a period, interrogation, or exclamation, at the close of the sentence. [See the punctuation on the Plate.]

RULE 1.—Before a relative pronoun, insert a , as: God, who, at sundry times, spake unto the fathers, hath spoken.

RULE 2.—After a noun, or pronoun, governed by a preposition, insert a , as: At sundry times,<sup>7</sup> unto the fathers,<sup>7</sup> —after a noun,<sup>7</sup> or pronoun,<sup>7</sup>: O'er nature's soft repose,<sup>7</sup>.

RULE 3.—Where the nominative is separated from the verb, by an intervening phrase, a , is to be inserted after the nominative, and before the verb, as:

*Thunders* , wafted from the burning zone  
                   , *Growl* from afar, a deaf and hollow groan.

RULE 4.—A ; is used before a conjunction, as: I will either bring you the book; or send it by mail. An adjective restricts the logical extension of a noun; as: North America is not so large; as America.

The : is used when a comparison is made between two things, by using the comparative and corresponding conjunctions, as: As the ox goeth to the slaughter: so goeth the fool to the stocks.

RULE 5.—The . is placed at the close of a period, and denotes the sense to be complete, as :

The midnight moon serenely smiles  
 O'er Nature's soft repose,  
 No low'ring cloud obscures the sky; nor  
 Ruffling tempest blows. [See Plate.]

RULE 6.—The ? is used after an interrogatory sentence; the ! after an interjection, and exclamatory phrases; and the --- denotes a rhetorical pause, as

O death! where is thy—sting? O grave! where is thy—victory?

The student is referred to the *Plate on Syntax*, for a more full exemplification of the preceding rules.

PROSODY (προς ᾠδὴν) is the art of meting poetry by a regular succession of long and short, or of accented and unaccented syllables. A certain number of syllables form a *foot*. They are called feet, because it is by their aid that the voice passes through them in measured time, either in singing or reading poetry. There are eight kinds of feet, four of two syllables, and four of three, as follows:

<i>Dissyllable.</i>	<i>Trisyllable.</i>
1. A Trochee, — —	5. A Dactyl, — — —
2. An Iambus, — —	6. An Amphibrach, — — —
3. A Spondee, — —	7. An Anapæst, — — —
4. A Pyrrhic, — —	8. A Tribrach, — — —

Three of these are called primary, because whole compositions can be written in them, without introducing other feet, viz: *Trochee*, *Iambus*, and *Anapæst*. The others are called secondary, being used occasionally, to vary the composition.

The following verse will serve to convey an idea of the *principles* of Prosody, as given above:

Nöt ä dräm7\* wäs hēard,2 nör ä fūn7räl nōte,2  
 As his cōrse7 tō the rām7pärt wē hār7riēd;  
 Nöt ä sōl7diēr dīschārged7 his fāre2wēll shōt,  
 O'ēr thē grāve7 whēre our hē7rō wē bū7riēd.

\* The figures divide the lines into measures, and point out the foot, as per above Table.—1. Trochee; 2. Iambus; 7. Anapæst; &c.



## BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a *drum* was heard, nor a *funeral note*,  
 As his *cors* to the *ram* part we *hurried*;  
 Not a *soldier* dis-*charg'd* his *farewell shot*,  
 O'er the *grave* where our *hero* we *buried*.

We *buried* him *darkly* at *dead* of *night*;  
 The *sods* with our *bayonets* *tur*ning;  
 By the *strug*gling *moon* beams *mis*ty *light*,  
 And our *lan*terns *dim*ly *burn*ing.

No *useless* *coffin* enclos'd his *breast*,  
 Nor in *sheet*, nor in *shroud*, we *bound* him;  
 But he *lay* like a *warrior* *tak*ing his *rest*,  
 With his *mar*tial *cloak* around him.

Few and *short* were the *pray'rs* we *said*;  
 And we *spoke* not a *word* of *sorrow*;  
 But we *stead*fastly *gaz'd* on the *face* of the *dead*,  
 And we *bit*terly *thought* of the *mor*row.

We *thought*, as we *hol*low'd his *nar*row *bed*,  
 And *smooth'd* down his *lone*ly *pillow*,  
 That the *foe* would be *ri*oting o'er his *head*,  
 And *we* far *away* on the *bil*low.

*Lightly* they'll *talk* of the *spir*it that's *gone*;  
 And o'er his *cold* *ashes* *upbraid* him;  
 But *noth*ing he'll *reck*, if they *let* him *sleep on*,  
 In a *grave* where a *Bri*ton has *laid* him.

But *half* of our *hea*vy *task* was *done*,  
 When the *clock* told the *hour* for *retir*ing;  
 And we *heard* the *dis*tant *ran*dom *gun*,  
 That the *foe* was *sud*denly *fir*ing.

*Slowly* and *sad*ly we *laid* him *down*,  
 From the *field* of his *fame* *fresh* and *go*ry;  
 We *carv'd* not a *line*; we *rais'd* not a *stone*,  
 But *left* him *alone* in his *glo*ry.







PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX  
OF THE  
LATIN LANGUAGE:  
UPON THE ANALYTIC PLAN OF ROOT AND ADJUNCTS.

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INTRODUCTION.

ALL will agree that he is a good Latin and Greek scholar, who has acquired a knowledge of the roots of all the declinable words in those languages, together with the adjuncts, which can be associated with each radical, and understands their import and use, in giving to the noun, pronoun and adjective, gender, number, and case—and to the verb, voice, number, person, conjugation, mood, and tense—and has acquired a knowledge of the indeclinable parts of speech, with the ability to give every word its true syntax, or relation to the other word or words in the sentence, by which it is, in reality, “constituted a part of speech.”

In the following pages, we have endeavored to make such a disposition of some sixty lines of Virgil’s *Æneid*, (and the second chapter of Matthew, from the Greek Testament,) as will combine and illustrate *all these principles* under *one general view*, and will guide the learner to a knowledge so desirable.

The ingenious student will find the *root* (which is sometimes a more remote one than is found in the text), placed in the first column; the *definition* in the second; while the *syntax* (showing by what word it is governed, or with what it agrees), occupies the third column; leaving the *terminations*, pointing out the etymology, to close the line

The root and termination of every declinable word, in the text, are clearly pointed out, by the *prefixes* and *suffixes* being printed in *Italics*, while the root appears in ROMAN SMALL CAPITALS.

Thus we have endeavored to make the rough path easy and inviting to the beginner, at the commencement of his journey; and to invite the man of letters again to revisit those literary fields, and to place in his hands something that shall recall those juvenile days in classic hall, free from religious intolerance, political villainy, and a cold and heartless world, and to fix the principles of this noble language indelibly upon the mind.

The plan of Latin forms, originated by Mr. GROSVENOR, is a very happy method of disposing of the tedious and prolix declensions and conjugations, which hang like an incubus over the student, and no doubt will be welcomed by the learner. This Table was published by Mr. Grosvenor, at Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1831. Parts of the Table have been copied into other grammars. CLINTON said, that he who made two blades of grass grow where only one was known to grow before, deserved the everlasting gratitude of his country. And if this be true, surely he who has condensed to a single page the long and cumbrous conjugations, of some sixty or eighty pages, ought to have his memory perpetuated by a monument more lasting than brass or marble—he should live in the hearts of all friends of improvement in literature. We have, in this work, arranged this Table in an improved form, and prepared an original Table of the Greek Verb, which will be found in their proper places. From this arrangement, the student will be able to commence parsing at once, and will find on the same page—yea, *in the same line*—a Virgil, a Dictionary, and a Grammar, which will present to the eye of the scholar, all that Virgil, Cicero, Tacitus, or Demosthenes could inform him about their mother tongue.

That the person into whose hands this work may fall, may, by a careful and critical examination of the principles here laid down, (which are as immutable as the language itself, on which they are grounded,) speedily find himself able to read, write, and speak the language, with the facility and accuracy of a native Roman, or Grecian, is the sincere wish of

THE AUTHOR.

# LATIN GRAMMAR.

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## A BRIEF VIEW OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH

The Parts of Speech in Latin are eight:

1. Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, and Verb—*declined*.\*
2. Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection—*undeclined*.

### DEFINITIONS

1. A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing: as, *vir*.

2. An Adjective expresses the quality or extension of the noun: as, *vir bonus*.

3. A Pronoun stands for the noun: as, *vir qui*.

4. A Verb expresses the existence or action of the noun. as, *vir est*.

5. An Adverb expresses the manner in which the noun exists: as, *vir ibi est*.

6. A Preposition governs some case of a noun: as, *ad virum*.

7. A Conjunction connects words or sentences: as, *arma que virum*.

8. An Interjection is a virtual sentence: as, *heu!*

### REMARKS

Words are called parts of speech, because they are all referred, either directly or indirectly, to the noun; and, as their existence as a part of speech depends on this relation to the noun, so the case of a noun is merely that *correlative* relation which the noun and pronoun have to other words

\* A declinable word contains a root, and generally one termination:  
as. ARM-a. CAN-o.



in the sentence; and although Latin nouns and pronouns are generally declinable, yet their case depends *entirely* upon their syntax: as, *nominative*, arm-*a*; sunt; *vocative*, O arm-*a*; *accusative*, cano arm-*a*.

#### GENDER.

The Genders are three:—Masculine, denoting males; feminine, denoting females; and all others are neuter; but in Latin, nouns are said to be in a certain gender by *grammatic construction*—that is, the gender is determined by the adjective annexed: as, masculine, *us*; feminine, *a*; neuter, *um*.

#### NUMBER.

The Singular Number denotes but one; the Plural more than one.

#### CASE.

The Cases are six:—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

#### DECLENSION.

Declension is the mode of changing the termination of nouns. There are five declensions, called first, second, third, fourth, fifth, distinguished from each other by the termination of the genitive singular: as, first, *æ*; second, *i*; third, *is*; fourth, *ûs*; fifth, *eï*.

☞ The Declension and Gender, on the Chart, are placed after every noun, adjective and pronoun: thus, (1 *f.*), first declension, feminine gender; (2 *n. p.*), second declension, neuter, plural; &c.

#### RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CASES.

1. The NOMINATIVE precedes the verb: as, *penn-a est*; *arm-a sunt*.
2. The GENITIVE follows a noun, adjective, or verb; as, *annus mundi*.
3. The DATIVE is governed by verbs and adjectives: as, *similis, penn-æ*.
4. The ACCUSATIVE is governed by transitive verbs and prepositions, the “time *how long*,” and the “place *to which*”; and is placed before the infinitive; as, *tenec penn r-m, &c.*

5. The VOCATIVE is construed with O: as, O *Catalin-a*.

6. The ABLATIVE is governed by the prepositions *by, with, in, &c.*, and is used to express the "time *when*," the "place *where*," the "cause, manner, means, and instrument," and is put absolute with a participle.

• TABLE OF DECLENSION.

FIRST DECLENSION.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

*N. G. D. Ac. V. Ab. N. G. D. Ac. V. Ab.*

Root, — f.— a, æ, æ, am, a,\* â. æ, arum, is, as, æ, is†

SECOND DECLENSION.

Root, — m. & f.— us, er, i, o, um, e, er, o. i, orum, is, os, i, is.

Root, — n.— um, i, o, um, um, o. a, †orum, is, a, † a, † is.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Root, — m. & f.— —, is, i, em, —, e, i. es, um, ibus, es, es, ibus

Root, — n.— —, is, i, —, —, e, i. a, ium, ibus, a, a, ibus

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Root, — m. — us, ūs, ūi, um, us, u. us, uum, ibus, †us, us, ibus †

Root, — n.— u, u, u, u, u, u. ua, uum, ibus, †ua, ua, ibus †

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Root, — f.— es, eī, eī, em, es, e. es, erum, ebus, es, es, ebus.

Exceptions in gender will be learned from the Lexicon; but the student should know nothing of them until he is familiar with the regular forms.

FORM OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Gender.	n.	m.	n.	n.	m.	n.	n.	m&n	m.	f.
Nom.	a,	o.	c.	l.	n.	ar.	ur.	er.	or.	as.
Gen.	atis.	onis.	ctis.	lis.	nis.	aris.	uris.	eris.	oris.	atis

Gender.	f. m.	f.	m.	n.	n.	n.	f.	Pr. Part.
Nom.	es,	is,	o,	us,	æs,	ut,	x,	ns,
Gen.	is, etis, itis.	is.	onis.	oris.	æris.	itis.	cis.	ntis.

• The Vocative is always like the nominative, except in the masculine and feminine singular, of the second declension.

† In a few words, *abus*.

‡ All Neuters have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, *alike*, ending always in *a*, in the plural.

§ In a few words, *ibus*.

## DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

## FIRST DECLENSION—FEMININE.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abi.</i>
Penn-a, Pen is,	penn-æ, pen of,	penn-æ, pen to,	penn-am, pen hold,	penn-a, pen O,	penn-â. pen with.
Penn-æ, Pens are,	penn-arum, pens of,	penn-is, pens to,	penn-as, pens hold,	penn-æ, pens O,	penn-is. pens with.

## SECOND DECLENSION—MASCULINE.

Domin-us Lord is,	domin-i. lord of,	domin-o, lord to,	domin-um, lord see,	domin-e, lord O,	domin-o. lord with.
Domin-i, Lords are,	domin-orum, lords of,	domin-is, lords to,	domin-os, lords see,	domin-i, lords O,	domin-is. lords with.

## SECOND DECLENSION—NEUTER.

Fat-um, Fate is,	fat-i, fate of,	fat-o, fate for,	fat-um, fate hold,	fat-um, fate O,	fat-o. fate with.
Fat-a, Fates are,	fat-orum, fates of,	fat-is, fates to,	fat-a, fates see,	fat-a, fate O,	fat-is. fate with.

## THIRD DECLENSION—MASCULINE.

Serm-o, Word is,	serm-onis, word of,	serm-oni, word to,	serm-onem, word speak,	serm-o, word O,	serm-one. word with.
Serm-ones, Words are,	serm-onum, words of,	serm-onibus, words to,	serm-ones, words speak,	serm-ones, words O,	serm-onibus words with.

## THIRD DECLENSION—NEUTER.

Opus, Work is,	opër-is, work of,	opër-i, work to,	opus, work do,	opus, work O,	opër-e. work with.
Oper-a, Works are,	oper-um, works of,	oper-ibus, works to,	oper-a, works do,	oper-a, works O,	oper-ibus. works with.

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

	<i>Singular.</i>					<i>Plural.</i>				
2 <i>M.</i>	bon-us,	i,	o,	um,	e, o.	i,	orum,	is,	os,	i. is.
1 <i>F.</i>	bon-a,	æ,	æ,	am,	a, â.	æ,	arum,	is,	as,	æ is.
2 <i>N.</i>	bon-um,	i	o,	um,	um, o.	a,	orum,	is,	a,	a. is.

For the other declensions, the student is referred to the Table of Declensions and the Analysis of Virgil's *Æneid*, where he will find three hundred paridigms.

PRONOUNS.

In Latin there are eighteen simple Pronouns, the principal of which are declined below.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON—I.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>N. G. D. Ac. V. Ab.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D. Ac. V. Ab.</i>
ego, mei, mihi, me, —, me.	nos, nostrum	nostri, nobis, nos, —, nobis.	

SECOND PERSON—Thou.

tu, tui, tibi, te, tu, te. vos, vestrum

THIRD PERSON—Himself, Herself, Itself.

—, sui, sibi, se, —, se. —, sui, sibi, se, —, se.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

THIRD PERSON—This, That, These, Those.

<i>N. G. D. Ac. V. Ab.</i>	<i>N. G. D. Ac. V. Ab.</i>
<i>M.</i> hic, hujus, huic, hunc, —, hoc.	hi, horum, his, hos, —, his.
<i>F.</i> hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, —, hæc.	hæc, harum, his, has, —, his.
<i>N.</i> hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, —, hoc.	hæc, horum, his, hæc, —, his.
<i>M.</i> ille, illius, illi, illum, —, illo.	illi, illorum, illis, illos, —, illis.
<i>F.</i> illa, illius, illi, illam, —, illâ.	illæ, illarum, illis, illas, —, illis.
<i>N.</i> illud, illius, illi, illud, —, illo.	illa, illorum, illis, illa, —, illis.
<i>M.</i> is, ejus, eî, eum, —, eo.	ii, eorum, isoreis, eos, —, isoreis.
<i>F.</i> ea, ejus, eî, eam, —, eâ.	eæ, earum, isorcis, eas, isoreis.
<i>N.</i> id, ejus, eî, id, —, eo.	ea, eorum, isoreis, ea, —, isoreis.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS—Who, Which, That, As.

<i>M.</i> qui, cujus, cui, quem, —, quo.	qui, quorum, queis, quos, —, queis.*
<i>F.</i> quæ, cujus, cui, quam, —, quâ.	quæ, quarum, queis, quas, —, queis.*
<i>N.</i> quod, cujus, cui, quod, —, quo.	quæ, quorum, queis, quæ, —, queis.*

The other pronouns are, *iste, quis, idem, istic, aliquis, siquis quisnam, quicumque, quinam, &c.*

*Iste* is declined like *ille*.

*Quis* is declined like *qui*, except that it has *quid* for *quod*.

*Idem* is declined by adding *dem* to the pronoun *is*

*Istic* is declined like *hic*, but is wanting in some of its cases.

*Aliquis, siquis, &c.*, are declined like *quis*.

\* More frequently *quibus*.

*Quisnam* and *quinam*, by adding *nam* and *quis* to *qui*.

*Quicumque*, by adding *cumque* to *qui*.

*Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, and *vester*, may be called adjectives.

*Nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujas*, are declined like adjectives of one termination in the third declension: as, *nostra-s*, *atis*, &c.

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## VERBS.

A Verb expresses the existence or action of its nominative; and as all beings are represented, in every language, as existing, or acting on another object, or as being acted upon by an agent, there are but three kinds of verbs:— intransitive, transitive, and passive.

The INTRANSITIVE Verb is defined by the syllables composing the word—*in*, not; *trans*, (*a traho*,) a preposition, signifying over; *it*, (ind., pres., 3d, sing., *a eo*,) goes; *ive*, may: and means one whose action or existence *may not go over* to an object: as, *John stands*; *David runs*.

The TRANSITIVE Verb is one whose action (*it*) goes (*trans*) over to an object: as, *John splits wood*.

The PASSIVE (*a patior*, to suffer) Verb is one representing action *upon* a passive nominative: as, *Wyatt was hung* by the sheriff; (that is, he was hung against his own will;) which is only another form of the transitive. The same action may be represented in either form of the verb; as (transitive), the sheriff *hung* Wyatt; (passive) *Wyatt was hung* by the sheriff.

In Latin, *o*, *i*, *m*, *s*, or *t*, final, is the sign of an active verb: as, *amamu-s*; and *r* of the passive: as, *amamu-r*.

## MOOD.

The Mood expresses the *manner* in which the nominative exists, acts, or is acted upon. There are four Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

The INDICATIVE simply declares that its nominative ex



ists, acts, or is acted upon: as, John *stands*; Joseph *writes* a letter; the letter is *written*. The signs of this mood are, in the imperfect tense, *ba*; in the perfect, *i*; in the pluperfect, *era*; in the future, *b*.

The SUBJUNCTIVE expresses that the action or existence is possible or contingent: as, it *may rain*; John *can write*; if John *weep*. The signs of this mood are: in the imperfect, *re*; in the perfect, *eri*; in the pluperfect, *isse*; in the future, *er*.

The IMPERATIVE is used to command, entreat, or permit some person to exist or act: as, *shut* the door; *give* us our daily bread. The signs of this mood are: *a, e, i, to, te, ite, &c.*

The INFINITIVE expresses unlimited action: as, *AMA-re*, to love. The sign of this mood is: *re* or *isse*—it is rendered *to, or to have*.

TENSE.

Tense is the division of time into *present, past, and future*.

The Present Tense represents present time: as, *I love*.

The Imperfect represents past time: as, *I loved*.

The Perfect represents an action as now completed: as, *I have loved*.

The Pluperfect represents the action as formerly done: as, *I had loved*.

The Future represents future action: as, *I shall love*.

MOODS AND TENSE.

INDICATIVE.				SUBJUNCTIVE.					
Pr.	Imp.	Plu.	Fut.	Pr.	Imp.	Per.	Plu.	Fut.	
—, ba,	i,	era,	bi.	a, e,	re,	eri,	isse,	er.	
do,	did,	have,	had,	will.	may,	might,	may have,	might have,	shall have.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	1st Per.	2d Per.	3d Per.	1st Per.	2d Per.	3d Per.
<i>Active.</i>	o, i, m,	s, (isti,)	t.	mus,	tis,	nt, (ere).
	I,	thou,	he.	we,	you,	they.
<i>Passive.</i>	r,	ris, re,	tur.	mur,	mini,	ntur.

TABLE OF CONJUGATION.

		ACTIVE VOICE.—Indicative Mood.					
		Mood and Tense.				Person and Number	
		English.				PLURAL.	
		Latin.				We, 1. You, 2. They 3.	
		do, did, have, had, will, or shall.				mus, tis, nt, † mus, tis, nt, mus, s-tis, erunt, or mus, tis, nt, [ere mus, tis, nt, mus, tis, nt.	
		Subjunctive Mood.				You, They.	
		a, may, or can, might, could, &c. may have, might have, shall have.				We, You, They. mus, tis, nt, mus, tis, nt, mus, tis, nt, mus, tis, nt, o, s, nt, mus, tis, nt.	
		Imperative Mood.				you, let them. te, or tote, n-to.	
		to, to have, to, or be.				Participles. 1 2 3, 4 ns — (ing.) e, e, ie, —, —, i, turus (about to.)	
Tense.	Root.	1,	2,	3,	4.	SINGULAR.	
		I. 1. Thou, 2. He, 3.					
Pres.	1st root, —	ā,	ē,	i,	o,*	s,	t;
Imp.	1st root, —	ā,	ē,	ie,	m,	s,	t;
Perf.	2d root, —	āv,	u,	iv,	—,	s-ti,	t;
Pluperf.	2d root, —	āv,	u,	iv,	m,	s,	t;
Fut.	1st root, —	a,	e,	—,	o,	s,	t;
		—,	—,	i,	m,	s,	t;
Pres.	1st root, —	ē,	ē,	a,	I,	Thou,	He;
Imp.	1st root, —	ā,	ē,	i,	m,	s,	t;
Perf.	2d root, —	āv,	u,	iv,	m,	s,	t;
Pluperf.	2d root, —	āv,	u,	iv,	m,	s,	t;
Fut.	2d root, —	āv,	u,	iv,	m,	s,	t;
		—,	—,	iv,	o,	s,	t;
Pres.	1st root, —	ā,	ē,	ē,	I,	thou,	let him,
Pres.	1st root, —	ā,	ē,	i,	—,	or to,	to,
Perf.	2d root, —	āv,	u,	re,	1st root —	a, e, ie,	ns — (ing.)
Former Letter.	3d root, —	ā,	ē,	—,	2d root, —	a, —, i,	turus (about to.)
	3d root. —	a,	i,	—,	—,	—,	—,



Infinitive *inova*.

1st root — | a ē, ē, ī, | Present, { ri, Perfect, { esse, or fuisse, Future, { —tus, tum, iri.  
 | to be, | to have been, | to be about to be.

## Participles.

1st root — | a ī, —, i, | Perf. { tus, -a, -um. Fut. { ndus, -s, -um,  
 | —, being —, &c. | to be —; necessary to be —.

N. B.—The conjugation of any verb may be known by some of the above *medial* or *conjugational* letters coming before the termination. The perfect, pluperfect, and future, of the third conjugation, active voice, and the future, passive, will be known by *not* having these letters. The medial letters (or the conjugations) are of special importance to beginners, to distinguish the *present*, and *second* form of the *future indicative*, and the *present subjunctive*.

The conjugation of a verb is not always known by the present infinitive, but the conjugation may be known by the medial letters; as, *dabam*, first conjugation; *dedit*, third conjugation; *ceperam*, fourth conjugation; *ceperam*, third conjugation. It often occurs that the perfect indicative, and the tenses made from it, are not of the same conjugation with the other tenses; that is, the indicative perfect and pluperfect, and the subjunctive perfect, pluperfect, and future, are sometimes of one conjugation, while the indicative present and imperfect, and subjunctive present, are of another conjugation; for example, the verb *do* is of the first conjugation, in the indicative present, imperfect, and future, and subjunctive present and

\* The first person, singular, of the indicative present, of the first and third conjugation, does not take the medial letter before *o*.

† The third person, plural, of the indicative present, of the third conjugation, takes *u* instead of *i* before *nt* and *ntur*; and the same person, in the fourth conjugation, takes *iu* before *nt* and *ntur*.

‡ In the perfect indicative, the third person, plural, does not take *i* before *nt*, but *eru* in its stead; thus, plural, am-av-i-mus, am-av-i-stis, am-av-erunt, or am-av-ere.

§ The first person singular takes *o*, and the third person plural *u*, instead of *i*, in the indicative future of the first and second conjugations.

|| The first person singular has *a*, instead of *e*; as, leg-a-m, leg-e-s, &c.

¶ The second person, singular, has *e*.

imperfect; but the same verb is of the third conjugation in the perfect and pluperfect, indicative and perfect, pluperfect and future subjunctive. The subjunctive imperfect is always made by adding the *personal terminations* to the infinitive present, and is of the same conjugation.

The perfect indicative, and the tenses made from it, are *always regularly* formed; and in Latin forms in general there are much fewer irregularities than grammarians seem to have supposed. All but six or eight verbs are formed on the plan of this Table; and even these few irregular verbs form at least one half of their tenses regularly. No other irregularity, in respect of conjugation, exists than that already pointed out.

The *Roots* of verbs are found as follows.—the first root in the present indicative; the second, in the perfect indicative; the third in the supine.

### CONJUGATION OF AMO, OR LOVE.

[The conjugation of a Verb is the combination of the *root* conjugation, Mood, Tense, Person, and Number, according to the Table of Conjugation.]

#### Indicative Mood.

<i>Pres.</i> Am-o, love I.	Am-a -s, lovest thou.	Am-a-t, loves he.	Am-ā-mus; Love we.	Am-ā-tis; Love you.	Am-a-nt; Love they.
<i>Imp.</i> Am-ā-ba-m, love did I	Am-ā-ba -s, love didst thou,	Am-ā-ba-t; love did he;	Am-ā-bā-mus, love did we,	Am-ā-bā-tis, love did you,	Am-ā-ba -nt, love did they.
<i>Perf.</i> Am-āv -i, loved have I,	Am-āv-i -stī, loved hast thou,	Am-āv-i-t; loved has he;	Am-āv-i -mus, loved have we,	Am-āv-i -stis, loved have you,	Am-āv -erunt loved have they.
<i>Plu.</i> Am-āv-ēra-m, loved had I,	Am-āv-ēra -s, loved hadst thou,	Am-āv-ēra-t; loved had he;	Am-āv-ērā-mus, loved had we,	Am-āv-ērā-tis, loved have you,	Am-āv-ēra-nt. loved had they.
<i>Fut.</i> Am-ā-b -o, love will I,	Am-ā-bi -s, love wilt thou,	Am-ā-bi -t; love will he;	Am-ā-bī-mus, love will we.	Am-ā-bī-tis, love will you,	Am-ā-bū -nt, love will they.



## ACTIVE VOICE.—CONTINUED.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

<i>Pres.</i> Am-ë -s, love mayst thou,	Am-ë -t; love may we,	Am-ë -tis, love may you,	Am-ë -nt. love may they.
<i>Imp.</i> Am-ä -re-s, love couldst thou,	Am-ä -re -t; love should we,	Am-ä -ré -tis, love would you,	Am-ä -re-nt. love might they.
<i>Perf.</i> Am-äv-ëri -s, mayst have thou loved,	Am-äv-ëri -t; loved may have he; may have we loved,	Am-äv-ëri-tis, may have you loved,	Am-äv-ëri-nt. may have they loved.
<i>Plu.</i> Am-äv-isse -s, mightst have thou loved,	Am-äv-isse -t; might have he loved;	Am-äv-issë-tis, might have you loved,	Am-äv-isse-nt. might have they loved.
<i>Fut.</i> Am-äv-ëri-s, shalt have thou loved,	Am-äv-ëri-t; loved shall have he; loved will have we; will have you loved,	Am-äv-ëri-tis, will have you loved,	Am-äv-ëri-nt. will have they loved.

*Imperative Mood.*

2. Am-ä-(to),  
Love thou.
3. Am-ä-to,  
Love him let.
2. Am-ä-te, (tote),  
Love ye.
- Am-ä-nt-o.  
Love them let.

*Infinitive Mood.*

*Perf.* Am-äv-isse;  
Loved to have;

*fut.* Esse, am-ä-tur  
To be loved hereafter,  
(he, she, it is.)

*Participles.*

*Pres.* Am-ä-ns,  
Lov ing.

*Fut.* Am-ä-tur,  
To love, about,  
(he, she, it is.)

us, a, um,  
|  
Former. Am-ä-tum,  
Love to.

-us, -a, -um,  
(he, she, it is.)

*Supines.*  
Latter. Am-ätur,  
Loved to be.

PASSIVE VOICE.—*Indicative Mood.*

<i>Pres.</i> Am-o -r, loved I am,	Am-ā-t-ur; loved he is;	Am-ā-mu-r, loved we are,	Am-ā-nt -ur, loved they are.
<i>Imp.</i> Am-ā-ba-r, loved was I,	Am-ā-bā-t-ur; loved he was;	Am-ā-bā-mu-r, loved were ye,	Am-ā-ba-nt-ur. loved they were.
<i>Perf.</i> Am-ā-tus-su-m, loved have been I,	Am-ā-tus-es-t; loved has been he;	Am-ā-ti-es -tis, loved been have ye,	Am-ā-ti-su-nt loved.
<i>Plu.</i> Am-ā-tus-ēra-m, loved been had I,	Am-ā-tus-ēra-t; loved been had he;	Am-ā-ti-ēra-mus, loved been had we,	Am-ā-ti-ēra-nt loved.
<i>Fut.</i> Am-ā-b-o -r, loved will I be,	Am-ā-bī-t-ur; loved will he be;	Am-ā-bi -mīni, loved will be ye,	Am-ā-bu-nt -ur. loved be they will

*Subjunctive Mood.*

<i>Pres.</i> Am-o -r, loved may be I,	Am-e -t -ur; loved may he be;	Am-ē -mu -r, loved may we be,	Am-e -nt -ur loved may they be.
<i>Imp.</i> Am-ā-re -r, loved might be I,	Am-ā-rē-t-ur; loved might he be;	Am-ā-rē -mīni, loved might ye be,	Am-ā-re -nt loved.
<i>Perf.</i> Am-ā-tus-si -m, been may have I loved,	Am-ā-tus-si -t; been may have he loved;	Am-ā-ti -sī-mus, been may have we, loved,	Am-ā-ti-sī-nt, may have they been loved.
<i>Plu.</i> Am-ā-tus-esse-m, been might have I loved,	Am-ā-tus-esse-t; been might have he loved;	Am-ā-ti -essē -mus, been might have we loved,	Am-ā-ti-esse-nt might have they been loved.
<i>Fut.</i> Am-ā-tus-fu-er-o, been will have I loved,	Am-ā-tus-fu-eri-t; been will have he loved;	Am-ā-ti-fu-eri-mus, been will have we loved,	Am-ā-ti-fu-eri-nt. will have they been loved.

*Imperative Mood.*

2. Am-a-re (tor,) 3. Am-ā -to -r; 2. Am-a -mīni, 3. Am-a -nt -or.  
 Loved ye be loved him let be; Loved be ye, loved let them be

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. Am-ā -r -i, Perf. Esse -am -ā -tus, Fut. Am-ā -tum -ir -i,  
 Loved to be. To have loved been. Loved to be about to be.

*Participle.*

Pres. Am-ā -tus, -a, -um, Fut. Am -ānd -us, -a, -um,  
 Loved being, he, she, it. Loved to be, -he, -she, -it.

NOTE.—In translating from Latin into English, the conjugation *can never be rendered*, because we have not *four corresponding conjugations* in our language; therefore the ā, or āv, which marks the 1st conjugation in Latin, means *nothing in English*.

## LATIN ANALYZATION.

The following is an exemplification of the fifth and sixth theses laid down on page 6 of this work. The lesson here selected is from Beza's Latin Testament,—Matthew, chap. v., 14, 15, 16, 17; and if the reader does not know that the *voice, conjugation, mood and tense, person and number*, of the verb; and the *declension, gender, number, and case* of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, are, in most cases, *to be found* in the terminations suffixed to the root; *instead of a Latin Grammar*, he is requested to *critically review* the following analysis and FIRST LITERAL translation, and acquaint himself with these first principles of the language.

☞ The figures placed after the English words place them in the English order.

	pron. v. root.	2, plu.	root.	root.	2, m, g, s.	adv.
14 v.	Vos es	-tis	lux	mund	-i.	Non
	Ye 1 are 2	—*	light 4	the world	's. 3	Not 10
	root, root. 3 s.	root. 3, f.	root, 1 conj.	pas. inf.	prep	
	pot -es -t	urb -s	occult -a	-r -i	Supra,	
	able 11 is 9	a city 5	hidden 14	be 13 to 12	upon 7	
	root, 3, f, ac, s.	root, 1'				
	mont -e -m	posit -a.				
	a mountain 8	placed. 6				

15 v. adv, con, prep, root, root, 3, c, 3, plu. root, 1, f ac, s. con,  
 Ne -que ac -cen -d -u -nt Lucern -a -m, et  
 Not 4 and 1 to 6 fire 5 give 3 they 2 a candle 7 — —, and 8

\* In all words where the nominative is expressed, the *personal termination of the verb is cancelled*; thus, vos es (tis,) ye are. Now, if the rom. vos were omitted, it would be rendered the same, es (are) tis (ye.)

- root, 3, c, 3, plu, root, 1f, ac, s. prep, root, 2m ac, s. con,  
 pon -u -nt e -a -m subter modi -u -m, sed  
 place 10 — they 9 it 11 under 12 a measure 13 but 14
- prep, root, root, 2, n, ac, s con, root, root, 2, c, 3, s.  
 in can -delabr -u -m; et splen -d -e -t  
 in a candle-stick 15 — — and 16 light 19 gives 18 it 17
- root, dat, pl. root, nom, p. root, 3, pl, prep, root, 2, m, ab, s,  
 omn -ibus qu -i su -nt in dom -o.  
 all 21 to 20 who 22 are 23 — in 24 the house. 25
- 16 v. root, 1, f, root, root, 2, conj, sub, p, 3, s, root, root, 1, f, s.  
 It -a splen -d -e -a -t lux vestr -a  
 Such 5 splendor 6 give 4 may 1 — light 3 your 2
- prep, root, 3, m, ab, plu, conj, root, 2, c, sub, p, 3, plu,  
 coram homin -ibus,\* ut vid -e -a -nt  
 before 7 men, 8 that 9 see 12 may 11 they 10.
- root, 2, n, pl acc, root, 2, n, plu, acc, root, 2, n, plu, acc,  
 bon -a vestr -a oper -a,  
 good 14 — your 13 — works 15 —
- root, root, sub, p, 3, pl, con, root, 3, m, ac, s,  
 glori -fic -e -nt -que Patr -e -m  
 glorious 20 make 19 may 18 they 17 and 16 father 22 — —
- root 2, m, ac, s, root, nom, s, root, 3, s, prep, root 2, n, ab, pl,  
 vestr -u -m qu -i es -t in cœl -i -s.  
 your — — 21 who 23 is 24 in 25 heaven. 26
- 17 v. adv root, 1 conj, imp, 2, pl, root, acc, s, root, inf, perf  
 Ne existim -a -te m -e ven -isse  
 Not 3 think 1 — you 2 me 4 come 6 to have 5
- con, prep, root, 3, c, sub, p, 1, s, root, 3, f, ac, s, con,  
 ut dis -solv -a -m leg -e -m aut  
 that 7 un 10 -loose 11 may 9 I 8 the law 12 or 13
- prep, root, 1, dec, ac, pl, adv, root, ind, perf, con,  
 pro -phet -a -s: non ven -i ut  
 pro -phets 14 — — not 16 come 17 have I 15 that 18
- root, 1, f, ac, plu, prep, root, subj, pr, 1, s, con, con,  
 e -a -s dis -solv -a -m, sed ut  
 them 23 un 21 -loose 22 may 20 I 19 but 24 that 25
- root, 1, f, ac, plu, prep, root, 2, c, sub, pr, 1, s.  
 e -a -s im -pl -e -a -m.  
 them 29 in full 30 fill 23 may 27 I. 26

\* The English signification of a case is cancelled in the termination of a Latin noun, if a preposition expressed precede it; homin(men)ibus (before)—coram (before) homin(men)ibus (cancelled.)



## THE RADICALS OF VERBS.

The following list of verbs is inserted for the student to conjugate. The figures inserted after each radical will inform the student to which conjugation he is to refer it on the table.

The student should by all means practice on these verbs until he can conjugate any verb with the greatest *ease*, *accuracy*, and *facility*.

1. Am o, am ā re, am ā vi, am ā tum; ā, āv, 1st conjugation.
2. Mon ē o, mon ē re, mon u i, mon ī tum; ē, u, ī, 2d conjugation
3. Reg o, reg ē re, rex i, rec tum; ē and —, 3d conjugation.
4. Aud ī o, aud ī re, aud īv i, aud ī tum; ī, iv, 4th conjugation.

IND. PRES., 1st Root.	PERF. 2d Root.	SUPINE, 3d Root.	
——— <i>I</i> ,	——— <i>to</i> ,	——— <i>have</i> ,	——— <i>to</i> .
Abscond o,3	abscond ē re,3	abscond i,3	abscond i tum,4* hide.
Acu o,3	acu ē re,3	acu i,3	acu tum,3 sharpen.
Argu o,3	argu ē re,	argu i,3	argu tum,3 prove.
Accend o,3	accend ē re,	accend i,3	accens um,3 kindle.
Al o,3	al ē re,3	al u i,2	al i tum,2 nourish.
Ag o,3	ag ē re,3	eg i,3	ac tum,3 do.
Ard e o,2	ard ē re,2	ars i,3	ars um,3 burn.
Aug e o,2	aug ē re,2	au xi,3	aue tum,3 increase
Batu o,3	batu ē re,3	batu i,3	batu tum,3 beat.
Bib o,3	bib ē re,3	bib i,3	bib i tum,2 drink.
Conniv e o,2	conniv ē re,2	conn iv i,4	————— wink.
Ci e o,2	ci ē re,2	ci vi,3	ci tum,3 excite.
Cap i o,4	capē re,2	cep i,3	cap tum,3 take.
Cup i o,4	cup ē re,3	cup īv i,4	cup i tum,3 desire.
Cresc o,3	cresc ē re,3	cre vi,3	crē tum,3 grow.
Claud o,3	claud ē re,3	claus i,3	claus um,3 close.
Cēd o,3	ced ē re,3	cessi i,3	cess um,3 yield.
Cād o,3	cad ē re,3	ceci di,3	cas um,3 fall.
Cæd o,3	cæd ē re,3	cec idi,3	cæ sum,3 cut, kill.
Crēd o,3	crēd ē re,3	crēd id i,3	crēd i tum,2 believe.
Col o,	col ē re,3	col u i,2	cultum,3 till.
Cern o,3	cern ē re,3	crē vi,3	crē tum,3 see, decree
Cav e o,2	cav ē re,2	cāv i,3	cau tum,3 take care
Do,1	d ā re,1	de di,3	dā tum,1 give.
Dom o,1	dom a re,1	dom u i,2	dom i tum 4 tame.
Doc e o,2	doc ē re,2	doc u i,2	doc tum,3 teach.
Dic o,3	dic ē re,3	dic si,3( <i>dixi</i> )	dic tum,3 say.
Duc o,3	duc ē re,3	duc si,3( <i>duxi</i> )	duc tum 3 lead.



———— I,	———— to,	———— have,	———— to.	
Em o,3	em ē re,3	ēm i,3	emp tum,3	buy.
Exu o,3	exu ē re,3	exu i,3	exū tum,3	undress.
Ed o,3	ed ē re,3	ēd i,3	ē sum,3	eat.
Fru or,3	fru i,3	fru i tus,3	-ctus,3	enjoy.
Fac io,4	fac ē re,3	fec i,3	fac tum,3	make.
Fric o,3	fric ā re,	fric u i,2	fric tum,3	rub.
Fulg e o,2	fulg ē re,2	ful si,3	————,	shine.
Frig e o,2	frig ē re,2	fri xi,3	fric tum,3	be cold.
Flect o,3	flect ē re,3	fle xi,3	flec tum,3	bend.
Fur o,3	fur ē re,	————	————	be mad.
Hab e o,2	hab ē re,2	hab u i,2	hab i tum,	have.
Hæ r e o,2	hæ r ē re,2	hæ si,3	hæ sum,3	stick.
Jung o,3	jung ē re,3	junx i,3	junc tum,3	join.
Jāc i o,4	jac ē re,3	jēc i,3	jāc tum,3	throw.
Indu o,3	indu ē re,3	indu i,3	indū tum,3	clothe.
Lab or,3	lab i,3	lap sus,3	————	slide.
Leg o,3	leg ē re,3	leg i,3	lec tum,3	choose.
Lud o,3	lud ē re,3	lūs i,3	lu sum,3	play.
Lāv o,1	{ lav ā re,1 { lav ē re,3	lav i,3	{ lo tum,3 { lau tum,3 { lav ā tum,1	wash.
Mori or,3	mor i,3	mor tuus,3	————	die.
Mitt o,3	mitt ē re,3	mis i,3	miss um,3	send
Mon e o,2	mon ē re,2	mon u i,2	mon i tum,2	advise
Merg o,3	merg ē re,3	mer si,3	mers um,3	dip, plunge.
Nub o,3	nub ē re,3	nup si,3	nup tum,3	veil, or marry.
Ning o,3	ning ē re,3	ninx i,3	————	snow.
Nasc or,3	nasc i,3	na tus,3	————	be born
Ori or,3	ori ri,3	or tus,3	————	rise.
Pand o,3	pan ē re,3	pand i,3	pan sum,3	open.
Pend o,3	pend ē re,3	pend i,3	pen sum,3	hang.
Pung o,3	pung ē re,3	pupug i,3	punc tum,	prick.
Pon o,3	pon ē re,3	pos u i,2	pos i tum,2	place.
Pet o,3	pet ē re,3	pet i,3	pet i tum,	seek.
Prem o,3	prem ē re,3	press i,3	press um,	press.
Psall o,3	psall ē re,3	psall i,3	————,	play on an in- strument.
Pasc o,3	pasc ē re,3	pav i,3	————,	feed.
Plic o,1	plic a re,1	————,	————,	fold.
Plu e,3	plu ē re,3	plu i,3	————,	rain.
Quær o,3	quær ē re,3	quæs iv i,4	quæs i tum,4	seek.
Quiesc o,3	quiesc ē re,	quiesc vi,3	quiesc tum,3	rest.

————— <i>I,</i>	————— <i>to,</i>	————— <i>have,</i>	————— <i>to,</i>	
Rid e o,2	rid ē re,2	ris i,3	ri sum,3	laugh.
Ru o,3	ru ě re,3	ru i,3	ru i tum,3	rush.
Reg o,3	reg ě re,3	rex i,3	rec tum,3	rule.
Stru o,3	stru ě re,3	strux i,3	struc tum,3	build.
Sid o,3	sid ě re,3	sid i,3	—————,	sink.
Surg o,3	surg ě re,3	surre x i,3	surrec tum,3	rise.
String o,3	string ě re,3	strin x i,3	stric tum,	bind.
Sent i o,4	sent i re,	sens i,3	sen sum,3	feel.
St o,1	st ā re,1	stet i,3	st a tum,1	stand.
Sed e o,2	sed ě re,2	sēd i,3	sess um,	sit.
Scrib o,3	scrib ě re,3	scrips i,3	scrip tum,3	write.
IND. PRES	INF. PRES.	IND. PERF.	SUPINE.	
1st root.	—————	2d root.	3d root.	
Ton o,1	ton ā re,1	ton u i,2	ton i tum,2	thunder.
Ten e o,2	ten ē re,2	ten u i,2	ten tum,3	hold.
Tim e o,2	tim ē re,2	tim u i,2	—————,	fear.
Tribu o,3	tribu ě re,3	tribu i,3	tribu tum,3	give.
Tang o,3	tang ě re,3	tet i gi,3	tac tum,3	touch.
Trah o,3	trah ě re,3	tra x i,3	trac tum,3	draw.
Tex o,3	tex ě re,3	tex u i,2	tex tum,3	weave.
Vet o,1	vet ā re,1	vet u i,2	vet i tum,2	forbid.
Vid e o,2	vid ē re,2	vid i,3	vi sum,3	see.
Vinc o,3	vinc ě re,3	vic i,3	vic tum,3	overcome.
Vend o,3	vend ě re,3	vend id i,3	vend i tum,4	sell.
Vert o,3	vert ě re,3	vert-i,3	ver sum,3	turn.
Veh o,3	veh ě re,3	vex i,3	vec tum,3	carry.
Viv o,3	viv ě re,3	vix i,3	vic tum,	live.
Volv o,3	volv ě re,3	volv i,3	vol u tum,3	roll.
Ven i o,4	ven i re,4	ven i,3	ven tum,3	come.
Ven e o,2	ven i re,4	ven ii,3	—————,	be sold.

NOTE.—From the foregoing *one hundred radicals*, we have more than *five thousand English derivatives*,—a consideration sufficient to induce the student to commit them perfectly to memory.

## RULES.

The following are a few Latin rules most likely to be used by the student :

1. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative.
2. The vocative is used in address, with or without O.
3. *Opus* and *usus*, signifying *need*, govern the ablative.
4. *Dignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, govern the ablative.
5. *Utor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*, and *dignor*, govern the ablative.
6. Perfect participles, denoting *origin*, are followed by the ablative of the source, without a preposition.
7. A noun, denoting that *with which* the action of a verb is performed, is put in the ablative.
8. A noun, denoting that *from which any thing is separated*, is often put in the ablative, without a preposition.
9. A noun, expressing *respect wherein* or the *part affected*, is put in the ablative.
10. Verbs that govern two cases in the active voice, govern the latter of these in the passive.
11. The price of a thing is put in the ablative, except when expressed by the adjectives *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*.
12. The comparative degree is followed by the ablative, if *quàm* (than) is omitted.
13. A substantive with a participle, whose case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.
14. Adjectives of plenty or want govern the genitive or ablative.
15. Some adverbs govern the genitive.
16. Some derivative adverbs may govern the same case as their primitives.
17. Nouns signifying the same thing are put by apposition in the same case.
18. The subj. present is often used for the imperative.
19. The infinitive is often used as a noun.
20. One verb governs another, as its object, in the infinitive.

21. Participles, gerunds, and supines, govern the same cases as their verbs.
22. The genitive of gerunds follows nouns or adjectives.
23. After verbs expressing motion, the place where the motion ends, is put in the accusative, without a preposition.
24. The subject nominative governs the verb.
25. The verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.
26. Transitive verbs govern the accusative.
27. One noun may govern another noun in the genitive.
28. Adjectives and participles agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.
29. Conjunctions connect words or sentences.
30. Twenty-six prepositions govern the accusative, the principal of which are, *ad, ante, apud, circum, contra, infra, inter, intra, ob, per, post, præter, propter, supra, trans, ultra.*
31. *In* and *sub*, denoting *tendency*, govern the *accusative*; denoting *situation*, govern the *ablative*.
32. *Super* and *subter* govern both the accusative and ablative.
33. Eleven prepositions govern the ablative, the principal of which are *a, ab, coram, cum, de, e, or ex, pro, sine, tenus.*
34. Many verbs compounded of the prepositions, *a, ab, de, ex, &c.*, are followed by an ablative, governed by the preposition.
35. Cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the ablative.
36. Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
37. The relative pronoun must have an antecedent, with which it must agree in gender and person.
38. The predicate noun is put in the same case as the subject, after a verb neuter or passive, when both words refer to the same person or thing.
39. Verbs compounded with the prepositions, *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, pre, sub, and super*, govern the dative.
40. *Sum*, in the sense of *habeo*, is followed by the dative.
41. Nouns are sometimes followed by the dative.
42. A transitive verb, governing the accusative, has a genitive, dative, or ablative, to express some relation.

ANALYSIS OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

BOOK I.

Root	Definition.	Syntax.	Etymology.
			<i>N. G. D. A. V. A.</i>
Arm	The arms,	cano ARM- <i>a</i> , 26*	(2 n. p.) a, orum, is, <i>a</i> , a, is.
qu.	and,	arma QUE virum, 29	conjunction.
vir.	the hero,	cano VIR- <i>um</i> , 26	(2 m.) vir, i, o, <i>um</i> , vir, o.
can.	I sing,	(ego) CAN- <i>o</i> (1) arma, (3 d.)	<i>o</i> , ere, cecini, cantum. <i>o</i> , is, it, imus, itis, unt.
Tro.	of Troy,	oris TROJ- <i>æ</i> , 27	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, á.
qu.	who,	virum QU- <i>i</i> venit, 37	(m.) <i>i</i> , cuius, cui, em, -, o.
prim.	first,	PRIM- <i>us</i> qui, 28	(2 m.) <i>us</i> , i, o, um, e, o.
a.	from,	A- <i>b</i> oris,	prep. <i>b</i> euphonic letter.
or.	the shores,	ab OR- <i>is</i> , 33	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, á. æ, arum, is, as, æ, <i>is</i> .
Ital.	to Italy,	ITALI- <i>am</i> , 23	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, <i>am</i> , a, á.
fat. <i>a</i> for.	by fate,	FAT- <i>o</i> , 35	(2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
pro, fug,	driven,	PROFUG- <i>us</i> qui, 28	(2 m.) <i>us</i> , i, o, um, e, o.
qu.	and,	Italiam QUE litora, 29	conjunction.
Lavin.	Lavinian,	LAVIN- <i>a</i> litora, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o. a, orum, is, <i>a</i> , a, is.
ven.	came,	qui VEN- <i>it</i> , (2)	(3d and 4th.) io, ire, <i>i</i> , tum. <i>i</i> , isit, <i>it</i> , imus, istis, erunt.
lit.	to the shores:	LITOR- <i>a</i> : 23	(3 n.) us, oris, ori, us, us, ore. a, um, ibus, <i>a</i> , a, ibus.
mult.	much,	(est) MULT- <i>um</i> jactatus,	adverb.
ill.	he,	virum ILL- <i>e</i> jactatus, (est)	(m.) <i>e</i> , ius, i, um, -, o.
et.	both,	ET, et,	corresponding conjunction.
terr.	upon the land, (in)	TERR- <i>is</i> , 31	(1 f.) a, æ, am, a, á. æ, arum, is, as, æ, <i>is</i> .
iac.	was tossed,	ille JACT- <i>at-us</i> (3)	(est,) (1st.) or ari. atus sum, <i>es</i> , <i>est</i> , &c.
et.	and,	terrīs ET alto, 29	conjunction.

\* The figures placed after the words refer to the rule—those in parentheses ( ) to page 142.



alt.	on the deep, (in)	ALT-o, 31	(2 n.)	um, i, c.	um, um, o
v.	by the power,	v-i, 35	(3 f.)	is, is, -, im, is, i.	
super.	of the Gods,	vi SUPER-um, 27	(2 m.)	i, (or)-um,	is, os, i, is.
sæv.	of cruel,	28 SÆV-æ Junonis,	(1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.	
mem.	lasting,	28 MEMOR-em iram,	(3 f.)	or, is, i, em, or, e.	
Jun.	of Juno,	iram JUN-onis, 27	(3 f.)	o, onis, oni, onem, o, one.	
ob.	on account of,	OB iram,			preposition.
ir.	anger,	ob IR-am, 30	(1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.	
Mult.	Much, passus (est)	MULT-a, 26	(2 n. p.)	a, orum, is, a, a, is.	
qu., qu.	also,	et QUO-QUE,			conjunction.
et.	and,	ET quoque,			conjunction.
bell.	by war,	BELL-o, 35	(2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.	
pat.	he suffered, (ille)	PASSUS (4) (est)	(3d.)	ior, i, passus sum	es, est, sumus, estis, &c.
dum.	while,	36 DUM conderet,			adverb.
con, do.	he would found	(ille) CON-D-e-re-t, (5)	25	(3d.)	o, ere, idi, itum.
					rem, res, ret, remus, &c.
urb.	a city, conderet	URB-em, 26	(3 f.)	s, is, i, em, s, e.	
qu.	and, conderet	QUE inferret, 29			conjunction.
in, fer.	would bring (ille)	IN-FER-ret (6)	Deos, (3d)	o, ferre, tuli, latum.	
				rem, res, ret, remus, &c.	
De.	the Gods, inferret	DE-os, 26	(2 m.)	us, i, o, um, us, o.	
				i, orum, is, os, i, is.	
Lat.	into Latium,				
		inferret LATI-o: 39	(2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.	
gen.	race,	24 GEN-us (ortum est,)	(3 n.)	us, eris, eri.	
				us, us, ere.	
de, un.	from which one	36 UN-DE (ortum est,)			adverb.
Lat.	the Latin,	28 LATIN-um genus,	(2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.	
qu.	and, genus	QUE patres, 29			conjunction.
Alban	Albanian.	28 ALBAN-i patres, 29	(2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o.	
				i, orum, is, os, i, is.	
pat.	fathers,	24 PAT, res (orti sunt,)	(3m.)	er, ris, ri, rem, er, e.	
				res, rum, ribus, res, &c.	
ad, qu.	and, patres	AT-QUE mœnia, 29			conjunction.
alt.	of lofty,	28 ALT-æ Romæ,	(1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.	
mœn	the walls,	24 MœNI-a (orta sunt,)	(2n.p.)	a, orum, is, a, &c.	

Rom	Rome.	mœnia	ROM-æ,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, æm, a, â
Mus.	O Muse,	(O)	MUS-a,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â
ego.	to me,	memora	MI-hi,	ego, mei, mihi, me, -, mœ.
caus	the causes	CAUS-as,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a. â.	æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
mem.	relate:	(tu)	MEMOR-a : (7)causas,	(1st) o, are, avi, atum.
				a, ato, ate, anto.
qu.	what,	QU-o	rumine (n.)	od, cujus, cui, od, -, o.
num.	divinity,	NUM-ine,	læso,	(3 n.) en, inis, ini, en, en, ine.
læd.	being offended,	LÆS-o,	numine,	(2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
ve.	or, numine læso	VE	quid dolens,	conjunction.
qu.	why, secundum	QU-id,		used adverbially.
dol.	grieving,	DO-LE-ns	regina, (3 f.)	ns, ntis, nti, ntem, &c.
re-s ag-o,	queen,	REGIN-a	impulerit,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a. â.
De.	of the Gods, regina	DE-ûm,	(2 m.)	us, i, o, um, us, o.
				i, (or)-um, is, os, i, is.
tot.	so many,	TOT	casus,	adj., plural, indeclinable.
volv.	to struggle with,	VOLV-e-re	(8) casus,	(3d.) o, ere, i, volutum.
				ere, isse, esse, voluturus.
cas.	misfortunes,			
		volvere	CAS-us,	(4 m.) us, ûs, ui, um, us, u.
				us, uum, ibus, us, &c.
in, sign.	renowned,	IN-SIGN-em	virum,	(3 m.) is, is, i, em, is, i.
pi.	for piety, in signem	PIETA-te,	(3 f.)	s, tis, ti, tem, s, te.
vir.	a man, impulerit	VIR-um	volvere,	(2 m.) vir, i, o, um, vir, o.
tot.	so many,	TOT	labores,	adj., plural, indeclinable.
ad, i,	to undergo,	AD-i-re	(9) (2d and 4th.)	eo, ire, ivi, itum.
				ire, ivisse, esse iturus.
lab.	hardships, adire	LABOR-es,	(3 m.)	or, oris, i, em, or, e.
				es, um, ibus, es, es, &c.
in, pel.	shall have com-			
	pelled,	regina	IM-PUL-e-ri-t,	(10) (3d.) pello pellere, puli.
				pulsum, erim, eris, erit.
Tant.	So much,	TANT-æ	iræ,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
				æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
ne.		NE	(sint,)	interrogative.
anim.	to minds, (sint)	ANIM-is,	4.	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
				æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.

cœl.	celestial,		CŒLEST- <i>ibus</i> animis, (3 f.) is, is, i, em, is e es, ium, <i>ibus</i> , es, es, itus
ir.	anger?		IR- <i>æ</i> (sint?) (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
Urb.	A city,		URB- <i>s</i> fuit, (3 f.) s, is, i, em, s, e.
ant., qu.	ancient,		ANTI-QU- <i>a</i> urbs, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
fu.	was,	urbs	FU- <i>i-t</i> , (11) sum, esse, <i>fui</i> , fui, fuisti. <i>fuit</i> , imus, istis, erunt.
Tyr.	Tyrian,		TYRI- <i>i</i> coloni, (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o. i, orum, is, os, i, is.
ten.	inhabited,	coloni	TEN-U- <i>ere</i> (12) (quam) (2d.) eo, ere, <i>ui</i> , tum. ui, uisti, uit, uimus, uistis, uerunt, or <i>uere</i> .
col.	colonists,		COLON- <i>i</i> tenuere, (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o. i, orum, is, os, i, is.
Carthag.	Carthage,		CARTHAG- <i>o</i> fuit, (3 f.) o, inis, i, em, o, e.
Ital.	Italy,	contra	ITALI- <i>am</i> , (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
con.	opposite to,		CONTRA Italian, preposition.
qu.	and,	Italiam	QUE Tiberina ostia, conjunction
Tiber.	the Tiberian,		TIBERIN- <i>a</i> ostia, (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o. a, orum, is, a, a, is.
long.	far off,	fuit	LONGE, adverb.
os.	mouths	contra	OSTI- <i>a</i> , (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o. a, orum, is, a, a, is.
div.	abounding,		DIV- <i>es</i> urbs, (3 f.) es, itis, i, em, es, e.
op.	in wealth,	dives	OP- <i>um</i> , (3 f.) s, is, i, em, es, e. <i>um</i> , <i>ibus</i> , es, es, <i>ibus</i> .
qu.	and,	dives opum	QUE asperrima, conjunction.
stud	in the arts,		STUDI- <i>is</i> , (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o. a, orum, is, a, a, is.
asp.	most skilful,		ASPER-RIM- <i>a</i> urbs, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
bell.	of war:	studiis	BELL- <i>i</i> : (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
qu.	which,	coluisse	QU- <i>am</i> , (f.) a, cujus, cui, am, -, o.
Jun.	Juno,		JUN- <i>o</i> fertur, (3 f.) o, onis, oni, onem, &c.
er.	is said,	Juno	FER- <i>t-ur</i> , (13) (3d.) o, ferre, tuli. latum. feror, ferris, <i>fertur</i> , &c.
err.	lands,	magis	TERR- <i>is</i> , (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â. æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.

mag.	more (than),	MAG-is,	adverb.
omn.	all,	OMN-ibus terris, (3 f.) is, is, i, em, is, i. es ium, ibus, es, es, <i>ibus</i> .	
un.	one,	UN-am (urbem), (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, à.	
post, hab.	being less est'med	POST-HAB-it-à Samo, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, à.	
col.	to have cherished	fertur COL-u-isse (14) quam, (2d, 3d.) o, ere, <i>ui</i> , cultum. ere, <i>uisse</i> , &c.	
Sam.	Samos, posthabitâ	SAM-o, (2 f.) os, i, o, um, e, o.	
Hic.	Here, (fuerunt)	Hic, adverb	
ill.	her,	arma ILL-ius, (f.) a, <i>ius</i> , i, am, -, à	
arm.	arms,	ARM-a (fuerunt) (2 n. p.) a, orum, is, a, a, is.	
hic.	here,	fuit HIC, adverb.	
curr.	chariot,	CURRUS fuit, (4 m.) us, ūs, ui, um, us, u.	
fu.	was:	currus FU-i-t: (15) sum, esse, <i>fui</i> . fui, fusti, <i>fuit</i> , fuimus, fuistis, &c.	
hoc.	(that) this,	HOC esse, (n.) hoc, hujus, huic, <i>hoc</i> , &c.	
re-s ag-o,	kingdom,	esse REGN-um, (2 n.) um, i, o, <i>um</i> , um, o-	
De.	the goddess,	DE-a tendit, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, à	
gen.	of nations, regnum	GENT-ibus, (3 f.) gens, tis, i, em, ns, e. es, um, <i>ibus</i> , es, es, &c	
e.	to be,	NOE E-ssē, (15) sum, <i>esse</i> , fui	
si.	if, Dea tendit hoc	SI fata sinant, conjunction	
qu.	by any means,	QUA, adverb	
fat. cfa	the fates,	FAT-a sinant, (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o a, orum, is, a, a, is.	
sin.	may permit, fata	SIN-a-nt, (17) (3d.) o, ere, sivi, situm. sinam, as, at, amus, atis, <i>ant</i> .	
jam tum.	now also,	tendit JAM TUM, adverb.	
qu.	both,	QUE, que, corresponding conjunction.	
tend.	endeavors	Dea TEND-i-t (18) hoc, (3d) o, ere, tetendi, tum tendo, is, <i>it</i> , imus, &c	
qu.	and,	tendit QUE fovet, conjunction.	
fov.	cherishes (the hope)	FOV-e-t (19) (spem.) (2d, 3d,) eo, ere, i, fotum eo, es, <i>et</i> . &c.	
Pro. gen.	A race,	PRO GENI-em duci, (5 f.) es, eī, eī, em, es, e	
sed.	but,	SED, conjunction.	

enim.	indeed, audierat ENIM,	adverb
Tro.	Trojan, TROJAN-o sanguine, (2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o.
a.	from, A sanguine,	preposition.
sang	blood, a SANGUI-ne, (3 m.)	is, inis, i, em, is, e
duc.	to be descended, DUC-i, (20)	(3d.) o, ere, xi, tum. or, i, tus, sum.
aud.	she had heard, (illa) AUD-iérat (21)	(4th.) io, ire, i, itum. iveram, iveras, iérat, &c.
Fyr.	Tyrian, TYRI-as arces, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, á. æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
olim.	hereafter, verteret OLIM,	adverb
qu.	which, progeniem QU-æ verteret, (f.)	æ, cujus, cui, am, -, o.
vert.	would overturn, quæ VERT-e-re-t, (22)	(3d.) o, ere, i, sum. rem, res, ret, remus, retis, &c.
ar.	citadels, verteret AR-ces, (3 f.)	x, cis, ci, cem, x, ce. ces, cum, cibus, ces, &c.
Hinc.	Hence, venturum HINC,	adverb.
popul.	a people, POPUL-um venturum (esse) (2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o.
ate.	extensively, regem LATE,	adverb.
re-s ag-o	ruling, RE-gem* populum, (3 m.)	x, gis, gi, gem, x, e.
bell.	in war, BELL-o, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.
qu.	and, regem late QUE superbum,	conjunction.
superb.	proud, SUPERB-um populum, (2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o.
ven	would come, populum VEN-tur-um (23) (esse) (3d, 4th)	io, ire, i, tum us, i, o, um, e, o.
ex, cæd.	to the destruction EX-CIDI-o, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.
Liby.	of Libya: excidio LIBY-æ, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, á.
sic.	thus, volvere SIC,	adverb.
volv.	had determined, parcas VOLV-e-re, (24)	(3d.) o, ere, i, volutum. ere, isse, voluturus, esse.
parc.	the fates, PARC-as volvere, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, á. a, arum, is, as, æ, is

\* For REG-N-a-ntem.



I.	This,	metuens	I-d,	(n.) id, ejus, ei, <i>id</i> , - , eo.
metu.	fearing,		METU-ens	Saturnia, (3 f.) <i>ns, tis, ti, tem, ns, e.</i>
vet.	of the ancient,		VET-eris belli,	(3 n.) <i>us, eris, eri, us, &amp;c.</i>
qu.	and,	metuens id	QUE memor belli,	conjunction
mem.	mindful,		MEM-or	Saturnia, (3 f.) <i>or, oris, ori, orem, &amp;c.</i>
Saturu	Juno,		SATURNI-a	arcebat, (1 f.) <i>a, æ, æ, am, a, â.</i>
bell.	wa.,	memor	BELL-i,	(2 n.) <i>um, i, o, um, um, o.</i>
prim.	first,		PRIM-a	(illa,) (1 f.) <i>a, æ, æ, am, a, â.</i>
qu.	which,	gesserat	QU-od,	(n.) <i>od, cujus, cui, od, -, o.</i>
ad.	at,		AD Trojam,	preposition.
Tro.	Troy,	ad	TROJ-am,	(1 f.) <i>a, æ, æ, am, a, â.</i>
pro.	for,		PRO Argis,	preposition.
char	dear,		CHAR-is	Argis, (2 m.) <i>us, i, o, um, e, o.</i>
				<i>i, orum, is, os, i, is.</i>
ger.	she had carried			
		on, (illa)	GESS-erat	(25) <i>quod, (3d.) o, ere, essi, essum.</i>
				<i>eram, eras, erat, &amp;c.</i>
Arg.	Argos,	pro	ARG-is,	(2 m. p.) <i>i, orum, is, os, i, is.</i>
Neo,dum.	Neither yet,		exciderant	NEC-DUM,
				adverb.
etiam,	also,		ETIAM,	conjunction.
caus.	the causes,		CAUS-æ	exciderant, (1 f.) <i>a, æ, æ, am, a, â.</i>
				<i>æ, arum, is, as, æ, is</i>
ir.	of her anger,	causæ	IR-arum,	(1 f.) <i>a, æ, æ, am, a, â</i>
				<i>æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.</i>
qu.	and,	causæ	QUE dolores,	conjunction.
sæv.	the cruel,		SÆV-i	dolores, (2 m.) <i>us, i, o, um, e, o</i>
				<i>t, orum, is, as, i, is</i>
dol.	sufferings.		DOLOR-es	exciderant, (3m.) <i>or, oris, i, em, or, e</i>
				<i>es, um, ibus, es, es, ibus</i>
ex, cad.	escaped,	doleres	EX-CID-era-n-t,	(26) (3d.) <i>o, eri, i</i>
				<i>eram, eras, erat, eramus, &amp;c.</i>
anim.	from her mind,	ex	ANIM-o,	(2 m.) <i>us, i, o, um, e, o.</i>
Man,	Remains,	judicium	MAN-e-t,	(27) (2d, 3d.) <i>eo, ere, si, sum.</i>
				<i>eo, es, et, emus, &amp;c.</i>
alt.	deep in her,		ALT-d	mente, (1 f.) <i>a, æ, æ, am, a, â</i>
men.	mind,	(in)	MEN-te,	(3 f.) <i>s, tis, ti, tem, s. te.</i>
re, pon	laid up,		RE-POST-um	judicium, (2 n.) <i>um, i, o, um, &amp;c.</i>

judic.	the judgment,	JUDICI-um manet, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, un, o
Par.	of Paris, judicium	PARI-dis, (3 m.)	s, dis, di, dem, s, de
qu.	and, judicium	QUE injuria,	conjunction.
spret.	of her despised,	SPRET-æ formæ, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
in, jur	the injury	IN-JURI-a (manet) (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
form.	form, injuria	FORM-æ, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
et.	and, injuria	ET genus,	conjunction.
gen.	race,	GEN-us (manet) (3 n.)	us, eris eri, us, &c.
in, vid.	the hated	INVIS-um genus, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.
et.	and genus	ET honores,	conjunction.
rap.	of the stolen,	RAPT-î Gaymedis, (2m.)	us, î, o, um, e, o.
Ganymed.	Ganymede. ho-	nores GANYMED-is, (3 m.)	es, is, i, em, es, e.
hon.	the honors.	HONOR-es (manent.) (3 m.)	or, oris, i, em, or, e.
			es, um, ibus, es, es, ibus.
Hic.	These (things,) super	HI-s, (n.)	c, hujus, huic, hoc, -, hæc.
			hæc, horum, his, hæc, -, his.
ad, cand.	enraged,	AC-CENS-a Saturnia, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
super.	on account of	SUPER his,	preposition.
jac.	tossed,	JACTAT-os Troas, (2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o.
			i, orum, is, os, i, is.
æq.	sea, (in)	ÆQUOR-e, (3 n.)	or, oris, i, or, or, e
tot.	whole,	TOT-o æquore, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.
Tro.	Trojans, arcebat	TRO-as, (1 m.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
			æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
re, linq.	remnants, arcebat,	RE-LIQUI-as, (1 f. p.)	æ, arum, is, as, &c.
Dan.	of the Greeks,	reliquias DANA-ûm, (2 m. p.)	i, (or)-um, &c.
ad, qu.	and, Danaum	AT-QUE Achilleï,	conjunction.
in, mit.	of fierce,	IM-MIT-is Achilleï (3 m.)	is, is, i, em, is, e
Achil.	Achilles, reliquias	ACHILL-eï, (5 m.)	es, eï, eï, em, es, e
arc.	drove, Saturnia	ARC-e-ba-t (28) Troas, (2)	eo, ere, ui, ebam
			bas, bat, bamus, &c.
long.	far, arcebat	LONGE,	adverb
Lat.	from Latium: (ab)	LATI-o: (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.
qu.	and, arcebat	QUE (ille) errabant,	conjunction.
mult.	many,	MULT-os annos, (2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o
			i, orum, is, os, i, is.

per ann.	during, years.	PER annos per ANNOS	preposition (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o, i, orum, is, os, i, is.
err.	they wandered, (illi)	ERR-a-ba-n-t(29)	(1) o, are, avi, atum. abam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.
ag.	driven,	ACT-i (illi.)	(2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o, i, orum, is, os, i, is.
or.	by the fates,	FAT-is,	(2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o. a, orum, is, a, a, is.
mar.	seas,	circum MAR-ia,	(3 n.) e, is, i, e, e, i. ia. ium, ibus, ia, ia, ibus.
omn.	all,	OMN-ia maria,	(3 n.) is, is, i, em, is, i. ia, ium, ibus, ia, ia, ibus,
circ.	around,	CIRCUM maria,	preposition.
Tant mol.	so great, difficulty,	TANT-æ molis, (opus) MOL-is	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â. (3 f.) es, is, i, em, es, e.
er.	it was,	(opus) ERA-t(30)	condere, sum, esse, fui, eram, eras, era-t, eramus, eratis, &c.
Rom. con, d.	the Roman, to establish,	ROMAN-am gentem, CON-D-e-re(31)	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â. gentem, (3) o, ere, idi, itum. ere, idisse, iturus esse
gen.	nation,	condere GEN-tem.	(3 f.) s, tis, ti, tem, s, æ
Vix.	Scarcely,	dabant VIX,	adverb.
e. con, spect.	out of, sight,	E conspectu, e CON-SPECT-u,	preposition. (4 m.) us, us, ui, um, us, u.
Sicul. tel.	of the Sicilian land,	SICULÆ telluris, conspectu TELLU-ris,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â. (3 f.) s, ris, ri, rem, s, re.
in.	upon,	IN altum,	preposition.
alt. vel.	the sea, sails,	in ALT-um, dabant VEL-a,	(2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o. (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o. a, orum, is, a, a, is.
d.	they spread,	(illi) D-aba-n-t(32)	vela, (1 & 3) o, are, edi, atum. abam, bas, bat, abamus, batis, bant.
læt.	joyful,	LÆT-i (illi),	(2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o. i, orum, is, os, i, is.
et.	and,	dabant ET ruebant,	conjunction.

spum	the foam, ruebant	SPUM-as,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, á. æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
sal.	of the deep, spumas	SAL-is,	(3 m.) sal, is, i, em, sal, e.
ær.	with the prow,	ÆR-e,	(3 n.) æs, æris, i, æs, æs, e.
ru.	were plowing; (illi)	RU-e-ba-n-t(33)	spumas; (3) o, ere, i, itum, ebam, bas, bat, &c.
quum	when, (volvebat)	QUUM,	adverb.
Jun.	Juno,	JUN-o (volvebat,)	(3 f.) o, onis, oni, onem, &c.
ætern	an eternal,	ÆTERN-um	vulnus, (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
serv.	nourishing,	SERV-a-n-s	Juno, (3 f.) ns, ntis, ti, tem, ns, te.
sub.	within,	SUB pectore,	preposition.
pect.	her breast, sub	PECT-or-e,	(3 n.) us, oris, ori, us, us, ore.
vuln.	a wound, servans	VULN-us,	(3 n.) us, eris, eri, us, us, ere.
h.	these things, (volvebat)	H-æc,	(n.) oc, ujus, uic, oc, -, oc. æc, orum, is, æc, -, is.
cum.	with,	CUM se,	preposition.
s.	herself:	cum s-e:	(f.) -, sui, sibi, se, -, se.
n.	desistere	NE,	interrogative.
Ego.	(must) I,	ME desistere,	ego, mei, mihi, me, -, me.
in, cap.	from my underta-		
	king,	de IN-CEPT-o,	(2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
de, st.	desist,	me DE-SIST-e-re,(34)	(3) o, ere, stiti, stitum.
vinc.	conquered,	VICT-am me,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, á.
neq.	nor, me desistere	NEC me posse,	conjunction.
pot.,esse,	be able,	me PO-sse,(35)	possum, posse, potui.
Ital.	from Italy, aver-		
	tere	ITALI-d,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, á.
Teucr.	of the Trojans,	regem TEUCR-orum,	(2 m.p.) i, orum, is, os, &c.
a, vert.	to turn away, posse	A-VERT-e-re(36)	regem, (3) o, ere, i, sum.
re-sag-o.	the king? avertere	RE-g-em?	(3 m.) x, gis, gi, gem, x, g.
quip.	because, desistere	QUIPPE vetor,	conjunction.
vet.	I am forbidden, (ego)	VET-or,	(37) (1 pass.) or, ari, atus, sum.
for.	by the fates.	FAT-is,	(2 n.p.) a, orum, is, a, a, is.
Pal.	Pallas	PALL-as	potuit, (3 f. Gr.) as, adis, adi, &c.
n.	not,	potuit NE,	interrogative.
ex, ur	to burn, potuit	EX-UR-e-re(38)	classum, (3) o, ere, ussi, &c.
class.	the fleet, exurere	CLASS-em,	(3 f.) is, is, i, em, is, o.



Arg.	Greeks, classem	ARGIV-ūm	(2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o i, (or)-ūm, is, os, i, is
ad, qu.	and,	exurere	
		classem AT-QUE	submergere, conjunction.
ips.	them, submergere	IPS-os,	(m. p.) i, orum, is, os, i, is.
pot.	was able, Pallas	POT-u-i-t, (39)	possum, posse, potui. ui uisti, vit, unimus, &c.
	sub, merg. to drown,	potuit	SUB-MERG-e-re, (40) ipsos, (3) o, ere, si, sum.
pont.	in the deep,		
		submergere	PONT-o, (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o
un.	of one,	UN-ius	Ajacis, (m.) us, ius, i, um, e, o.
ob.	on account of,	OB	noxam, preposition.
noc.	fault,	ob	NOX-am, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
et.	even,	unius	ET Ajacis, conjunction.
fur.	the fury,	ob	FURI-as, (1 f.) a, æ. æ. am, a, â. æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
Ajax.	of Ajax,	furias	AJA-cis, (3 m.) x, cis, ci, cem, x, ce.
Oil.	the son of Oileus?		
		Ajacis	OILE-i? (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o.
Ips.	She,	Ips-a	disjecit, (f.) a, ius, i, am, -, â.
Jov.	of Jupiter, ignem	JOV-is,	(3 m.) Jupiter, Jovis, i, &c.
rap.	the swift,	RAPID-um	ignem, (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o.
jac.	darting,	JACUL-a-t-a	ipsa, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
e.	from,	E	nubibus, preposition
nub.	the clouds,	e	NUB-ibus, (3 f.) es, is, i, em, es. e es, ium, ibus, es, es, ibus.
ign.	lightning, jaculata	IGN-em,	(3 m.) is, is, i, em, is, e.
dis, jac.	scattered,	ipsa	DIS-JEC-i-t, (41) ignem, (3 & 4) jicio, ere, jeci, jectum. i, is, it, &c
qu.	both,	QUE, que,	corresponding conjunction.
rat.	his ships, disjecit	RAT-es,	(3 f.) is, is, i, em, is, e. es, um, ibus, es, es, &c.
qu.	and, disjecit rates	QUE	VERT.: æquora, conjunction.
e, vert.	upturned,	ipsa	E-VERT-i-t (42) æquora, (3) o, ere, i, sum. i, isti, it, imus, &c
æq.	the sea, evertit	ÆQUOR-a,	(3 n.) or, oris, i, or, or, e a, um, ibus, a, a, ibus
vent.	by the winds:	VENT-is:	(2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o. i, orum, is, os. i. is.



ill.	him,	curripuit	ILL-um,	(m.) e, ius, i, um, e, o
ex, spir.	breathing out,			
		illura	EX-PIR-a-nt-em,	(3 m.) ns, ntis, ti, tem, &c.
trans, fing.	from his trans-			[um, o.]
			fixed,	TRANS-FIX-o pectore, (2 n.) um, i, o, um.
pect.	breast,	(a)	PECT-ore,	(3 n.) us, oris, i, us, us, ore.
flam.	flames,expirantem	FLAMM-as,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.	æ, arum, is, as, æ, is.
turb.	in a whirlwind,(in)	TURB-ine,	(3 m.) o, inis, i, em, o, ine.	
con,rap.	she seized,	illa	COR-RIP-u-i-t(43)illum,	(4, 3, & 2)io, ere,
				ui, reptum. ui, uisti, uit, &c.
qu.	and	corripuit	QUE infixit,	conjunction.
scop.	rock,	infixit	SCOPUL-o,	(2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o.
in, fing.	thrust,	ipsa	IN-FIX-i-t(44)(illum)	(3) figo, ere, xi,
				ctum. xi, isti, it, &c.
acut.	on a sharp.	ACUT-o	scopulo.	(2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o.
Ast.	But,	infixit	AST ego gero,	conjunction.
ego.	I,	EGO	gero,	(f.) ego, mei, mihi, me, &c.
qu.	who,	ego	QU-a incedo,	(f.) æ, cujus, cui, am, &c.
Div.	of the gods,regina	Div-ûm,	(2 m.p. i, (or)-ûm,	is, &c.
in, ced.	walk,	quæ	IN-CED-o,(45)	(3) o, ere, cessi, cessum.
				o, is, it, imus, istis, &c.
re-s ag-o.	queen,	RE-GIN-a	incedo,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
qu.	and,	regina	QUE soror,	conjunction.
Jov.	of Jupiter, soror	Jov-is,	(3 m.) Jupiter, Jovis,	i, em, er, e.
et.	both,	ET,	et,	corresponding conjunction.
sor.	sister,	(sum)	SOR-or,	(3 f.) or, oris, ori, orem, &c.
et.	and,	soror	ET conjux,	conjunction.
con,jung,	the wife,	(sum)	CON-JU-x,	(3 c.) x, gis, gi, gem, x, ge.
un.	one,	UN-d	gentē,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
cum.	with,	CUM	gentē,	preposition.
gen.	race,	cum	GEN-te,	(3 f.) s, tis, ti, tem, s, te.
tot.	so many,	TOT	annos,	adj. plural, indeclinable.
ann.	years,	per	ANN-os,	(2 m.p.) i, orum, is, os, &c.
bell.	wars,	gero	BELL-a,	(2 n.p.) a, orum, is, a, &c.
ag-o res.	carry on:	ego	GER-o:(46)	(3) o, ere, gessi, gestum.
				o, is, it, imus, itis, unt.
et.	and,ego gero	bella	ET, quisquar	adoret,
				conjunction

qu., qu	who,	QU-is-QUAM	adoret, s, cujus eum quem, -, o.
num.	the divinity, adoret	NUM-en,	(3 n.) en, inis, ini, en, &c.
Jun.	of Juno, numen	JUN-onis,	(3 f.) o, onis, oni, &c.
ad, or.	can adore, quis.	AD-OR-e-t(47)	numen, (1) o, are, avi, atum. em, es, et, emus, &c.
præter, ea. hereafter, im-			
		ponat	PRÆTER-EA, adverb.
aut.	or, adoret numen	AUT imponat,	conjunction.
sup, plie.	supplicating,	SUP-PL-ex,	quisquam, (3 c.) ex, icis, ici, &c.
ar.	on my altars,		
		imponat	AR-is, (1 f. p.) æ, arum, is, &c.
in, pon.	will place, quis-		[am, as, at, amus, &c.
		quam	IM-PON-a-t(48)
hon.	a sacrifice? imponat	HONOR-em?	(3 m.) or, oris, i, em, &c.
Tal.	Such (things),		
		volutans	TAL-ia, (3 n. p.) ia, ium, ibus, ia, &c.
flam.	in her inflamed,	FLAMM-a-t-o	corde, (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
s.	herself, cum	S-e,	-, sui, sibi, se, -, sc.
cum.	with,	CUM se,	preposition.
De.	the Goddess,	DE-a	venit, (1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
cor.	heart, (in)	COR-de,	(3 n.) r, dis, di, dem, r, de.
volv.	revolving,	VOLUT-a-ns,	Dea, (3 f.) ns, ntis, ti, tem, &c.
nimb.	of storms, patriam	NIMB-orum,	(2 m. p.) i, orum, is, os, i, is.
in.	into,	IN patriam,	preposition.
patr.	the country, in	PATRI-am,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
loc.	places, in	LOC-a,	(2 n. p.) a, orum, is, a, a, is.
æt.	full,	FÆT-a	loca, (2 n. p.) a, orum, is, a, a, is.
fur.	of boisterous,	FUR-e-n-t-ibus	Austris, (3 m. p.) es, um, ibus, es, es, ibus.
Austr.	winds, fœta	AUSTR-is	(2 m. p.) i, orum, is, os, i, is.
Æol.	Æolia, in	ÆOLI-am,	(1 f.) a, æ, æ, am, a, â.
ven.	came. Dea	VEN-i-t.(49)	(4 & 3) io, ire, i, tum. i, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt.
Hic.	Here, premit	Hic,	adverb.
vast.	in a vast,	VAST-o	antro, (2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.
re-s ag-o,	king,	RE-x	premit, (3 m.) x, gis, gi, gem, x, go.
Æol.	Æolus,	ÆOL-us	premit, (2 m.) us, i, o, um, e, o.
antr.	cave, (in)	ANTR-o,	(2 n.) um, i, o, um, um, o.

luct.	the struggling,	LUCT- <i>a-n-t-es</i> ventos, (3 m.p.)	es, um, ibus, es, es, ibus.
ven.	winds, premit	VENT- <i>os</i> , (2 m.p.)	i, orum, is, <i>os</i> , i, is.
qu.	and, ventos,	QUE tempestates,	conjunction.
tempest.	tempests, premit	TEMPEST- <i>at-es</i> , (3 f.p.)	es, um, ibus, <i>es</i> , es, ibus.
son.	the sounding,	SONOR- <i>as</i> tempestates, (1 f.p.)	æ, arum, is, <i>as</i> , æ, is.
imper.	by authority,	IMPERI- <i>o</i> , (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, <i>o</i> .
pre.n.	governs, Æolus	PREM- <i>i-t</i> , (50) ventos, (3)	o, ere, essi, essum. o, is, <i>it</i> , imus, itis, unt.
ac.	and, premit	AC frænat	conjunction.
vinc.	with chains,	VINCL- <i>is</i> , (2 n.p.)	a, orum, is, a, a, <i>is</i> .
et.	and, vinclis	ET carcere,	conjunction.
carc.	in a prison,	CARCER- <i>e</i> , (3 m.)	r, ris, ri, rem, r, <i>e</i> .
fræn.	restrains, Æolus	FRÆN- <i>a-t</i> (51) (illos)	o, are, avi, atum. o, as, <i>at</i> , amus, atis, ant.
Ill,	they,	Ill- <i>i</i> fremunt, (m.p.)	i, orum, is, os, i, is.
in, dign.	indignant,	IN-DIGN- <i>a-n-t-es</i> illi, (3 m.p.)	es, um, ibus, &c.
magn.	a great,	MAGN- <i>o</i> murmure, (2 n.)	um, i, o, um, um, o.
cum.	with,	CUM murmure,	preposition.
murmur.	murmur, cum	MURMUR- <i>e</i> (3 n.)	r, ris, ri, rem, r, <i>re</i> .
mon.	of the mountain,	murmure MON- <i>t-is</i> , (3 m.)	s, <i>tis</i> , ti, tem, s, te.
circ.	around,	CIRCUM claustra,	preposition.
claustr.	the barriers, circum	CLAUSTR- <i>a</i> , (2 n.p.)	a, orum, is, a, a, is.
frem.	roar. illi	FREM- <i>u-n-t</i> , (52) (3 & 2)	o, ere, ui, itum. o, is, it. imus, itis, unt.
Cels.	In (his) lofty,	CELS- <i>â</i> arce, (1 f.)	a, æ, æ, am, a, <i>â</i> .
sed.	sits, Æolus,	SED- <i>e-t</i> , (53) (2 & 3)	eo, ere, i, ssum. eo, es, <i>et</i> , emus, &c.
Æol.	Æolus,	ÆOL- <i>us</i> sedet, (2 m.)	us, i, o, um, e, o.
arc.	citadel, (in)	AR- <i>c-e</i> , (3 f.)	x, cis, ci, cem, x, <i>ce</i> .
sceptri	scepter, tenens	SCEPTR- <i>a</i> , (2 n.p.)	a, orum, is, a, a, is.
ten.	holding;	TEN- <i>e-n-s</i> Æolus, (3 m.)	ns, ntis, ti, tem, &c.
qu.	and, sedet	QUE mollit,	conjunction
moll.	softens, Æolus	MOLL- <i>i-t</i> (54) animos, (4)	io, ire, ivi, itum. io, is, <i>it</i> , imus, &c.

anim	minds,	mollit ANIM- <i>os</i> ,	(2 m.p.) i, c.um, is, : s, i, is
et.	and,	mollit ET temperat,	conjunctive
temper.	moderates,	Æolus TEMPER- <i>a-t</i> (55)	iras, (1) o, are, avi, atum. o, as, <i>at</i> , amus, &c.
ir.	their anger.	temperat IR- <i>as</i> .	(1 f.p.)æ, arum, is, <i>as</i> , æ, is.
N.	Unless,	faciat NI,	adverb.
fac.	he did so,	(ille) FAC- <i>i-a-t</i> (56)	(hæc,) (4 & 3) io, ere, feci. factum. iam, ias, <i>iat</i> , iamus, &c.
mar.	the seas,	ferant MAR- <i>ia</i> ,	(3 n.p.) ia, ium, ibus, <i>ia</i> , &c.
ac.	and,	maria AC terras,	conjunction.
terr.	the land,	ferant TERR- <i>as</i> ,	(1 f.p.)æ, arum, is, <i>as</i> , æ, is
qu.	and,	terras QUE cœlum,	conjunction
cœl.	heaven,	ferant CÆL- <i>um</i> ,	(2 n.p.)um. i, o, <i>um</i> , um, o.
profund.	the profound,	PRO-FUND- <i>um</i>	cœlum,(2 n.)um,i,o, <i>um</i> ,um,o.
quip.	for,	temperat QUIPPE ferant,	adverb.
fer.	they would bear,	FER- <i>a-n-t</i> ,(57)	(3 & 1) o, re, tuli, latum. am, as, at, amus, atis, <i>ant</i> .
rap.	swift,	RAPID- <i>i</i> (illi.)	(2 m.p.) i, orum, is, &c.
cum.	with	CUM se,	preposition.
s.	themselves,	cum s- <i>e</i> ,	(p.)-, sui, sibi, se, -, <i>se</i>
qu.	and,	ferant QUE verrant,	conjunction.
ver.	would sweep,	(illi)VERR- <i>a-n-t</i> ,(58)	(3) o, ere, i, sum. am, as, <i>at</i> , amus, atis, <i>ant</i> .
per	through,	PER auras,	preposition.
aur.	the air.	per AUR- <i>as</i> .	(1 f.p.) æ, arum, is, <i>as</i> , æ, is.

Sed pater omni-pot-e-ns spelunc-is ab-did-i-t atr-is,  
But the father omnipotent caverns hid *them* in dark,

Hoc metu-e-ns; mol-em que et mon-t-es in-super alt-os,  
This fearing; a mass and and mountains above *them* lofty.

Im-pos-u-i-t; re-gem que ded-i-t, qui sæd er-e cer-to  
Placed; a king and gave, who laws by fixed

Et prem-e-re, et lax-as sci-ro-t d-a-re juss-us habet-as.  
Both to restrain, and loose would know to give being commanded reins.

Ad qu-em tum Jun-o suppl-ex h-is voc-ibus us-a est:  
To whom then Juno *as* a suppliant these words used:

Æol-e, (nam-que tibi Divûm pat-er at-que hîm-in-um re-x  
O Æolus, (for to thee of the Gods the father and of men king  
Et mulc-e-re ded-i-t fluct-us et toll-e-re vent-o,)  
Both to calm has given the waves and to raise *them* with the wind,)

Gen-s in imic-a mihi Tyrren-un navig-a-t a-pu-ri  
A nation hostile to me the Tyrrhenian navigate sea,

Hi-um in Itali-am port a-ns, vict-cs que Penat-es  
Troy into Italy bearing, the conquered and household gods.

In-cut-e vi-m vent-is, sub mers as que ob ru-e pupp-es.  
Add force to *your* winds, the submerged and destroy ships:

Aut ag-e divers-os; et dis-jic-e corp-ora pont-o.  
Or separate them; and scatter *their* bodies in the deep.

S-u-n-t mihi bis septem præ-st-a-nt.i corp-or-e Nymph-æ:  
I have fourteen of beautiful form Nymphs:

Qu-arum, quæ form-â pulcherrim-a, Deïopei-am  
Of whom, who is in form most beautiful, Deïopeia

Con-nubi-o jung-am stabil-i, propri-am que dic-a-b-o;  
Wedlock I will join to *thee* in firm, as thine own and will consecrate;

Omn-es ut te cum merit-is pro-tal-ibus ann-os  
All that thee with merits for such years

Ex-ig-a-t, et pulch-râ fac-i-a-t te prol-e paren-t-em  
She may spend, and by a beautiful may make thee progeny parent.

Æol-us hæc contrâ: Tu-us, ô regin-a, qu-id, opt-es,  
Æolus these words to replied: It is thy, O queen, what you may  
[wish,

Ex-plor-a-re lab-or; mihi juss-a capess-e-re fas est.  
To consider business; to me *your* commands to execute it belongs.

Tu mihi, quod-cunque hoc regni tu sceptr-a,  
You for me, whatsoever of this kingdom I possess, you the sceptre,

Jov-em que  
Jupiter and

Concili-a-s: tu d-a-s epul-is ac-cumb-e-re Div-ûm.  
Conciliate: you permit *me* the feasts to recline at of the Gods,

Nimb-orum que fac-i-s tempest-at-um que pot-e-nt-em.  
Of the clouds and you make *me* of tempests and ruler.

H-æc ubi dic-t-a, cav-um con-vers-â cusp-id-e mon-t-em  
These when words were spoken, hollow with his turned spear mountain

Im-pul-i-t in lat-us; ac vent-i, velut agm-in-e fact-o,  
He struck on the side; and the winds, as if a band were made,

Quâ dat-a port-a, ru-u-n-t, et terr-as turb-in-e per-fl-a-n-t  
Where was given a passage, rush out, and the earth in a whirlwind blow  
[ce'er.

In-cub-u-ère mar-i, tot-um que à sed-ibus im-is,  
They rest upon the sea, the whole and from depths the lowest

Unâ Eur-us que Not-us que ru-u-n-t, creb-er que procell-is  
At once the east wind both the southwind and disturb, thick and with  
[tempests.

Afric-us, et vast-os volv-u-n-t ad lit-or-a fluct-us,  
The southwest wind, and vast roll to the shores waves.



In-sequi-t-ur clam-or que vir-um, strid-or que rud-ē t-um,  
Follows the clamor both of men, the creaking and of courage,

E-rip-i-u-n-t subito nub-es cælum que, di-em que,  
Snatch away suddenly the clouds sky both, light and

Teucr-orum ex ocul-is: pont-o no-x in-cub-a-t atr-a.  
Of the Trojans from the eyes: the deep night broods upon dark.

In-ton-u-ê-re pol-i, et crebr-is mic-a-t ign-ibus æth-er:  
Thundered the heavens, and with frequent glistens lightnings the air:

Præ-sent-em que vir-is in-tent-a-n-t omn-ia mor-t-em.  
Immediate and to the men threaten all things death.

Extemplò Æne-æ solv-u-n-t-ur frig-or-e membr-a.

Immediately of Æneas are loosened by the cold the members.

In-gem-i-t, et dupl-ic-es tend-e-ns ad sid-er-a palm-as,  
He groans, and both his stretching towards the stars hands,

Tal-ia vo-ce re-fer-t: O ter que quater que beat-i,  
He cries thus: O thrice and four times happy they,

Que-is ante or-a patr-um Troj-æ sub mæn-ibus alt-is,  
To whom before the faces of their fathers of Troy under walls the lofty,

Con-tig-i-t oppet-e-re! ô Dana-um fort-issim-e gen-t-is  
It happened to die! O of the Greeks most brave of the race

Tydid-o, me-ne Iliac-is oc-cumb-e-re camp-is  
Tydidus, why was I on the Trojan to fall fields

Non pot-u-isse? tu-â que anim-am hanc ef-fund-e-re dextr-â?  
Not able? by thy and life this to pour out right hand?

Sæv-us ubi Æacid-æ tel-o jac-e-t Hect-or, ubi ingen-s  
Fierce where of Achilles by the weap-on lies Hector, where great

Sarped-on: ubi tot Simo-īs cor-rep-t-a sub und-is  
Sarpedon lies: where so many the Simoīs having seized under its waves

Scut-a vir-um, gale-as que, et fort-ia corp-or-a volv-i-t.  
The shields of men, helmets and, and brave bodies rolls.

Tal-ia jact-a-nt-i strid-e-ns Aquil-on-e procell-a

As he thus spoke, the shrieking with the north wind tempest

Vel-um ad-vers-a fer-i-t, fluct-us que ad sid-er-a toll-i-t.  
The sail opposite strikes, the waves and to the stars raises.

Frang-u-n-t-ur rem-i: tum pror-a a-vert-i-t, et und-is  
Are broken the oars: then the prow turns, and to the waves

D-a-t lat-us: in-sequi-t-ur cumul-o præ-rupt-us aqu-æ mon-s.  
Gives its side: follows in a heap broken of water mountain.

H-i summ-o in fluct-u pend-e-n-t: h-is und-a de-hisc-e-ns  
They the top of on the wave hang: to them the water yawning

Terr-am inter fluct-us aper-i-t: fur-i-t æst-us aren-is.  
The earth between the waves discloses: rages the tide in the sands.

Tr-es Not-us ab-rept-as in sax-a lat-e-nt-ia torqu-e-t,  
Three ships the south wind driven away upon the rocks hidden whirls:

Sax-a voc-a-n-t Ital-i, medi-is qu-æ in fluct-ibus ar-as,  
*These rocks call the Italians, in the midst of which are the waves Altars.*

Dors-um imman-e mar-i summ-o. Tr-es Eur-us at  
 Ridge a huge the sea at the top of. Three *ships* the east wind from  
 alt-o  
 the deep

In brevi-a et syrt-es urg-e-t, miserabil-e vis-u;  
 Upon shoals and quicksands drives, a miserable sight;

Il-lid-i-t que vad-is, at-que agger-e cing-i-t aren-æ.  
 Dashes into and the shallows, and with a heap binds of sand.

Un-am, qu-æ Lyci-os fid-um que veh-e-ba-t Oront-em,  
 One, which Lycians faithful and carried Orontes,

Ips-ius ante ocul-os ingen-s à vert-ic-e pont-us  
 His before eyes a great from above wave

In pupp-im fer-i-t: ex-cut-i-t-ur pron-us que magist-er  
 On the stern strikes: is struck bending and master

Volv-i-t-ur in cap-u-t; ast ill-am ter fluct-us ib-idem  
 Is rolled upon *his* head: and it three times the wave in the same place

Torqu-e-t agen-s circum, et rapid-us vor-a-t æqu-or-e vort-e-x.  
 Whirls driving around, and the swift swallows in the sea whirlpool.

Ap-par-e-n-t rar-i n-a-nt-es in gurg-it-e vast-o:  
 Appear a few swimming in whirlpool the vast:

Arm-a vir-ûm, tabul-æ que et Troï-a gaz-a per und-as.  
 The arms of the men, tablets and and Trojan treasure *appear* in the  
 [water.]

Jam valid-am Ilion-i nav-em, jam fort-is Achat-æ;  
 Now the strong of Ilioneus ship, now *the ship* of brave Achates;

Et qu-â vect-us Ab-as, et qu-â  
 And *the ship* in which was borne Abas, and *the ship* in which was borne  
 grandæv-us Aleth-es,  
 the aged Alethes,

Vic-i-t hiem-s: lax-is lat-er-um compag-ibus omnes  
 Conquer's the storm: *through* the loosened of the sides joints all *the ships*

Ac-cip u-n-t in-imic-um imbr-em, rim-is que fatise-u-n-t.  
 Receive the fatal flood, in the seams and gape.

## VIRGIL'S GEORGICS

## BOOK IV.

[The use of the hyphen in the following lines will be, as heretofore, to separate the root, connecting letter or letters, significant letters and terminations, from each other. For example, in the word *squal-e-n-t-i-bus*: *squal* is the root, *e* the medial or significant letter of the conjugation; *n* denotes the present participle, *t* a connecting letter, and *ibus* the case and number termination. *Corusc-a-n-t*,—*corusc*, the root, *a* the medial letter of the present tense and first conjugation, *n* sign of the plural number, *t* sign of the third person. *Claros*,—*clar*, the root, *o* the significant letter of the second declension, *s* terminal letter of the accusative plural in all declensions, excepting in the neuter gender. *Terr-a-m*,—*terr* the root, *a* significant letter of the first declension, *m* terminal letter of the accusative singular, in all declensions, excepting neuters of the third.]

If the student has become familiar with the foregoing Tables of Terminations, he will understand these divisions without difficulty. They will be continued only partly through the reading, and then the scholar is expected to be able to separate the words in his mind at a glance, and thus be enabled, in a moment, to determine the conjugation, voice, mood, tense, number, person, declension, case, or gender of all words.]

Protinus aëri-i mell-is cœlet-i-a don-a  
Next of aerial honey the celestial gift

Ex-eq-u-a-r H-anc etiam, Mæcen-as, ad-spic-e pâ-r-t-e-m.  
I will describe. This also, O Mæcenas, look at part.

Ad-mir-a-nd-a t-ibi lev-i-um spectacul-a re-rum,  
To be admired by thee of inconsiderable views things,

Magn-anim-o-s que duc-e-s, tot-ius que ord-in-e gen-t-is  
Courageous and leaders, of a whole and in order race

Mo-r-e-s, et stud-i-a, et popul-o-s, et præ-l-i-a dic-a-m.  
Customs, and arts, and people, and battles I will relate.

In ten-u-i labor: at tenu-is non glor-i-a: si qu-e-m  
On a low subj<sup>o</sup>t this labor is: but low is not the glory; if any one

Num-in-a læv-a sit -a-n-t, aud-i-t que voc-a-t-us Apollo.  
Divinities adverse permit, hears, and being invoked Apollo.

Princip i-o, sed-e-s ap-ibus st-at-io que pet-e-nd-a,  
In the first place, a seat for the bees station and must be sought,

Quò ne-que si-t vent-is ad-it-us (nam pabul-a vent-i,  
Where neither may be for the winds an entrance (for food winds

Fer-re dom-u-m pro-hib-e-n-t) ne-que ov-e-s hæd-i que petul-e-i  
To carry home prohibit) neither sheep kids and frisking

Flor-ibus in-sult-e-n-t, aut err-a-n-s bucul-a camp-o  
The flowers may bruise, or the grazing heifer in the field

De-cut-i-a-t ro-r-e-m, et surg-e-n-t-e-s at-ter-at herb-a-s.  
May strike off the dew, and the growing may trample plants.

Ab-si-n-t et piet-i squal-e-n-t-i-a terg-a, lacert-i  
Let be absent also spotted as to their filthy backs, lizards

Pingu-ibus á stabul-is; merop-c-s que, ali-æ-que voluc-r-e-s,  
The fat from hives; bee-eaters and, other and fowls,

Et man-ibus Proen-e pect-us sign-a-t-a cruent-is.  
And hands the swallow as to her breast marked with bloody.

Omn-i-a nam latè vast-a-n-t, ips-a-s-que vol-a-n-t-e-s  
All things for on every side they destroy, them and flying about

Or-e fer-u-n-t, dulc-e-m nid-is im-mit-ibus esc-a-m.  
In their mouth they bear, as a sweet nests to their cruel morsel.

At liquid-i fon-t-e-s, et stagn-a vir-e-n-t-i-a musc-o  
But pure fountains, and pools green with moss,

Ad-si-n-t et tenu-is, fugi-e-n-s per gramin-a ri-vus:  
Let be present, and a small, gliding through the grass rivulet:

Palm-a que vestibul-um aut ingen-s oleast-er in-umbr-e-t.  
The palm tree and the threshold or the great wild olive let shade.

Ut, quum prim-a nov-i duc-e-n-t examin-a re-g-e-s  
That, when the first new will lead swarms kings

Ver-e su-o, lud-e-t que fav-is e-miss-a juvent-us  
In spring itself, will play and from the honeycombs sent forth young;

Vicin-a in-vit-e-t de-ced-e-rè rip-a calor-i,  
The neighboring may invite to depart from bank the heat,

Ob-vi-a que hospit-i-is ten-e-a-t frond-e-n-t-ibus arb-os.  
Opposite and welcome may present itself with a leafy tree.

In medi-u-m, seu st-a-b-i-t iner-s, seu pro-flu-e-t hum-or,  
In the midst, whether will stand sluggish, or will flow water,

Trans-vert-a-s sal-ic-è-s et grand-i-a con-jic-e sax-a:  
Across willows and large cast rocks:



Pont-ibus ut creb-r-is pos-si-n-t con-sist-e-re et alas,  
 Bridges tha upon frequent they may be able to rest and their wings

Pand-e-re ad æstiv-u-m sol-e-m; si fortè mor-a-n-t-es  
 To stretch out to the summer sun: if by chance them delaying

Spars-eri-t aut præ-cep-s Neptun-o im-mers-eri-t  
 Shall have sprinkled or the dangerous in the rain shall immersed

Eur-us.  
 the east wind.

H-æc circ-um casi-æ vir-id-e-s, et ol-e-n-t-i-a latè  
 These around let there be spice trees green, and fragrant on every side

Serpyll-a, et graviter spir-a-n-t-i-s copi-a thymbr-æ  
 Thyme, and powerfully of smelling abundance savory

Flor-e-a-t: irrigu-u-m que bib-a-n-t violar-i-a fon-t-e-in  
 Let flourish: the watering and let drink the beds of violets fountain.

Ips-a autem seu cort-ic-ibus tibi sut-a cav-a-t-is,  
 These but, either bark by thee fastened with hollow

Seu lent-o fu-eri-n-t alvear-i-a vim-in-e text-a,  
 Or with the bending which will be hives vine woven,

August-o-s hab-e-a-n-t ad-it-u-s: nam frig-or-e mell-a  
 Narrow let have entrances; for with cold the honey

Cog-i-t hiems, ea-dem que cal-or lique-fact-a remitt-i-t:  
 Congeals winter, the same and heat melted returns:

Utr-a que vi-s ap-ibus pariter met-u-e-nd-a: ne-que ill-æ  
 Either and force by the bees equally is feared: neither they

Ne-que-quam in tect-is cert-atim tenui-a cer-â  
 In vain in their dwellings assiduously small with wax

Spirament-a lin-u-n-t, fuc-o que et flor-ibus or-a-s  
 Air holes smear, with paint and and flowers borders

Ex-pl-e-n-t: col-lec-t-u-m que h-æc ips-a ad mun-er-a glut-en  
 Fill: the collected and these very to uses gluten

Et visc-o et Phryg-i-æ serv-a-n-t pi-c-e lent-i-us Id-æ.  
 Both glue and of Phrygian they preserve pitch tougher than Ida.

Sæpe etiam ef-fos-is (si ver-a es-t fam-a) latebr-is  
 Often also dug out (if true is report) in recesses

Sub terrâ fov-ère lar-e-m; penitus que  
 Under the earth they have cherished their household; deep and have

re-per-t-æ  
 been found

Pumic-ibus que cav-is, ex-o-s-æ que arbor-is antr-o.  
 Pumice stones and in hollow of an old and tree in the hollow.



Tu tamen et lev-i rim-os a cub-il-i-a lim-o  
Do you notwithstanding with yielding leaky hives clay

Ung-e fov-e-n-s circ-um, et rar-a-s super-in-jic-e frond-e-s.  
Daub guarding around, and thin above put on boughs.

Neu prop-i-us tect-is tax-um sin-e, ne-ve rub-e-n-t-e-s  
Neither near the hives the yew-tree permit, nor reddening

Ur-e foc-o cancr-os: alt-æ neu cred-e palu-d-i:  
Burn in the fire crabs: to the deep nor trust marsh:

Aut ubi od-or cœn-i grav-is, aut ubi con-cav-a puls-u  
Or where the smell is of mire offensive, or where hollow from a blow

Sax-a son-a-n-t voc-is que of fen-s-a re-sult-a-t imag-o.  
Rocks resound, of the voice and offensive rebounds image.

Qu-od super-es-t, ubi puls-a-m hiem-e-m sol aure-us eg-i-t  
Further, when repulsed winter sun the golden had driven

Sub terr-a-s, cœl-u-m que æstiv-â luc-e re-clus-i-t;  
Under the earth, the sky and with summer light has brightened;

Ill-æ continuò salt-u-s silv-a-s que per-agr-a-n-t,  
They immediately woods forests and wander over,

Purpure-o-s que met-u-n-t flor-e-s, et flumin-a lib-a-n-t  
Purple and cut down flowers, and streams sip

Summ-a lev-es. Hinc ne-sc-i-o qu-â dulced-in-e læt-æ  
Surface of flying. Hence I know not in what sport joyful

Pro-gen-i-e-m nid-o-s que fov-e-n-t; hinc art-e rec-ent-e-s  
Their young nests and cherish; hence with skill fresh

Ex-cud-u-n-t cer-a-s, et mell-a tenac-i-a fing-u-n-t.  
Form wax, and honey the tenacious make.

Hinc ubi jam emiss-u-m cave-is ad sid-er-a cœl-i  
Hence where now issuing from their hives towards the stars of heaven

N-a-re per æsta-t-e-m liquid-a-m sus-pex-eri-s agm-en,  
To sail through the air clear you shall behold a band,

Obscur-a-m que trah-i vent-o mir-a-b-er-e nub-e-m;  
Dark and to be carried by the wind you shall wonder at the cloud.

Contempl-a-tor: aqu-a-s dulc-e-s et frond-e-a semper  
Look: waters sweet and leafy always

Tect-a pet-u-n-t: huc tu juss-o-s a-sperg-e sap-or-es,  
Dwellings they seek: here do you suitable sprinkle flavored herbs,

Trit-a melis-phyll-a, et ceriath-æ ignobil-e gram-en:  
Bruised balm-gentle, and of honey-suckle the common herb:

Tinnit-us quæ ei-e, et Matr-is quat-e cymbal-a circ-um.  
Ringing and excite, and of Cybele strike the cymbals around.

Ips-æ con-sid-æ-n-t medic-a-t-'s sed-ibus: ips-æ  
They rest upon the fragrant places: they

Intim-a mo-r-e su-o s-e-s-e in cuna-bul-a cond-e-n-t.  
Familiar manner in their own themselves for hives will build.

Sin autem ad pugna-m ex-i-ēri-n-t (nam sæpe du-obus  
If but to battle they shall go forth (for often two

Reg-ibus in-cess-i-t magn-o discord-i-a mot-u)  
Kings has seized upon with great discord disturbance)

Contingò que anim-o-s vulg-i, et trepid-a-n-t-i-a bell-o  
Immediately and minds of the crowd, and eager for war

Cord-a licet longè præ-scisc-e-re: nam-que mor-a,n-t-e-s  
Hearts it is permitted *you* long *before* to perceive: for those delaying

Mart-i-us ill-e æ-r-is rauc-i can-or in-crep-a-t, et vo-x  
Warlike the brass of the harsh sound rouses, and the voice

Aud-i-t-ur fract-o-s sonit-u-s imit-a-t-a tub-a-rum.  
Is heard broken sounds imitating of trumpets.

Tum trepid-æ inter s-e co-e-u-n-t, penn-is que corusc-  
Then swift among themselves they fight, with *their* wings and they  
a-n-t,  
glitter,

Spicul-a que ex-acu-u-n-t rostr-is, apt-a-n-t que lacert-o-s,  
Stings and sharpen with *their* beaks, prepare and *their* limbs,

Et circ-a reg-e-m, at-que ips-a ad prætor-i-a dens-æ  
And around the king, and itself at the royal hive thick

Misc-e-n-t-ur magn-is que voc-a-n-t clamor-ibus host-e-m  
They are gathered, with great and challenge clamor the enemy.

Ergo, ubi ver nact-æ sud-u-m camp-o-s que pat-e-n-t-e-s  
Therefore, when spring *that they have* found clear fields and ope

E-rump-u-n-t port-'s, con-curr-i-t-ur: æther-e in alt-o  
They issue from *their* gates, it happens: air in the lofty

F-i-t sonit-us: magn-um mixt-æ glomer-a-n-t-ur in orb-e-m,  
Is made a sound: a great mingled they are collected in circle,

Præ-cip-it-e-s que cad-u-n-t: non dens-i-or aer-e grand-o,  
Headlong and fall: not is thicker *than* in the air hail,

Nec de con-cuss-â tant-um plu-i-t il-ic-e gland-is:  
Nor from the shaken *does* so much shower oak of acorns,

Ips-i per medi-a-s aci-e-s in-sign-ibus  
*The kings* themselves: t'rough the m'ist of the armies, upon splendid  
al-is,  
wings,

In-gent-e-s anim-o-s august-o in pect-or-e vers-a-n-:;  
Great minds a small in breast revolve:

Us-que adeò ob-nix-i non ced-è-re, dum grav-is -aut  
So far that resolute not they have yielded, while the powerful, either  
h-o-s,  
these,

Aut h-o-s, ver-s-â fug-i vict-or d-a-re terg-a  
Or those, being changed, the flight, conqueror to give *their* backs  
sub-eg-i-t.  
compelled.

H-i mot-u-s anim-or-um at-que h-æc certam-in-a tant-a  
These excitements of *their* minds and these contests so great

Pulv-er-is ex-igu-i jact-u com-pre-ss-a quiesc-u-n-t.  
Of dark a little by throwing on stopped cease.

Verùm ubi ductor-e-s aci-e re-voc-av-eri-s am-bo,  
But when the leaders *from* the army you shall have recalled both,

Deter-i-or qu-i vi-s-us, e-um, ne prodig-us ob-s-i-t,  
Feebler who seems, him, lest the prodigal injure,

Ded-e nec-i: mel-i-or vac-u-â sin-e regn-e-t in aul-â.  
Deliver to death: the better an empty suffer to reign in hall.

Alt-er eri-t macul-is aur-o squal-e-n-t-ibus ard-e-n-s:  
One will be spots in gold with dirty shining:

Nam du-o s-u-n-t gen-er-a; h-ic mel-i-or, in-sign-is et or-e  
For two *there* are kinds; one the better, marked both on the counte-  
nance,

Et rutul-is clar-us squam-is: ille horrid-us alt-er  
And with bright beautiful scales: the rough other.

De-sid-i-â, lat-a-m que trah-e-n-s in-glori-us alv-u-m.  
In sloth, broad and drawing ignoble belly.

Ut bin-æ re-g-um fac-i-e-s, ita corp-or-a pleb-is.  
As *there* are two of kings kinds, so *there* are two classes of the plebeians.

Nam-que ali-æ turp-e-s horr-e-n-t, ceu pulv-er-e ab alt-o  
For some mean disgust, as if dust from deep

Quum ven-i-t, et sic-c-o terr-a-m spu-i-t or-e, via-t-or  
When came, and *from his* dry on the earth spits mouth, traveller

Arid-us: eluc-e-n-t ali-æ, et fulg-or-e corruse-a-n-t,  
The thirsty: shine some, and with brightness glitter,

Ard-e-n-t-e-s aur-o, et par-ibus lit-a corp-or-a gutt-is.  
Glowing with gold, and with like *as to their* spotted bodies marks.

H-æc pot-i-or sobol-e-s: hinc cœli temp-or-e cert-o  
This is the more powerful race: hence of the year time at a certain

Dulc-i-a mell-a                      prem-e-s; nec,                      tant-um  
Sweet honey you will squeeze out; neither *are there other things so*

dulc-i-a, quant-um  
sweet,                      so

Et liquid-a, et dur-u-m Bacch-i    dom-i-tur-a    sap-or-em.  
And pure, and harsh    of wine *that* will overcome flavor.

## FIRST ORATION OF CICERO AGAINST CATILINE.

Quousque tandem    abutere,    Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Quam-  
How 'long then will you abuse, O Catiline, patience our? How

diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata  
long also fury this thy us evade? What to end itself unbridled

jactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum præsidium Palatii. nihil  
will carry audacity? Do not thee the nightly guard of the Palatine, not

urbis                      vigiliæ, nihil timor                      populi, nihil                      concursus  
of the city the watch, not the fear of the people, not the assembling

bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi    senatum locus nihil  
good *men* of all, not this most fortified of holding the senate place, not

horum    ora                      vultus que moverunt? Patere tua consilia  
of these the looks countenances and move? To be exposed thy designs

non    sentis?                      Constrictam jam horum omnium conscientiâ  
not do you perceive? grasped now these of all in the knowledge

teneri conjurationem tuam non    vides? Quid proximâ, quid  
to be held conspiracy thy not do you see? What on the last, what on

superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris,  
a former night have you done, where were you, whom have you collected,

quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?  
what design have you formed, any one of us not to know do you think?

O tempora! O mores!    Senatus hæc                      intelligit, consul  
O the times! O the manners! The senate these *things* perceives, the consul

videt; hic                      tamen                      vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in  
sees: this *man* notwithstanding lives. Lives? nay indeed also into

senatum venit.                      Fit                      publici consilii    particeps:  
the senate he has come. He is made of the public deliberation a sharer:

notat    et designat                      oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum.  
he marks and appoints with *his* eyes to death every one                      of us.



Nos autem viri fortes, satisfacere reipublicæ videmur, si istius  
 We but men brave, to do *our* duty to the republic seem, if of this *wretch*  
 furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci  
 the fury and weapons we shun. To death *for* thee, O Catiline, to be led  
 jussu consulis, jam pridem oportebat; in te conferri  
 by command of the consul, long ago it was fitting; upon thee to be brought  
 pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An  
 evil *for* the same, which you against us all even now contrive. *Did*  
 vero vir amplissimus, Publius Scipio, pontifex maximus,  
 indeed man *that* most renowned, Publius Scipio, pontiff the highest,  
 Tiberium Gracchum, mediocriter labefactantem statum reipublicæ,  
 Tiberius Gracchus, slightly disturbing the peace of the republic,  
 privatus interfecit: Catilinam, orbem terrarum æde  
 a private *individual* slay: Catiline, the world, with slaughter  
 atque incendiis vastare cupientem, nos consules preferemus? Nam  
 and flames to lay waste desiring, we consuls will bear with? For  
 illa nimis antiqua prætereo, quòd Caius Servilius Ahala Spurius  
 those too ancient *matters* I pass over, how Caius Servilius Ahala Spurius  
 Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu suâ occidit. Fuit,  
 Melius, new things desiring, hand with his own slew. *There* was,  
 fuit ista quondam in hac republicâ virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus  
*there* was that formerly in this republic virtue, that men brave with severer  
 suppliciis civem perniciosum, quàm acerbissimum hostem coercerent.  
 punishments citizen the traitorous, than the fiercest enemy would punish.  
 Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et  
 We have a decree of the senate against thee, O Catiline, powerful and  
 grave: non deest reipublicæ consilium, neque auctoritas  
 weighty: nor is wanting of the republic the counsel nor the authority  
 hujus ordinis: nos, nos, dico apertè, nos consules desumus. Decrevit  
 of this order: we, we, I speak openly, we consuls are wanting. Decreed  
 quondam senatus ut Lucius Opimius consul videret nequid  
 formerly the senate that Lucius Opimius consul should see, nothing  
 respublica detrimenti caperet; nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est  
 republic of injury should receive: night no intervened: was slain  
 propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones Caius Gracchus,  
 on account of certain of sedition suspicions Caius Gracchus, *from*  
 clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus: occisus est cum  
 a most renowned father, grandfather, *and* ancestors: was slain with *his*  
 liberis Marcus Fulvius, consularis. Simili senatus-  
 children Marcus Fulvius, of consular dignity. By a similar decree of the



consulto, Caio Mario et Lucio Valerio, permissa  
 senate, Caius Marius and Lucius Valerius *being consuls*, was entrusted  
 est republica: num unum diem postea Lucii Saturnini tribuni  
 with the republic: *did* one day afterwards of Lucius Saturninus a tribune  
 plebis, et Caii Servilii prætoris mortem reipublicæ  
 of the people, and of Caius Servilius a prætor the death of the republic  
 pœna remorata est? At nos vicesimum jam diem patimur  
 the punishment hinder? But we the twentieth now day suffer  
 hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. Habemus enim hujusmodi  
 to blunt the point of these of the authority. We have for of this kind  
 senatusconsultum, verumtamen inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium  
 a decree of the senate, nevertheless shut up in tablets, like a sword  
 in vaginâ reconditum: quo ex senatusconsulto confestim  
 in *its* sheath hidden: which by decree of the senate immediately  
 interfectum te esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis:  
 put to death *that* you should be, O Catiline, it was proper. You live:  
 et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam.  
 and you live not for laying aside, but for confirming *your* audacity.  
 Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis  
 I desire, fathers conscript, to be mild: *and also* I desire in such  
 reipublicæ periculis me non dissolutum videri: sed jam me ipse  
 of the republic dangers not negligent to seem: but now myself, even I,  
 inertiae nequitiae que condemno. Castra sunt in Italiâ, contra  
 for laziness remissness and condemn. Camps are in Italy, *hostile* to  
 rempublicam, in Etruriæ faucibus collocata: crescit in dies singulos  
 the republic, in of Etruria the defiles collected: increases in day each  
 hostium numerus, eorum autem imperatorem castrorum,  
 of the enemy the number, of these but the commander camps,  
 ducem que hostium, intra mœnia, atque adeò in senatu,  
 the leader and of the enemy, within *these* walls, and even in the senate,  
 videmus, intestinam aliquam quotidie perniciem reipublicæ molientem.  
 we see, secret some daily mischief to the republic attempting.  
 Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero;  
 If thee now, O Catiline, to be seized, if to be slain I shall command;  
 credo erit verendum mihi, non hoc potiùs omnes  
 I presume it will be feared for me, also *that this is done* rather all  
 boni seriùs a me, quàm quisquam crudelius factum  
 the good *will say* too late by me, than *that* any one too cruel the act  
 esse dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod jampridem factum esse  
 to be would say. But I this which long ago to have been done

oportuit, certâ de causâ nondum adducor ut faciam.  
ought, a certain for reason not yet I am prevailed on *to* as I may do

Tum denique interficiam te, cùm jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus,  
Then finally I may slay thee, when truly no one so base, so lost,

tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse  
so thee like to be found will be able, who *that* this not rightly was done

fateatur. Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat,  
may declare. While any one will be, who you to defend may dare,

vives: et vives ita, ut nunc vivis, multis meis et  
you will live: and you will live just as now you live, many by my and

firmis præsiidiis obsessus, ne commovere te contra rempublicam  
firm guards beset, *so that* not to move thyself against the republic

possis. Multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem,  
you may be able. Of many you also the eyes and ears not perceiving,

sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient. Et enim  
as hitherto they have done, will watch and guard. For truly

quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius expectes, si neque nox  
what is *it*, O Catiline, which now more you can expect, if neither night

tenebris obscurare cœtus nefarios nec privata domus  
by *its* shades to hide assemblies *your* wicked, nor a private house

parietibus continere vocem conjurationis tuæ potest? si  
in *its* walls to contain the voice conspiracy of your is able? if are

illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam  
made manifest, if burst forth *to view* all *your designs*? Change now

istam mentem: mihi crede: obliviscere cædis atque incendiorum:  
this intention: me trust: forget slaughter and flames: you

teneris undique: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia  
are hemmed in on every side: light are clearer *than* to us your designs

omnia: quæ etiam mecum licet recognoscas.  
all: and these *things* also with me it is proper *that* you may review.

Meministine, me ante diem duodecimum kalendas  
Do you not remember, *that* I before day the twelfth the kalends of

Novembris dicere in senatu, certo die fore in armis, qui  
November said in the senate, on a certain day would be in arms, which

dies futurus esset ante diem sextum kalendas Novembris, Caium  
day would be before day the sixth the kalends of November, Caius

Manlium, audaciæ satellitem atque administrum tuæ? Num me  
Manlius, audacity the satellite and assistant of your? Did me

feellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox, tam incredibilis,  
deceive, O Catiline, not only an affair so great, so atrocious, so incredible,

verum, id quod multò magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego  
 but, that which much more is to be wondered at, the day? Said I  
 ideim in senatu, eadem te optimatum  
 the same in the senate, the slaughter that you of the chief members  
 contulisse in ante diem quintum kalendas Novembris, tum cum  
 had conspired on before day the fifth the kalends of November, then when  
 multi principes civitatis Româ, non tam sui conservandi,  
 many principal men of the state of Rome, not so much of its being preserved  
 quàm tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causâ profugerunt. Num  
 as of your designs being impeded for the reason fled from. Truly  
 infitari potes te illo ipso die meis præsiidiis, meâ diligentia  
 must you not say that you on this very day by my guards, by my diligence  
 circumclusum, commovere te contra rempublicam non potuisse.  
 hemmed in, to move yourself against the republic not have been able.  
 cum tu, discessu ceterorum, nostra tamen,  
 when you after the departure of the others, with our notwithstanding  
 qui remansissemus, cæde contentum te esse dicebas?  
 who should have remained, slaughter content that you would be said?  
 Quid? cum tute Præneste kalendas ipsis Novembris occupaturum  
 What? when safely Præneste kalends on these of November would seized  
 nocturno impetu esse confideres: sensistine, illam  
 by a nocturnal assault be you trusted: have you not perceived this  
 coloniam meo jussu, præsiidiis, custodiis vigiliis que esse  
 colony by my command, by guards, keepers watchmen and to be  
 munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas,  
 protected? Nothing you do, nothing you attempt, nothing you contrive,  
 quod ego non modo non audiam, sed etiam non videam, planè  
 which I not only not may hear, but also which not I may see, plainly  
 que sentiam.  
 and understand.

Et enim jamdiu, patres conscripti, in his periculis conjurationis  
 For indeed so long, fathers conscript, by these dangers of conspiracy  
 insidiis que versamur; sed nescio quo pacto omnium  
 treacheries and we are troubled; but I know not by what means of all  
 scelerum, ac veteris furoris et audaciæ maturitas in nostri  
 these crimes, and of long-continued fury and audacity the maturity in of our  
 consulatus tempus erupit. Quod si ex tanto latrocineo iste  
 consulship the time has broken out. But if from so great violence this

unus tolletur; videbimur fortasse an breve quoddam tempus  
one shall be removed; we shall seem perhaps for short some time

curâ et metu esse relevati: periculum autem residebit, et  
from care and from fear to be relieved: the danger but will remain, and

erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus reipublicæ.  
will be shut up within in the veins and in the bowels of the republic.

Ut sæpe homines ægri morbo gravi, cum æstu febris que  
As often men sick disease with severe, with heat fever and

jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint primò relevari  
are tossed about, if water cool they shall drink at first to be relieved

videntur; deinde multò graviùs vehementiùs que afficiantur;  
they seem; then much more severely acutely and they are afflicted;

sic hic morbus, qui est in republicâ, relevatus istius  
so this disease, which is in the republic, relieved of this man

pœnâ vehementiùs vivis reliquis ingravescet. Quare,  
by the punishment, more acutely by the living remnants will increase.

Wherefore

patres conscripti, secedant improbi secerant se a  
fathers conscript, let depart the base, let them separate themselves from

bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique, id  
the good, one in place let them be collected, by a wall finally, that

quod sæpe jam dixi, secerantur a nobis.  
which often now I have spoken of, let them be separated from us,

desinant insidiari domi suæ consili, circumstare  
let them cease to lie in wait for house at his the consul, to stand around,

tribunal prætoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam,  
the tribunal prætor of the city, to beset with swords the senate-house,

malleolos et faces ad inflammandum urbem comparare. Sit  
fiery mallets and torches for burning the city to prepare. Let it be

denique inscriptum in fronte uniuscujus que civis, quid de  
finally written on the forehead of every and citizen, what concerning

republicâ sentiat. Polliceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam  
the republic he may think. I promise this to you, fathers conscript, so much

in nobis consulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis  
in us consuls that there shall be diligence, so much in you

auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, tantam in omnibus  
authority, so much in knights Roman bravery, so much in all

consensionem, ut Catilinæ profectioe omnia patefacta.  
agreement, that of Catiline by the departure all things laid open

illustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis. Hisce,  
shown forth, crushed, punished to be you may see. With these same



omnibus, Catilina, cum summâ reipublicæ salute, et cum tuâ  
 omens, O Catiline, with the surest of the republic safety, and with thy  
 peste ac pernicie, cum que eorum exitio, qui se  
 crime and mischief, with and of those the destruction, who themselves  
 tecum omni scelere parricidio que junxerunt, proficiscere ad  
 with you in all wickedness parricide and have joined, depart to  
 irripium bellum ac nefarium. Tum tu Jupiter, qui  
 thy impious war and unhallowed Then thou, O Jupiter, who by  
 iisdem quibus hæc urbs auspiciis a Romulo es  
 the same which this city was established, auspices by Romulus wast  
 constitutus: quem statorem hujus urbis atque imperii vere  
 established here: whom the stay of this city and empire truly  
 nominamus: hunc, et hujus socios a tuis aris ceteris que  
 we call: this man, and his companions from thine altars other and  
 templis, a tectis urbis ac mœnibus, a vitâ fortunis  
 temples, from the dwellings of the city and walls, from the life fortunes  
 que civium omnium arcebis: et omnes inimicos bonorum, hostes  
 and citizens of all wilt drive away: and all the haters of the good, enemies  
 patriæ, latrones Italiæ, scelerum fœdere inter  
 of the country, robbers of Italy, of wickedness by a compact among  
 se ac nefariâ societate conjunctos,  
 themselves and in an unhallowed companionship joined together,  
 æternis suppliciis vivos mortuos que mactabis.  
 with eternal punishments living dead, and you will destroy.

NOTE.—*Lucius Sergius Catilina*, a Roman knight, of vicious and contemptible habits, had conspired against the Roman government. He had leagued together all the most abandoned men, to assist him in his daring undertaking. It was his design to attack the city of Rome “in the dead waste and middle of the night;” murder the consul, senators, and the other powerful men of the city; usurp the government, and establish himself as an emperor. But, by some means, the whole of his horrid intentions leaked out and reached the ears of Cicero, the then consul. Cicero immediately convened the senate; but, strange to relate, the very object of their convention entered the house and took his seat with the other senators. No sooner, however, had he taken his seat, than the senators around him arose and left him, with marked scorn and contempt. Cicero then arose, and burst forth in the preceding strain of eloquence.

B. S. B.



## THE CRUCIFIXION.

## MATTHÆUM.—CAPUT 27, CARMEN 25.

- (25.) Et respondens, universus populus dixit: Sanguis ejus  
 And answering, the universal population said: Blood his  
 super nos, et super filios nostros. (26.) Tunc dimissit  
 (be) upon us, and on children our. Then he dismissed  
 eis Barabbam: Jesum autem, quum flagellasset, tradidit  
 to them Barabbas: Jesus but, when he had scourged, he delivered  
 ut crucifigeretur. (27) Tunc milites præsidis,  
 that he might be crucified. Then the soldiers of the governor,  
 quum abduxissent Jesum in prætorium, coegerunt  
 when they might have led Jesus into the common hall, collected  
 ad eum universam cohortem. (28) Et quum exuissent  
 unto him all the soldiers. And when they had stripped  
 eum, circumposuerunt ei chlamydem coccineam: (29) Et coronam  
 him, they arrayed him in a robe scarlet: And a crown  
 e spinis contextam imposuerunt ejus capiti, et arundinem in dex-  
 of thorns woven they placed on his head, and a reed in right  
 tram ejus: et genu ante eum summisso, illudebant ei, dicentes,  
 hand his: and the knee before him bending, mocked him, saying,  
 Ave, rex Judæorum. (30) Et quum inspissent in eum, cepe-  
 Hail, king of the Jews. And when they had spit on him, they  
 runt arundinam illam, et verberabant caput ejus. (31) Et postquam  
 took reed the and beat head his. And after that  
 illuserunt ei, exuerunt eum chlamyde, indueruntque  
 they had mocked him, they unclothed him of the cloak, clothed him  
 vestimentis suis: et abduxerunt eum, ut crucifigerunt  
 clothes with his own: and led away him, that they might crucify  
 eum: (32) Exeuntes autem invenerunt quendam Cyrenæum,  
 him: Going out and they found a certain man of Cyrene,  
 nomine Simonem; hunc angariaverunt ut attollerit crucem ejus.  
 named Simon; him they compelled that he might bear cross his.  
 (33) Et quum venissent in locum qui dicitur Golgotha, (quod  
 And when they come to a place which is called Golgotha, (which  
 est, Calvariæ locus.) (34) Dederunt ei acetum bibendum cum  
 is, of skulls a place,) They gave to him vinegar to drink with

felle mistum: et  $\tau\upsilon\mu\mu$  gustâsset noluit bibere. (35) Post-  
gall mixed: and when he had tasted he would not drink. After

quam autem crucifixerunt eum, partiti sunt ejus vestimenta, sortem  
that and they crucified him, divided his garments, lots

jacientes; ut impleretur quod dictum est a prophetâ,  
casting; that might be fulfilled which spoken was by the prophet,

Partiti sunt sibi vestimenta mea, et super vestem meam  
They divided to themselves garments my, and above vesture my

jecerunt sortem. (36) Et sedentes servabant eum illic:  
they cast lots. And down sitting they watched him there.

(37) Et imposuerunt super caput ejus crimen ipsius scriptum,  
And they placed over head his crime his written,

ΟΥΤΟΣ 'ΕΣΤΙΝ 'ΙΗΣΟΥΣ 'Ο ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ 'ΙΟΥΔΑΙΩΝ  
HIC EST IESUS ILLE REX IUDÆORUM.  
THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

(38) Tunc crucifiguntur cum eo duo latrones; unus ad dextram,  
Then were crucified with him two thieves; one on the right,

et alter ad sinistram. (39) Qui verò præteribant conviciaban-  
and the other on the left. They and who passed by reproached

rum, moventes capita sua, (40) Et dicentes, Tu qui destruis  
(him,) moving heads their, And saying, Thou who destroyest

templum, et triduo ædificas, serva teipsum: si Filius  
the temple, and in three days buildest (if,) save thyself: if the Son of

Dei es descendite e cruce. (41) Similiter autem etiam  
God thou art, descend from the cross. Likewise and also

primarii sacerdotes illudentes cum scribis et senioribus,  
the chief priests mocking him, with the scribes and elders,

dicebant, (42) Alios servavit, seipsum non potest servare: si  
said, Others he can save, himself not he is able to save: if

rex Israël est, descendat nunc e cruce, et cre-  
the king of Israel he is, let him descend now from the cross, and we

demus ei. (43) Confidit in Deo; eruat ipsum nunc,  
will believe him. He believed in God; let him save *him* now,

si placet ei: dixit enim, Filius Dei sum. • • •  
if it please him: he said, for the Son of God I am. • • •

(50) Jesus autem quum rursus clamâsset voce magnâ emi-  
Jesus and when again had called voice with a loud he sent

sit spiritum. (51) Et, ecce, velum templi fissum est  
forth his spirit. And, behold, the veil of the temple rent was

in duas partes, a summo usque ad imum; et terra mota  
in two parts, from the top even to the end; and the earth shaken

est, et petrae fissae sunt: (52) Et monumenta aperta sunt,  
was, and rocks rent were: And the graves opened were;

et multa corpora sanctorum, qui dormierant, surrexerunt; (53)  
and many bodies of the saints, who slept, arose;

Qui egressi e monumentis post resurrectionem ejus, introierunt in  
Who came out of their graves after resurrection his, and went into

sanctam urbem, et apparuerunt multis.  
the holy city, and appeared unto many.

## PAUL'S CHARGE TO TIMOTHEUS.

### EPISTLE II, CAP. 4.

(1) OBTESTOR TE, igitur, ego coram Deo, et Domine Jesu  
CHARGE THEE, therefore, I before God, and the Lord Jesus

Christo, qui judicaturus est vivos et mortuos, in illustri illo suo  
Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead, at glorious this his

adventu et regno suo. (2) Prædica sermonem illum; insta  
coming and kingdom his. Preach word the; be instant

tempestivè, intempestivè: argue, objurga, exhortare, cum omni  
in season or, out of season either: reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all

lenitate et doctrinâ. (3) Nam erit tempus quum sanam doctrinam  
lenity and doctrine. For will be time when sound doctrine

non tolerabunt; sed auribus prurientes, ipsi sibi  
not they will endure; but with ears itching, they to themselves

secundum suas illas peculiare cupiderunt coaccervabunt doctores:  
according to own their peculiar desires shall heap teachers:

(4) Et a veritate quidem aures avertent ad  
And from the truth indeed their ears they will turn away, unto

fabulas verò divertent. (5) At tu vigila in omnibus, per-  
fables and shall be turned. But thou watch in all (things,) en-

fer injurias, opus perage evangelistæ, ministerii tui plenam  
of the afflictions, the work do of the evangelist, ministry, of thy full

fidem facito. (6) Nam ego jam liber, et tempus meæ remigrationis  
proof make. For I am now ready, and the time of my departure

instat. (6) Certamen illud præclarum decertavi, cursum  
is manifest. Fight the very famous I have fought, the race

consummavi, fidem servavi. (8) Quod reliquum est, reposita est mihi justitiæ corona, quam reddet mihi Dominus in illo die justus ille judex.  
I have finished, the faith I have kept. Henceforth, there is laid up for me of justice a crown, which will give to me the Lord in that day just the judge.

---

MATTHÆUM.—CAPUT VI, CARMEN 9.

Vos, igitur, ita precamini: PATER noster qui es in cœlis, sanctus, therefore, thus pray: FATHER our who art in heaven, hallowed be name thy: Veniat regnum tuum: Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cœlo, (ita) etiam in terrâ: Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis, in heaven, (so) also on earth: Bread our daily give to us, hodie: Et remitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos remittimus debitoribus nostris: Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos ab illo malo. Quia tuum est regnum et potentia, et gloria, all evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, in sicula. Amen.  
for ever. Amen.

---

LUCAM.—CAPUT XVIII, CARMEN 10.

(10) Homines duo ascenderunt in templum ut precarentur;  
Men two ascended into the temple that they might pray;  
unus Pharisæus, et alter publicanus. (11) Pharisæus, con-  
one a Pharisee, and the other a publican. The Pharisee stand-  
sistens seorsim hæc precatus est: Deus, gratias ago tibi  
ing with himself, thus prayed: O God, thanks I give to thee  
quod non sim ut reliqui homines, rapaces, injusti, mœchi;  
because not I may be as other men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers;  
vel etiam ut iste publicanus; (12) Jejuno bis hebdomade; decimo  
or even as this publican; I fast twice a week; I give the  
quæcunque possideo. (13) Publicanus autem procul  
tenth of whatever I possess. The publican and at a distance  
stans, nolēbat vel oculis in cœlum attolere; sed percutiebat pectus  
standing, would not his eyes to heaven lift up; but hea breast  
suam, dicens, "Deus, placatur mihi peccatori!"  
his, saying, "O God, be merciful! 'o me a sinner!"



## ANALYTICAL TABLE.

The following words correspond to the figures used in the first part of the *Æneid*, i. e. the *Analysis*. The object of this table is to assist the scholar in separating words into their constituent parts, which separation is expressed throughout this work by the hyphen. By a careful study of this, he will perceive the specific use of the various medial letters, terminations, &c., and will find that all these divisions have a particular meaning. In translating the verb, he will observe that the word is rendered backwards.

The following abbreviations are used:

1 *p.*, first person; 2 *p.* second person; 3 *p.* third person.

*pl.* plural; where not used, singular is understood.

*i.*, indicative; *im.*, imperative; *in.*, infinitive; *sub.*, subjunctive.

*pr.*, present; *p.*, perfect.

*imp.*, imperfect; *plup.*, pluperfect; *f.*, future.

*pass.*, passive; *prep.*, preposition; *ml.*, medial letter or letters

1., 2., 3., 4., denote the conjugation.

EXAMPLES.—*i. pr.*, indicative present; *sub. imp.*, subjunctive imperfect; *ml. 1.*, medial letter, first conjugation.

<p><i>Root. 1 p. i. pr.</i></p> <p>1. Can o.</p> <p>Sing I.</p>	<p><i>Prep. root. sub. imp. 3 p.</i></p> <p>6. In fer re t.</p> <p>Into bring would he.</p>
<p><i>Root. i. p. 3. 3 p.</i></p> <p>2. Ven i t.</p> <p>Come has he.</p>	<p><i>Root. im. 2 p.</i></p> <p>7. Memor a.</p> <p>Relate thou.</p>
<p><i>Root. ml. 1. i. p. pass. 3 p.</i></p> <p>3. Jact a tus es t.</p> <p>Tossed was he.</p>	<p><i>Root. ml. 3. in. pr.</i></p> <p>8. Volv e re.</p> <p>Roll to.</p>
<p><i>Root. i. p. pass. 3 p.</i></p> <p>4. Pas sus es t.</p> <p>Suffer ed he.</p>	<p><i>Prep. root. in. pr.</i></p> <p>9. Ad i re.</p> <p>To go to.</p>
<p><i>Prep. root. ml. 3. sub. imp. 3 p.</i></p> <p>5. Con d e re t.</p> <p>Together put would he.</p>	<p><i>Prep. root sub. p. 3 p.</i></p> <p>10. Im pul eri t.</p> <p>Into driven may have she.</p>



- |     |                                       |     |  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
|     | <i>Root. i. p. 3. 3 p.</i>            |     | <i>Root. in. f.</i>                      |
| 11. | Fu i t.<br>Was it.                    | 23. | Ven tulum esse.<br>Come would.           |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 2. i. p. 3. p. pl.</i>   |     | <i>Root. i. p. 3. p. pl.</i>             |
| 12. | Ten u ère.<br>Held have they          | 24. | Volv ère.<br>Decreed have they.          |
|     | <i>Root. i. pr. 3 p. pass.</i>        |     | <i>Root. i. plup. 3 p.</i>               |
| 13. | Fer t ur.<br>Said she is.             | 25. | Gess era t.<br>Carried had she.          |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 2. in. p.</i>            |     | <i>Prep. root. i. plup. pl. 3 p.</i>     |
| 14. | Col u isse.<br>Cherished to have      | 26. | Ex cid era n t.<br>From fallen had they. |
|     | <i>Root. i. p. 3. 3 p.</i>            |     | <i>Root. ml. 2. i. pr. 3 p.</i>          |
| 15. | Fu i t.<br>Was it.                    | 27. | Man e t.<br>Remains it.                  |
|     | <i>Root. in. pr.</i>                  |     | <i>Root. ml. 2. i. imp. 3 p.</i>         |
| 16. | E sse.<br>Be to.                      | 28. | Arc e ba t.<br>Driving was she.          |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 3. sub. pr. pl. 3 p.</i> |     | <i>Root. ml. 1. i. imp. pl. 3 p.</i>     |
| 17. | Sin a n t.<br>Permit may they.        | 29. | Err a ba n t.<br>Wander ed they.         |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 3. i. pr. 3 p.</i>       |     | <i>Root. i. imp. 3 p.</i>                |
| 18. | Tend i t.<br>Endeavors she.           | 30. | E ra t.<br>Was it.                       |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 2. i. pr. 3 p.</i>       |     | <i>Prep. root. ml. 3. in. pr.</i>        |
| 19. | Fov e t.<br>Cherishes she.            | 31. | Con d e re.<br>Together put to.          |
|     | <i>Root. in. pr. pass.</i>            |     | <i>Root. ml. 1. i. imp. pl. 3 p.</i>     |
| 20. | Duc i.<br>Descended to be.            | 32. | D a ba n t.<br>Giving were they.         |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 4. i. plup. 3 p.</i>     |     | <i>Root. ml. 3. i. imp. pl. 3 p.</i>     |
| 21. | And iv era t.<br>Heard had she.       | 33. | Ru e ba n t.<br>Rushing were they.       |
|     | <i>Root. ml. 3. sub. imp. 3 p.</i>    |     | <i>Prep. root. ml. 3. in. pr.</i>        |
| 22. | Vert e re t.<br>Overturn would it.    | 34. | De sist e re.<br>From stay to.           |

- Root. in. pr.*  
35. Po sse.  
Able to be.
- Prep. root. ml. 3. in. pr.*  
36. A vert e re.  
From turn to.
- Root. i. pr. pass.*  
37. Vet o r.  
Forbidden I am.
- Prep. root. ml. 3. in. pr.*  
38. Ex ur e re.  
Out burn to.
- Root. ml. 2. i. p. 3 p.*  
39. Pot u i t.  
Been able has she.
- Prep. root. ml. 3. in. pr.*  
40. Sub merg e re.  
Under sink to.
- Prep. root. i. p. 3 p.*  
41. Dis jec i t.  
Asunder cast has she.
- Prep. root. i. p. 3 p.*  
42. E vert i t.  
Over turned has she.
- Prep. root. ml. 2. i. p. 3 p.*  
43. Cor rip u i t.  
On seized has she.
- Prep. root. i. p. 3 p.*  
44. In fix i t.  
On fastened has she.
- Prep. root. i. pr. 1 p.*  
45. In ced o.  
On give place I, or I walk.
- Root. i. pr. 1 p.*  
46. Ger o.  
Carry I.
- Prep. root. ml. sub. pr. 1. 3 p.*  
47. Ad or e t.  
To pray may he.
- Prep. root. ml. 3. sub. pr. 3 p.*  
48. Im pon a t.  
On place may he
- Root. i. p. 3 p.*  
49. Ven i t.  
Come has she.
- Root. ml. 3. pr. 3 p.*  
50. Prem i t.  
Governs he.
- Root. ml. 1. i. pr. 3 p.*  
51. Fræn a t.  
Restrains he.
- Root. ml. 3. i. pr. pl. 3 p.*  
52. Frem u n t.  
Roar they.
- Root. ml. 2. i. pr. 3 p.*  
53. Sed e t.  
Sits he.
- Root. ml. 4. i. pr. 3 p.*  
54. Moll i t.  
Softens he.
- Root. ml. 1. i. pr. 3 p.*  
55. Temper a t.  
Moderates he.
- Root. ml. 4. sub. pr. 3 p.*  
56. Fac i a t.  
Do may he.
- Root. ml. 3. sub. pr. pl. 3 p.*  
57. Fer a n t.  
Bear can they.
- Root. ml. 3. sub. pr. pl. 3 p.*  
58. Verr a n t.  
Sweep can they

PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX  
OF THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE.

---

GREEK ALPHABET.

THE GREEK ALPHABET consists of twenty-four letters, viz

<i>Character.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Sound.</i>
Α, α,	Alpha,	a.
Β, β, β,	Beta,	b.
Γ, γ, γ,	Gamma,	g.
Δ, δ,	Delta,	d.
Ε, ε,	Epsilon,	ē short.
Ζ, ζ, ζ,	Zeta,	z.
Η, η,	Eta,	ē long.
Θ, θ, θ,	Theta,	th.
Ι, ι,	Iota,	i.
Κ, κ,	Kappa,	k.
Λ, λ,	Lambda,	l.
Μ, μ,	Mu,	m.
Ν, ν,	Nu,	n.
Ξ, ξ,	Xi,	ks or x.
Ο, ο,	Omicron,	ō short.
Π, π, π,	Pi,	p.
Ρ, ρ, ρ,	Rho,	r.
Σ, σ, σ,	Sigma,	s.
Τ, τ, τ,	Tau,	t.
Υ, υ,	Upsilon,	y or u.
Φ, φ,	Phi,	ph, or f,
Χ, χ,	Chi,	ch.
Ψ, ψ,	Psi,	ps.
Ω, ω.	Omega,	ō long.

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Characters.</i>	<i>Letters for which they stand.</i>	<i>Sounds.</i>
ς,	στ,	st.
καί,	καί,	kai, and.
ου,	ου,	ou, not.

NOTE.—There are many other abbreviations, but these are in most common use.

## EXERCISES ON THE GREEK ALPHABET.

Agrippas de pros ton Paulon ephē:  
 Ἀγρίππας δὲ πρὸς τὸν Παυλὸν εἶφη.  
 Agrippa then unto the Paul said:

Ἐπιτρέπεται σοι ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ  
 Epitrepetai soi huper seautou  
 It is permitted to thee for thyself

legein. Tote ho Paulos apologeito,  
 λέγειν. Τότε ὁ Παυλὸς ἀπολογεῖτο,  
 to speak. Then the Paul defended himself,

ekteinas tēn cheira. Peri pantōn  
 ἐκτείνας τὴν\* χεῖρα. Περὶ παντῶν†  
 raising the hand. Concerning all (things),

ōn egkaloumai hupo Joudaiōn  
 ὧν ἐγκαλοῦμαι ὑπο Ἰουδαίων  
 of which I am accused by (the) Jews,

basileu Agrippa, egemai emauton  
 βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, ἤγημαι ἐμαυτὸν  
 O, king Agrippa, I think myself

makarion mellon apologeisthai, &c.  
 μακαριὸν μέλλον ἀπολογεῖσθαι, &c.  
 happy (that) I am about to defend myself, &c.

\* Pronounced *teen*, ε long.

† Pantone, ο long.

## TABLE OF DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

αι,	like i	in fire,	as	εσύψαι.
ει,	like i	in fine,	as	εύσει.
αυ,	like au	in Paul,	as	αύτός.
ευ,	like eu	in feud,	as	εὔρε.
οι,	like oi	in soil,	as	αῦτοί.
ου,	like ou	in our,	as	οὗτός.
υι,	like ui	in quick or we, as		υῖος, <i>wheos</i> .

## OTHER SIGNS, ACCENTS, ETC.

NOTE.—Γ, before γ, κ, χ, or ξ, is sounded like *ng* in ring, as *αγγελος*, (*angelos*,) *αγκον*, (*angkon*,) &c. Sigma, at the end of a word, is written σ, otherwise σ̄.

(´) is called the *rough breathing* or *spiritus asper*; it is the same as *h* in English, as *ὁ* (*ho*).

(˘) is called the *circumflex* accent.

(´) the *acute* accent, and (˘) is the *grave*.

(˘) is the *soft breathing*, or *spiritus lenis*.\*

(ι) This character written under a vowel is called the *subscript iota*, (*i* written under,) as *εῖ̣, αρχῆ̣*, &c.

In Greek, the vowels ε and ο are short; η and ω are long, and α, ι, υ, are doubtful; called so because they are sometimes short and sometimes long; as *a* in *πατήρ* is always long, in *λαός* is always short, while in *Ἄρης*, it may be either short or long.

(´) The apostrophe is written over the place of a short vowel, that has been cut off from the end of a word; as, *ἀλλ'* for *αλλα*, *κατ'* or *καθ'* for *κατα*. This is done when the next word commences with a vowel, and in compounds, when the first part ends and the last part begins with a vowel. Sometimes the diphthongs are elided by the poets, as *εὐλόμ' ἐγὼ* for *εὐλόμομαι ἐγὼ*; and sometimes after a long syllable, the initial vowel is cut off from the following word: as, *ὦ γὰρ* for *ὦ γαθέ*. Instead of the apostrophe or cutting off the final vowel, the concurring vowels are often contracted: as, *καί* for *καὶ*, *καί* for *καὶ*, &c.

\* The *spiritus lenis* indicates that the *spiritus asper* is not used. Every word commencing with a vowel or diphthong has a *spiritus* or *breathing* on that vowel, while the diphthong has it on the 2d letter.



## EUPHONY.

The Greeks paid the greatest attention to the smoothness of sound in their language; and in this manner, it became, in a short time, one of the smoothest and richest languages on the known earth. This, they called *Euphony*; and from a regard to this, they carefully avoided all harshness of sound by concurring consonants, not easily pronounced. The following rules will apply to this subject.

1. Words ending in  $\sigma$ , and verbs of the third person in  $\varepsilon$  and  $\iota$ , add  $\nu$  to the termination, before a vowel or before a pause, in the same manner as we add  $n$  to  $a$  in the English language; as, *an ox* for *a ox*. This is called  $\nu$  appended.

2. When two successive syllables would begin with an *aspirate* or *rough* mute, the first is changed into its own *smooth*; thus,  $\tau\rho\iota\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$  for  $\theta\rho\iota\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$  for  $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ ,  $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$  for  $\theta\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ , &c., &c.

3. A  $\pi$  mute ( $\pi$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\phi$ ,) before  $\sigma$ , becomes  $\psi$ , (ps.)

4. A  $\kappa$  mute ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ,) before  $\sigma$ , becomes  $\xi$ , (x.)

5. A  $\tau$  mute ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ,) before  $\mu$ , is changed into  $\sigma$ .

6. When  $\sigma$  would stand between two consonants it is rejected; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\text{-}\theta\omicron\nu$  for  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\theta\omicron\nu$ , &c.

7. When  $\sigma$ , by inflection, comes before  $\sigma$ , it is rejected.

8. When both  $\nu$  and a  $\tau$  mute together are cast out before  $\sigma$   $\varepsilon$  preceding it is changed into  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $o$  into  $o\upsilon$ , and a doubtful vowel is lengthened; but  $\eta$  and  $\omega$  remain unchanged.\*

## PUNCTUATION.

(,) The comma denotes the shortest pause.

(;) The colon or semi-colon, the next shortest; and

(.) The period a full stop.

(;) Denotes that a question is asked, and is the same as (?) in English.

\* Fo: the remainder of these Rules, see page 156, on the verb

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Parts of Speech in Greek, are eight, viz:

1. Substantive or noun, Adjective, Article, Pronoun and Verb, *declined*.
2. Adverb, Preposition and Conjunction,\* *undeclined*.  
(For the definitions, see Latin Grammar.)

## NUMBER.

The numbers in Greek, are three: Singular, denoting *one* object; Dual, denoting *two* objects, (commonly in pairs, as a *span* of horses, the bird and its *mate*, man and wife, &c.,) and the Plural, denoting *more than one* object. The Dual is but little used.

## CASE.

There are only five cases in Greek, there being no ablative; the others are like the Latin.

NOTE.—In Greek, the genitive and dative supply the place of the ablative.

(For “ Rules for the construction of Cases,” see Latin Grammar.)

## OF DECLENSION.

Declension is the mode of changing the terminations of nouns, verbs, pronouns and adjectives. There are three declensions of nouns and adjectives, in Greek, called the first, second and third.

\* The participle, which is considered by some grammarians, as a distinct part of speech, is more properly a part of the verb. It may be, also, an adjective.

The Interjection is thought by some writers to be an adverb or a *speech* of itself instead of a *part*

## TABLE OF DECLENSION.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

	<i>Singular.</i>					<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural</i>				
	<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>N.A.V.</i>	<i>G.D.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>
<i>Mas.</i>	ας,	ου,	α,	αν,	α.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ων,	αις,	ας,	α.
<i>Mas.</i>	ης,	ου,	η,	ην,	η.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ων,	αις,	ας,	α.
<i>Fem.</i>	α,	ας,	α,	αν,	α.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ων,	αις,	ας,	α.
<i>Fem.</i>	η,	ης,	η,	ην,	η.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ων,	αις,	ας,	α.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

	<i>Singular.</i>					<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>				
	<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>N.A.V.</i>	<i>G.D.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>
<i>Mas.</i>	ος,	ου,	ω,	ον,	ε.	ω,	οιν.	οι,	ων,	οις,	ους,	οι.
<i>Neut.</i>	ον,	ου,	ω,	ον,	ον.	ω,	οιν.	α,	ων,	οις,	α,	α.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

	<i>Singular.</i>					<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>				
	<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>N.A.V.G.D.</i>	<i>N.G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>		
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	—,*ος,	ι,	α	or αν,	like N.	ε,	οιν.	ες,	ων,	οι,	ας,	ες.
<i>Neuter.</i>	—,*ος,	ι,	like N.	like N.	like N.	ε,	οιν.	α,	ων,	οι,	α,	α.

## RULES FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE STUDENT.

1. The nominative singular always ends either in a long vowel or *v*, *p*, *s*, *ξ* and *ψ*.
2. In the dual, the genitive and dative always end alike.
3. The nominative and vocative are always alike in the plural, and generally in the singular.
4. The genitive plural always ends in *ων*.
5. The accusative plural of the masculine and feminine always ends in *ς*; of the neuter in *α*.
6. In the neuter plural, the nominative, accusative and vocative end in *α*.
7. The dative singular is known by having the *subscript iota* written under it; except where it already ends in *ι*.

\* The nominative terminations of this declension are numerous. Its genitive singular always ends in *ος*, and has one syllable more than the nominative.

## DECLENSION OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. ὁ,	ἡ,	τό.	τώ,	τά,	τώ.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τά.
Gen. τοῦ	τῆς,	τοῦ.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν.
Dat. τῷ	τῇ,	τῷ.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς.
Acc. τόν	τήν,	τό.	τώ,	τά,	τώ.	τούς,	τάς,	τά.

NOTE.—δε is sometimes annexed to the article through all its parts, when it becomes ὀδε, ἡδε, τόδε, &c., *this*.

## PRONOUNS.

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS, in Greek, are ἐγώ, *I*; σύ, *thou*; οὗ, *of himself, of herself, of itself*. They are thus declined:

Singular.				Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
ἐγώ,	(ἐ)μοῦ,	(ἐ)μοι,	(ἐ)με.	νῶϊ or νῶ,	νῶϊν or νῶν.	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,	ἡμᾶς.

σύ, *thou*.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.V.	G.D.	N.V.	G.	D.	A.
σύ,	σοῦ,	σοί,	σέ,	σου.	σφῶϊ or σφῶ,	σφῶϊν or σφῶν.	ὑμεῖς,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς.

οὗ, *of himself, &c.*

N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
—,	οῦ,	οἷ,	ῆ.	σφῆ,	σφῖν.	σφεῖς,	σφῶν,	σφῖσι,	σφᾶς.

The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are declined like the noun—the masculine like the second declension masculine in ος; the feminine like nouns of the second declension, in α or η; the neuter like the neuter of the second declension, in ον—thus:

Masculine.	ος,	ου,	ῶ,	ον,	ε,	&c.
Feminine.	α, η;	ης	ας;	ῆ, ῶ;	ην, αν;	η, α, &c.
Neuter.	ον,	ου,	ῶ,	ον,	ον,	&c.

The Definite Pronoun, αὐτός, is thus declined:

Singular.				Dual.			Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	
Mas.	αὐτ-ός,	-οῦ,	-ῶ	-όν.	-ὼ,	-οῖν.	-οί,	-ῶν,	-οῖς,	-οὺς.
Fem.	αὐτ-ή,	-ῆς,	-ῆ,	-ήν.	-ά,	-αῖν.	-αί,	-ᾶν,	-αῖς,	-άς.
Neut.	αὐτ-ὸ,	-οῦ,	-ῶ,	-ὸ.	-ὼ,	-οῖν.	-ά,	-ῶν,	-οῖς,	-ά.

Ἄλλος, ὅς and ἐκεῖνος are declined in the same manner.

The REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are such as relate to the subject of the proposition in which they stand. They are formed from the accusative singular of the personal pronouns, with the *oblique*\* cases of αὐτός. They are ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself*, σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*, ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*. They are thus declined:

Singular.				Plural.		
	G.	D.	A.	G.	D.	A.
Mas.	-οῦ,	-ῶ,	-όν.	-ῶν,	-οῖς,	-οὺς.
Fem.	-ῆς,	-ῆ,	-ήν.	-ᾶν,	-αῖς,	-άς.
Neut.	-οῦ,	-ῶ,	-ὸ.	-ῶν,	-οῖς,	-ά.

The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS point out with precision, a person or thing already known. They are:

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, } *this, the latter, the one.*  
 ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε, }  
 ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, the former, the other.*

Οὗτος is thus declined:

Singular.					Dual.	
	N.V.	G.	D.	A.	N. A. V.	G. D.
Masculine,	οὗτος,	τούτου,	τούτῳ,	τούτον.	τούτῳ,	τούτοιιν.
Feminine,	αὕτη,	ταύτης,	ταύτῃ,	ταύτην.	ταύτα,	ταύταιιν.
Neuter,	τοῦτο,	τούτου,	τούτῳ,	τούτο.	τούτῳ,	τούτοιιν.
Masculine,	οὗτοι,	τούτων,	τούτοις,	τούτους.		
Feminine,	αὗται,	ταύτων,	ταύταις,	ταύτας.		
Neuter,	ταυτα,	τούτων,	τούτοις,	τουτα.		

\* All cases, except the nominative, are called *oblique cases*



'Οδὲ is declined like the definite article ὁ with the enclitic δὲ annexed through all its cases, to render it emphatic. Ἐκκεῖνος is declined like αὐτός.

The RELATIVE PRONOUN is one that relates to a noun or pronoun going before it, called its antecedent. The relative, ὅς, ἣ, ὅ, *who, which, that*, is declined like αὐτός. It is made emphatic by adding the enclitic syllable περ; as ὅσπερ, ἣσπερ, ὅσπερ.

The Ionic and Doric writers and the Attic tragedians use the article ὁ, ἣ, τό, as a relative, instead of ὅς, ἣ, ὅ.

The compound pronoun ὅστις is used instead of ὅς, as a relative, after πᾶς, or any word in the singular, expressing an indefinite number; and ὅσοι, after the same words in the plural: as, πᾶς ὅστις, *every one who*; πάντες ὅσοι, *all who*, &c.

The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN is used in asking a question. The interrogative τίς is thus declined:

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.			
	N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
M. F.	τίς,	τίνος,	τίνι,	τίνα.	τίνε,	τίνοιν.	τίνες,	τίνων,	τίσι,	τίνας
Neut.	τί,	τίνος,	τίνι,	τί.	τίνε,	τίνοιν.	τίνα,	τίνων,	τίσι,	τίνα.

The INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are such as denote persons or things indefinitely. They are:

τίς, τίς, τι, *some one*, declined like τίς, above.

δαιν-α, -α, -α, *some one, such a one*.

ἄλλ-ος, -η, -ο, *another*.

ἕτερος, ἕτερα, ἕτερον, *other, a different one, another*.

The indefinite τίς has the grave accent on the last syllable to distinguish it from the interrogative τίς, which has the acute accent on the first; the former is enclitic, the latter is not.

The indefinite δεῖνα, *some one*, of all genders, and always with the article prefixed, is declined like a noun of the third declension. It is, however, sometimes used indeclinable; as, genitive, τοῦ δεῖνα, dative, τῷ δεῖνα.

All words used interrogatively, are also used indefinitely, but generally with the accent changed.

## VERBS.

In Greek, the TRANSITIVE\* verb has three forms, called Active, Passive and Middle.

An INTRANSITIVE\* verb is commonly without the Passive form.

The MIDDLE VOICE, in Greek, represents the subject of the verb as acting on itself; as *τύπτομαι*, *I strike myself*; *ἔβλαψάμην τὸν ποῦδ᾽*, *I hurt my foot*, &c.

## OF MOODS.

Mood is the *mode* or *manner* of expressing the meaning or signification of the verb.

In Greek, the Moods are five, viz:—The Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative and Infinitive.

The *Indicative* mood is always used to express a thing as certain and actual; as, *φιλεῶ*, *I love*, *τυπτῶ*, *I strike*.

The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* moods represent an action as dependent and contingent, and never actual or certain. Not a thing that certainly *is*, *was* or *will be*, but that *may*, *can* or *might* be or exist. The subjunctive represents this contingency or doubt as *present*, the optative as *past*.

The *Imperative* mood commands, exhorts, entreats and permits; as, *γράφε*, *write thou*, *ἴτω*, *let him go*, &c.

The *Infinitive* mood expresses the sense or meaning of the verb in a general manner; as, *τυπτεῖν*, *to strike*.

## TENSES.

TENSE is the division of time into Present, Past and Future.

Although there are, in reality, only the three above named tenses, yet, by certain other modifications, a variety of tenses may be formed: of these, in Greek, there are nine. They are the Present, the Imperfect, the First and Second Future, the First and Second Aorist, the Perfect, Pluperfect, and, in the Passive, the Paulo-post or Third Future.

\* For the definition of these terms, see Latin Grammar, p. 92.

The *Present* tense represents the time *now* passing.

The *Imperfect*, time *gone by* or past.

The *Perfect* tense, time *just completed*.

The *Pluperfect*, time *preceding* the imperfect.

The *First* and *Second Future*, time that *will* come.

The *First* and *Second Aorist*, any time *past*.

The *Paulo-post* or *Third Future Passive*, time that *will* come and be *continued*; as, ἐγγράψεται, *he shall continue enrolled*.

#### SIGNS OF THE MOODS.

*Indicative mood.* There is no particular letter to denote this mood; but its difference from the others may be easily seen by a glance at the Table of the Verb.

*Subjunctive mood.* ω and η.

*Optative mood.* οι, αι and ει.

*Imperative mood.* ε, ου, Ωω, τι and θι.

*Infinitive mood.* ειν, ναι, θαι and αι.

The SIGNS OF THE TENSES will be seen, by referring to the Table on the Verb, or page 158.

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### OF CONJUGATION.

Conjugation is the manner of arranging the Moods and Tenses of the Verb according to a certain order.

In Greek, there are two Conjugations: the first of verbs in ω, the second in μι.

The different voices, moods, tenses, numbers and persons that a verb undergoes by conjugation, may be referred to three heads: the *Root*, the *Augment*, and the *Termination*.

#### OF THE COGNATE MUTES AND RULES OF CHANGE IN LETTERS

The Mutes are nine, but all are founded on three, viz.: π, which is formed with the lips, κ with the palate, and τ with the tongue. Add a slight roughness to π smooth, and

you have  $\beta$  middle; next, the rough breathing ( $\text{'}$ ), and you have  $\varphi$  rough.

K, with a slight roughness, becomes  $\gamma$ , to which add the rough breathing, and you have  $\chi$ : and, in the same manner,  $\tau$  becomes  $\delta$  and  $\theta$ .  $\Psi$  and  $\xi$  are called *double consonants*, being merely  $\pi$  and  $\kappa$ , with  $\sigma$  appended.

	Π mutes.		Κ mutes.		Τ mutes.
Smooth	$\pi$ ,		$\kappa$ ,		$\tau$ .
Middle,	$\beta$ ,		$\gamma$ ,		$\delta$ .
Rough.	$\varphi$ , add $\sigma$	make $\psi$ .	$\chi$ , add $\sigma$	make $\xi$ .	$\theta$ .

If  $\sigma$  is added to  $\tau$  mutes, the mute is dropped: thus, from  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\iota}\tau\omega$  you have  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$  and not  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\iota}\tau\sigma\omega$ .

Π mutes before  $\mu$  are changed into  $\mu$ : as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  for  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ ;  $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  for  $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\iota\beta\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ ;  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  for  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\alpha\varphi\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Κ mutes before  $\mu$  are changed into  $\gamma$ ; as,  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$  for  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$ .

N, before a  $\pi$  mute is changed into  $\mu$ : as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ .

N, before a  $\kappa$  mute is changed into  $\gamma$ : as,  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$  for  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

N, before the liquids, ( $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\rho$ ), is changed in those letters respectively: as,  $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$  for  $\sigma\upsilon\eta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ , &c.

When mutes come together, they must be of the *same strength*; that is, smooth with smooth, middle with middle and rough with rough. Hence, when one is determined, the other must be made to correspond: as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$ ;  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\text{-}\theta\epsilon$  for  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\text{-}\theta\epsilon$ , &c., &c.

NOTE.—The above business of Euphony, (especially the last rule,) is no *new* thing; but one which occurs in the English, as well as in the Greek and Latin. There are more changes in a great number of words, in the English language, than most people seem to be aware of. Take, for instance, the words *col-lect*, *com-press*, *co-alesce* and *cor-respond*, in which the Latin word *con*, by euphonic changes, becomes alternately *col*, *com*, *co*, (in which the *n* is dropped,) and *cor*. And why this change? Why not retain the original word *con*? Let us see. How would *con-lect*, *con-press*, *con-alesce* and *con-respond* sound? Very



rough, I must confess. Hence, these changes are introduced in the language for the express purpose of making that language smooth. And in the same manner the syllables *in*, *ne*, *sub*, *ad*, and some others, are changed into a great variety of forms; *in*, for instance, when used as a negative, and derived from *non* or *ne*, Latin, becomes *il*, *ir*, *im*, *ig*, *if*, (which, with *d* annexed, becomes *dif*, as in *dif-fident*, *dif-ficult*, (from *facilis*, easy,) and some others.) *Sub* becomes *sup*, *suf*, *suc*, *sus*, &c.; and *ad* becomes *al*, *at*, *af*, &c.; thus, *in-vulnerable*, *in-competent*, *il-legal*, *im-moral*, *ig-noble*, *dif-fident*, *dif-ficult*. In all these cases, the syllable in *italic*, comes from *in*, the *n* being changed to *l* before *l*, *m* before *m*, *g* before *n*, and *dif* before *f*, for the sake of *Euphony* or *Sound*.

#### OF THE ROOT.

The Root is that part of the verb that remains unchanged throughout, (except as required by the rules of Euphony.)

The final letter of the *root* is called its *characteristic*, because the verb is denominated *pure*, *mute* or *liquid*, according as that letter is a *vowel*, *mute* or *liquid*.

In all primary forms of the verb, the characteristic is the letter next to the termination, in the *present indicative*; thus, λ in λέγ-ω, π in τρέπω, υ in λύω, ν in τεινω, &c.

Many verbs have a *second* and *third* root, i. e., the verb changes its forms in the *second* future and *second* aorist, and again in the perfect and pluperfect middle. The root of the present tense is called the *first* root.

#### OF THE TENSE ROOT.

The Tense Root, or the Tense Sign, is that part of the verb that remains unchanged through the same tense.\*

NOTE.— In some verbs, where there is no Tense sign, the *verb root* or the *termination* denotes the Tense.

\* Some Authors make the *Verb Root* a part of the *Tense Root*, but this is wrong. The *Verb Root* remains unchanged through the verb, while the *Tense Root* through the tense, on'y.



## TABLE OF TENSE SIGNS.

In *Mute and Pure Verbs*, the Tense Signs are in the

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Middle.</i>
First Future,.....	σ,	θησ,	σ.
First Aorist,.....	σ,	θ,	σ.
Second Future,....	ε,	ησ,	ε.
Perfect & Pluperfect,	[ ' ] or x,	—,	—.

In *Liquid Verbs*, the Tense Signs are, in the

First Future,.....	ε,	θησ,	ε.
First Aorist,.....	—,	θ.	—.
Second Future,....	ε,	ησ,	ε.
Perfect & Pluperfect,	x,	—,	—.

In the Present, Imperfect and Second Aorist, the tense signs denoted by the terminations; as, Present, ω, εις, ει; ετον, κτον; ομεν, ετε, ουσι. Imperfect, ον, ες, ε; ετον, ετην; ομεν, ετε, ον. Second Aorist, like the Imperfect.

## OF THE AUGMENT.

The Augment is the vowel or syllable prefixed to the root, in the *past* or *preterite* tenses.

The Imperfect, Pluperfect and Aorists take the augment in the Indicative Mood only; so, on the Table of the Verb, the student should be careful not to use the augment in any other mood than the indicative, in the three above-named tenses.

NOTE.—When the augment prefixes a syllable, it is called the *syllabic* augment. When it lengthens the initial vowel, it is called the *temporal* augment. The first is used when the verb begins with a consonant, the other when it begins with a vowel.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing ε to the augmented tenses, as ε-τυψα, ε-τιον, &c.; the temporal, by lengthening ο into ω, α and ε into η; as, α-δω, η-δον; ε-λευθω, η-λευθον; αι-ρω, \*η-ρον; θ-ρυσσω, ω-ρυσσον, &c.

\* In this place, the α is changed to η while the ε is *subscript*, or written under.

The diphthongs *ει* and *ου*, and the long vowels *η* and *ω*, remain unchanged by the augment.

A number of verbs commencing with *ε* take the augment in *ει*; as, *ἔ-χῶ*, *ἔι-χον*.

Where the verb begins with a consonant, the consonant is doubled before the augment of the Perfect; as, *τ-ύπτω*, *τ-ε-τυφα*; *τ-ιω*, *τ-ε-τιχα*, &c.

The rough mute reduplicates its own smooth; as, *φ-ύω*, *π-έ-φυκα*, *χ-ώρῶ*, *κῆ-χώρηκα*.

Verbs, compounded with prepositions, take the augment between the preposition and the root; as, *προσ-φέρω*, *προσ-έ-φερον*.

#### OF THE TERMINATION.

The terminations consist of that part of the verb which immediately follows the Tense Root.

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We here present the scholar with a Table on the conjugation of the Greek Verb, containing all its changes; and by which the whole subject of *Euphony* will be seen, in the *changes* which the *root* undergoes, in being associated with different letters; as, also, the *augment*, *reduplication*, *mood* and *tense*. This Table was prepared, on the plan of Professor Thiersch, of Germany, by the author's son, at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, in the summer of 1847, expressly for this work. The Table exhibits, at a glance, all the changes that can take place in the Greek Verb, except the person and number, which will be found in the conjugation that immediately follows.

In the Table, the following abbreviations are used:—  
*Term.* Terminations; *Want.* Wanting; *M. S.* Mood Sign.

**A TABLE,**  
**EXHIBITING THE ROOT, VOICE, AUGMENT, MOOD, TENSE AND REDUPLICATION,**  
**of the Verbs of the First Conjugation.**

Tenses.	Prefixes.		Roots.			Terminations.										
	Prepositions.	Augment.				Indicative Mood.			Subjunctive Mood.							
			Active.	Passive.	Middle.	Active.	Passive.	Middle.	Active.	Passive.	Middle.					
Present, . . . .			εὔπῆ	εὔπῆ	εὔπῆ	ω.	μῆι.	ω.	ω.	μῆι.	ω.	ω.	μῆι.	ω.	μῆι.	
Imperfect, . . .		*	εὔπῆ	εὔπῆ	εὔπῆ	ων.	μῆν.	ων.	ων.	μῆν.	ων.	ων.	μῆν.	ων.	μῆν.	
1st Perfect, . .		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	want.	α.	μῆι.	want.	α.	μῆι.	want.	α.	μῆι.	want.	α.	μῆι.
2d Perfect, . .		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	want.	α.	μῆι.	want.	α.	μῆι.	want.	α.	μῆι.	want.	α.	μῆι.
1st Pluperfect,		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	want.	ειν.	μῆν.	want.	ειν.	μῆν.	want.	ειν.	μῆν.	want.	ειν.	μῆν.
2d Pluperfect,		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	want.	ειν.	μῆν.	want.	ειν.	μῆν.	want.	ειν.	μῆν.	want.	ειν.	μῆν.
1st Future, . .		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	εὔπῆ	ω.	μῆι.	ω.	ω.	μῆι.	want.	ω.	μῆι.	want.	ω.	μῆι.
2d Future, . .		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	εὔπῆ	ω.	μῆι.	ω.	ω.	μῆι.	want.	ω.	μῆι.	want.	ω.	μῆι.
3d Future, . .		εὔ	want.	want.	want.	want.	μῆι.	want.	want.	μῆι.	want.	want.	μῆι.	want.	want.	μῆι.
1st Aorist, . . .		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	εὔπῆ	α.	μῆν.	α.	α.	μῆν.	ω.	ω.	μῆν.	ω.	ω.	μῆν.
2d Aorist, . . . .		εὔ	εὔπ	εὔπ	εὔπῆ	ων.	μῆν.	ων.	ων.	μῆν.	ων.	ων.	μῆν.	ων.	ων.	μῆν.

\* The Indicative Mood, only, takes the Augment; but the reduplication is retained through all the moods.

TABLE, (CONTINUED.)

Tenses.	Optative Mood.						Imperative Mood.						Infinitive Mood.					
	Active.		Passive.		Middle.		Active.		Passive.		Middle.		Active.		Passive.		Middle.	
	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ	σ Μ
Present,	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
Imperf.	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
1st Perf.	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
2d Perf.	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
1st Plup.	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
2d Plup.	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
1st Fut.	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
2d Fut're	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
3d Fut're	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
1st Aorist	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	ου.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.	αι.
2d Aorist	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	οι	ε.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ου.	ειν.	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε

TABLE, (CONTINUED.)

Tenses.	Participle.					
	Active.		Passive.		Middle.	
	M. S.	Term.	M. S.	Term.	M. S.	Term.
Present, . . . . .		ων.	ό	μενος.	ό	μενος.
Imperfect, . . . . .		ων.	ό	μενος.	ό	μενος.
First Perfect, . . . . .		ώς.		μμένος.		want.
Second Perfect, . . . . .		ώς.		want.		want.
First Pluperfect, . . . . .		ώς.		μμένος.		want.
Second Pluperfect, . . . . .		ώς.		want.		want.
First Future, . . . . .		ων.	ό	μενος.	ό	μενος.
Second Future, . . . . .		ων.	ό	μενος.	ού	μενος.
Third Future, . . . . .		want.	ό	μενος.		want.
First Aorist, . . . . .		ας.		είς.	ά	μενος.
Second Aorist, . . . . .		ων.		είς.	ό	μενος.

The express design of the preceding Table, is to show the student, at a glance, the Mood, Tense and Voice of the Verb, without the Person and Number; and a Table like the foregoing, is better adapted to this purpose than one more lengthy, over the whole of which the student is obliged to look before he can find the Mood or Tense desired; but for the better information of those who desire it, we give, commencing on the next page, a full conjugation of the verb *τύπτω*, by which they can ascertain the Person and Number, as well as the other parts of any verb of the first conjugation.



CONJUGATION IN FULL OF THE VERB ΤΥΠΩ, TO STRIKE

ACTIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Aug.	Red.	Root.	Tense.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural
Present,	ἔ	ἔ	τύπτω	—	ὦ, εἶς, εἶ.	*ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
Imperfect,	ἔ		τύπτε	do	ὦν, εἶς, εἶ.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
1st Perfect	ἔ	ἔ	τύπτε	[ ' ] have	α, ας, ε.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
2d Perfect,	ἔ	ἔ	τύπτε	—	α, ας, ε.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
1st Pluperf.	ἔ	ἔ	τύπτε	[ ' ]εἶ had	ν, ε, ε.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
2d Pluperf.	ἔ	ἔ	τύπτε	εἶ had	ν, ε, ε.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
1st Future,			τύπτω	σ will	ὦν, εἶς, εἶ.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
2d Future,			τύπτω	—	ὦν, εἶς, εἶ.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.
1st Aorist,	ἔ		τύπτω	σ did	α, ας, ε.	ἔσθον, ἔσθον.	οἴμεν, ἔσθε, οὐσθε.

English, same as First Future.

\* The first person Dual is like the second in form, and in signification, "We two," through all the moods and tenses.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.—(CONTINUED.)

Aug. Aorist,	Red.	Root.	Tense.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
2d	ἦ	τυπ	—	ov, ες, I, thou, he.	εστων, ἐστων. Ye two, they two.	ομεν, εσς, ov. We, you, they.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	εἴ	τυπ	—	ω, ης, I, thou, he.	ητων, ητων. Ye two, they two.	ωμεν, ης, We, you, they.
Imperfect.— <i>Like Present.</i> —Might, &c., strike.			may			

1st Perfect,	εἴ	τυπ	[ ]	ω, ης, I, thou, he.	ητων, ητων. Ye two, they two.	ωμεν, ης, We, you, they.
2d Perfect,	εἴ	τυπ	—	ω, ης, I, thou, he.	ητων, ητων. Ye two, they two.	ωμεν, ης, We, you, they.

1st Pluperfect,— <i>Like First Perfect.</i> —Might have struck.						
2d Pluperfect,	εἴ	τυπ	—	ω, ης, I, thou, he.	ητων, ητων. Ye two, they two.	ωμεν, ης, We, you, they.

1st Future and 2d Future, <i>wanting.</i>						
1st Aorist,		εἴ	might	ω, ης, I, thou, he.	ητων, ητων. Ye two, they two.	ωμεν, ης, We, you, they.

2d Aorist,		εἴ	—	ω, ης, I, thou, he.	ητων, ητων. Ye two, they two.	ωμεν, ης, We, you, they.
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## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present,	εὐπείθω	οἱ	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.	
	Strike	may	I,	thou,	he.	Ye two,	they two.	We,	you,	they.	
Imperfect.— <i>Like Present.</i> —	Might be striking, &c.										
1st Perfect,	εἴθε	εὐπείθω	[ ]οἱ	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.
	Struck	may have	I,	thou,	he.	Ye two,	they two.	We,	you,	they.	
2d Perfect, (may have,)	εἴθε	εὐπείθω	οἱ	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.
1st Pluperfect, (might have.)— <i>Like First Perfect.</i>											
2d Pluperfect, (might have,)	εἴθε	εὐπείθω	οἱ	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.
1st Future, (might strike,)	εὐπείθω	σοί	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.	
2d Future, (might strike,)	εὐπείθω	οἷ	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.	
1st Aorist, (might, &c.)	εὐπείθω	σάω	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.	
2d Aorist, (might, &c.)	εὐπείθω	οἱ	μὴ	εἰ	—	εἶπον,	εἴην.	μὲν,	τε,	εὐ.	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, (strike thou, &c.)	εὐπείθω	—	—	εἰ	εἴλω.	εἶπον,	εἴλω.	—	εἴλω,	εἴλωσαν.
Imperfect, (strike!)— <i>Same as Present.</i>										
1st Perfect, (have struck,)	εἴθε	εὐπείθω	[ ]	—	εἰ	εἴλω.	εἶπον.	—	εἴλω,	εἴλωσαν.
2d Perfect, (have struck,)	εἴθε	εὐπείθω	—	—	εἰ	εἴλω.	εἶπον.	—	εἴλω,	εἴλωσαν.
1st Pluperfect.— <i>Like First Perfect.</i>										
2d Pluperfect, (have struck,)	εἴθε	εὐπείθω	—	—	εἰ	εἴλω.	εἶπον.	—	εἴλω,	εἴλωσαν.
1st Aorist, strike or have struck,	εὐπείθω	σ	—	—	οὐ,	ἀείλω.	ἀείλω.	—	ἀείλω,	ἀείλωσαν.
2d Aorist, strike or have struck,	εὐπείθω	—	—	—	εἰ	εἴλω.	εἶπον.	—	εἴλω,	εἴλωσαν.

PASSIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Aug. Red. Root. M. &amp; T.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
		I, thou, he.	Wetwo, yetwo, theytwo	We, you, they.			
Present, (am)	Struck —	ομαι, η, εσαι.	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.			
Imperfect, (was,) ε	—	ομην, ου, εσο.	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.			
Perf. (have been,) ε	—	μυαι, ψαι, πται.	μμεθον, φθον, φθον.	μμεθα, φθε, μμενοι εισι.			
Plup. (had been,) ε	—	μμην, ψο, πτο.	μμεθον, φθον, φθον.	μμεθα, φθε, μμενοι ησαν.			
1st Fut. (will be,) —	—	ομαι, η, εσαι.	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.			
2d Fut. (will be,) —	—	ομαι, η, εσαι.	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.			
3d Fut. (shall have been,) ε	—	ομαι, η, εσαι.	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.			
1st Aorist, (was,) ε	—	ην, ης, η.	ηπον, ηπον, ηπον.	ημεν, ημεν, ησαν.			
2d Aorist, (was,) ε	—	ην, ης, η.	ηπον, ηπον, ηπον.	ημεν, ημεν, ησαν.			

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Red. Root. M. &amp; T.</i>		I, thou, he.		Wetwo, yetwo, theytwo.		We, you, they.	
Present, (that I may be struck,) —	—	ομαι, η, ηται.	ομεθον, ησθον, ησθον.	ομεθα, ησθε, ωνται.			
Imperfect, (that I might be struck,) ε	—	ομην, ης, η.	ομεθον, ησθον, ησθον.	ομεθα, ησθε, ωνται.			
Perf. (that I may have been,) ε	—	μην, ος, μμενός ω, ης, η.	μμεθον, ησθον, ησθον.	μμεθα, ησθε, ωσι.			
Plup. (that I might have been,) —	—	μμην, ος, μμηνός ω, ης, η.	μμεθον, ησθον, ησθον.	μμεθα, ησθε, ωσι.			
1st Aorist, (that I might be,) —	—	ην, ος, η.	ηπον, ηπον, ηπον.	ημεν, ημεν, ησαν.			
2d Aorist, (that I might be,) —	—	ην, ος, η.	ηπον, ηπον, ηπον.	ημεν, ημεν, ησαν.			

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, (may I be struck,) —	—	μην, ος, ετο.	μμεθον, σθον, σθον.	μμεθα, σθε, ντο.
Imperfect, (might I be struck,) —	—	μην, ος, ετο.	μμεθον, σθον, σθον.	μμεθα, σθε, ντο.





## INDICATIVE MOOD.—(CONTINUED.)

<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>	<i>Aug. Root. M.&amp;T.</i>	<i>I, thou, he.</i>	<i>We two, yet two, they two.</i>	<i>We, you, they.</i>
2d Fut. (will strike myself,)		τυπ	— οὔμαι, ἦ, εἶραι.	οὔμεθα, εἶσθε, εἰσθη.	οὔμεθα, εἶσθε, οὐνται.
1st Aorist, (struck myself,)		ἔ	τυπ σ ἀμην, ω, αἰο.	ἀμειθον, ἀσθον, ἀσθην.	ἀμειθα, ἀσθε, ἀνιο.
2d Aorist, (struck myself,)		ἔ	τυπ — ομην, ου, ειο.	ομειθον, εσθον, εσθην.	ομειθα, εσθε, ονιο.

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

2d Fut. (will have struck myself,)	τυπ	οι μην, ο, ιο.	μειθον, σθον, σθην.	μειθα, σθε, νιο.
1st Aorist, (might strike myself,)	τυπ	σαι μην, ο, ιο.	μειθον, σθον, σθην.	μειθα, σθε, νιο.

2d Aor. (might strike, &c.)—*Like the Imperfect Passive, with the omission of the τ, thro' all the Moods.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1st Aor.\* (might strike myself,) τυπ σ ωμαι, η, ηται. ωμειθον, ησθον, ησθην. ωμειθα, ησθε, ωνται.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Thou, let him.      Ye two, let them two.      Ye, let them.  
 τυπ σ —, αι, άσθω.      — ασθον, άσθον.      — ασθε, άσθωσαν.

\* The other Tenses, with the exception of those mentioned in the Indicative and Subjunctive, are wanting. So, also, of the Imperative.

## SECOND CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN MI

Place the root of any verb of the Second Conjugation, in the blank under "*Root*," in the following Table, and you have it conjugated.

NOTE.—The significations are the same as those in the First Conjugation.

## ACTIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Present,	—	—	μι, ς, σι;	τον, τον;	μεν, ης, σι.
Imperf.	<small>σιν</small>	—	ν, ς, ηορω;	τον, την;	μεν, ης, σαν.
2d Aorist,	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect.		

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	ῶ, ς, ἦορῶ;	τον, τον;	μεν, ης, σι.
Imperf.	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect Indicative.		
2d Aorist,	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Present Subjunctive.		

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	ην, ης, η;	ητον, ητην;	ημεν, ης, ησαν.
Imperf.	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect Indicative.		
2d Aorist,	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Present Optative.		

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	—, οι, τω;	τον, των;	—, ης, ωσαν.
Imperf.	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect Indicative.		
2d Aorist,	<small>σιν</small>	—	—, εσοτος, ω;	των, των;	—, ης, ωσαν.

## PASSIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	μαι, σαι, ται;	θον;	μεθα, σθε, νται.
Imperfect,	<small>σιν</small>	—	μην, σο, το;	εθον, σθην;	εθα, σθε, το.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	μαι, ῶοιῆ, ται;	θον;	μεθα, σθε, νται.
Imperfect,	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect Indicative.		

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	μην, οῖ, το;	θον, θην;	μεθα, σθε, το.
Imperfect,	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect Indicative.		

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present,	—	—	—, σου, σθω;	σθον, σθων;	—, σθε, σθωσαν.
Imperfect,	<small>σιν</small>	—	Like the Imperfect Indicative.		

## MIDDLE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD

<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Present and Imperfect like Passive, through a l the Moods.					
2d Aorist,	ε̇	—	μην, σο, 7ο;	θον, θην;	μεθα, σθε, ν7ο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

2d Aorist,	ε̇	—	ῶσαι, ῶσι, 7αι;	μεθον, σθον;	μεθα, σθε, ων7αι
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## OPTATIVE MOOD.

2d Aorist,	ε̇	—	μην, ο, 7ο;	θον, θην;	μεθα, σθε, ν7ο.
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## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2d Aorist,	ε̇	—	—, σο(οῦ) σθω;	σθον, σθων;	—, σθε, σθωσαν
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## R U L E S .

1. A verb must agree with its nominative in person and nc.
2. Adjectives, participles and the article, agree with their nouns, in gender, number and case.
3. Trans. verbs in the active voice govern the accusative.
4. One noun governs another in the genitive.
5. Intransitive verbs admit a nominative case after them.
6. Some nouns are put absolute with a participle.
7. Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs
8. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a noun to qualify, governs the genitive, and sometimes the dative.
9. Εἰμί and γίνομαι, signifying property, possession or duty, govern the genitive.
10. Εἰμί, γίνομαι and ὑπαρχω, taken for the Latin *habeo* to have, govern the dative.
11. Many verbs govern the genitive and dative.
12. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative & accusative
13. Participles govern the same case as their verbs.
14. One verb governs another in the infinitive.
15. The infinitive is often used as a noun.
16. The cause, manner and instrument are in the dative.
17. The relative ὅς agrees with its antecedent in gender and number.

## ANALYSIS OF ΜΑΤΘΑΙΟΥ, Κεφ β.

		N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
<i>Translation.</i>	<i>Syntax.</i>	<i>Etymology.</i>				
The	(v. 1) Τ-οῦ Ἰησοῦ, 2 m.	ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τόν.	—
when	γενηθέντος δὲ conjunction,	Indeclinable.				
Jesus,	γενηθέντος Ἰησοῦ, 2m. g. abs.	οὗς,	οῦ,	οῦ,	οὖν,	οὔ.
being born	γεν-ηθ-έντος Ἰησοῦ,	είς,	έντος,	έντι,	έντα,	είς.
in	έν prep. Βηθλεέμ,	Indeclinable.				
Bethlehem,	έν Βηθλεέμ,	Indeclinable.				
of the	τῆς Ἰουδαίας, f. s.	ἡ,	τῆς,	τῇ,	τῆν.	—
Judea,	Βηθλεέμ Ἰουδαί-ας, 1 f. s.	ἀ,	ᾶς,	ᾶ.	ἄν,	ἄ.
in	έν prep. ἡμέραις,	Indeclinable.				
the days	έν ἡμέρ-αῖς, 1 f. pl.	αἱ,	ῶν,	αῖς,	ας,	αί.
of Herod	ἡμέραις Ἡρώδ-ου 1 m. s.	ἡς,	οῦ,	ῆ,	ῆν,	ἄ(ῆ).
the	τοῦ βασιλέως 2m.s.	ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τον.	—
King,	ἡμέραις βασιλ-έως, 3 m. s.	εὗς,	έως,	εἷ,	έα,	εὔ.
behold,	ἰδοῦ (συ), verb from εἶδω, Imper. Mood.					
wise men	μάγ-οι παρεγενοντο, οἱ,	ῶν,	οῖς,	οὗς,	οἱ.	
from	ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν prep.	Indeclinable.				
the east	ἀπὸ ἀνατολ-ῶν 1 f. pl.	αἱ,	ῶν,	αῖς,	άς,	αί.
came	μάγοι παρ-έ-γεν-ο-ντο verb, from παραγινομαι.					
into	είς Ἱεροσόλυμα, preposition.					
Jerusalem,	είς Ἱεροσόλυμα, 2n.	α,	ων,	οἰς,	α,	α.
Saying,	(2) Λέγ-ο-ντ-ες, μάγοι, οντ-ες,	ῶν,	οὔσι,	οντάς,	&c.	
where	ἔστιν Ποῦ adverb.					
is	ἔστ-ι-ν verb.	εἶμι,	εἶ(ς),	ἔστω(ν),	&c.	
(he) who	ὁ τεχθεῖς 2 m.	ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	του.	—
is to be born	ὁ τεχ-θ-εῖς part. from τικτω, &c.					
king	βασιλε-υς, 3 m.	ὁς,	ῶς,	ὶ,	ἀ,	ὐ.
of the	τ-ῶν Ἰουδαίων 2m. pl.	αἱ,	τῶν,	ταῖς,	τούς,	—
Jews?	Ἰουδαί-ῶν; 2 m. pl.	αἱ,	ῶν,	αῖς,	οὗς,	αι
We have seen	εἶδ-ο-μεν ἀστέρα verb, from εἶδω or εἶδω.					

NOTE.—For parsing the verbs, see page 238

for	ἐστὶν γὰρ εἶδομεν	conjunction.
of him,	ἀστέρα, αὐτ-οῦ, 2 m.	ός, οῦ, ᾧ εν.
the	τ-όν ἀστέρα, 2 m.	ός, τοῦ, τῶ τόν, --
star	εἶδομεν ἀστέρα-α, 3 m.	ήρ, έρος, έρι, έρα, έρ
in	ἐν ἀνατολῇ	preposition.
the	τ-ῆ ἀνατολῆ 1 f.	ή, τῆς, τῆ, τήν, —
east,	ἐν ἀνατολ-ῆ, 1 f.	ή, ῆς, ῆ, ήν, ή.
and	εἶδομεν καὶ ἤλθομεν,	conjunction.
have come (ἡμεῖς)	ἤ-λθο-μεν	verb, from έρχομαι.
to worship	προσκυν-ῆ-σαι	inf. from προσκυνέω.
him.	προσκυνῆσαι, αὐτ-ῶ. p. pro. m.	ος, οῦ, ᾧ, ον.
Heard Ἡρώδης (3)	Ἄκου-σας (ταυλῶν)	verb, from άκρω.
when	ἀκοέσας δέ	conjunction.
Herod	Ἡρώδ-ης ακουσας, ης, ου, η, ην, ηοα.	
the	ὁ βασιλεὺς 2 m.	ός, τοῦ, τῶ, τόν, —
king	βασιλ-εὺς 3 m.	ευς, εως, ει σα, ευ.
he was troubled	ἐ-ταράχ-θη,	from ταρασσώ.
and	ἐταράχθη καὶ	conjunction.
all	πᾶσ-α Ἱεροσόλυμα, πᾶσα, ᾶς, ᾶ, αν, α.	
Jerusalem,	Ἱεροσόλυμ-α, 1 f.	ά, ᾶς, ᾶ, άν, ά
with	μετ' αὐτοῦ,	preposition.
him,	μετ' αὐτ-οῦ, per. pro. m.	ος, οῦ, ω, ον
and	(4) Καὶ	conjunction.
called together	συν-αγ-αγ-ῶν παντας	part. from συναγω.
all	συναγαγῶν παντ-ας, adj. from πας, πασα, παν, &c,	
the	τ-οὺς ἄρχιερεῖς 2m. pl.	ός, τῶν, τοῖς, τούς, —
chief priests	ἄρχιερ-εῖς 3 pl. m.	εῖς, εῶν, εὔσι, εῖς, εῖς.
and	συναγαγῶν καὶ συναγαγῶν,	conjunction.
scribes	συναγαγῶν γραμματ-εῖς, 3 pl. m.	εῖς, εῶν, εὔσι, εῖς, εῖς.
of the	τ-οῦ λαοῦ 2 m.	ός, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
people	γραμματεῖς λα-οῦ 2 m.	ός, οῦ, ᾧ, ον, ε.
asked	Ἡρωδης ἐ-πυνθαν-ε-το	from πυνθάνομαι.
of	παρ' αὐτῶν	preposition.
them	παρ' αὐτ-ῶν pro. m. plu.	ός, ῶν, οῖς, οῦς, ό



where	γεννᾶται	εοῦ	adverb.	
the	ὁ	Χριστός,	2 m. ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τον, —	
Christ	Χριστός	γεννᾶται,	2m. ὁς, οὔ, ᾧ, ὄν, ἐ.	
should be born.	γεννᾶται.		verb, from γέναιω	
They	(5) Οἱ	εἶπον	pro. m. plu. οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῖς, —	
and	δὲ		conjunction. Indeclinable.	
said	οἱ	εἶπον	verb from εἶπω. Defective.	
(to) him	εἶπον	αυτῷ	2 m. ὁς, οὔ, ᾧ, ὄν.	
in	ἐν	Βηθλεεμ,	preposition.	
Bethlehem,	ἐν	Βηθλεεμ,	Indeclinable.	
(of) the	τῆς	Ἰουδαίας	1 f. ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τῇν, —	
Judea,	τῆς	(εστίν) Ἰουδαίας,	1 f. ἀ, αῖς, ᾧ, ἀν ἀ.	
thus	γεγραπται	Οὕτω	Adv.	
for	γεννᾶται	γὰρ	γέγραπται	conjunction.
it is written	γέγραπται		verb, from γραφω.	
by	διὰ	προφήτου	preposition.	
the	εοῦ	προφήτου	ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τον, —	
prophet	διὰ	προφήτου	1 m. ης, ου, η, ην, α	
And	(6) Καὶ		conjunction.	
thou	σὺ	εἶ	σὺ, σοῦ, σοῖ, σέ, —	
Bethlehem,	ὦ	Βηθλεεμ,	Indeclinable.	
land	γῆ	1 f.	γῆ, ῆς, ῆ, ἧν, ἧ.	
Judea,	γῆ	Ἰουδα		
not	οὐδὲ	αμῶς	εἶ	adverb.
the least	ἐλαχίστη	σου	1 f. η, ης, η, ην, η.	
art	σου	εἶ	εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι, &c.	
amongst	ἐν	ἡγεμόσιν,	preposition.	
the	εοῖς	ἡγεμόσιν	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῖς, —	
noble princes	ἐν	ἡγεμόσιν	3 plu. m. Dative.	
of Judea,	ἡγεμόσιν	Ἰουδα		
from	ἐκ	σοῦ	preposition.	
you	ἐκ	σοῦ	pro. 2 plu. σὺ, σοῦ, σοῖ, σ	
for	εἶ	γὰρ	ἐξελεύσεται	conjunction.
shall arise	ἐξελεύσεται		verb, from ἐξέρχομαι.	

one ruling	ἡγούμενος	ἐξελύσεται	from	ἡγούμαι
who	ὁ-ς	ποιμανεῖ	pron. com.	ὁς and τις.
will protect	ὁ-ς	ποιμανεῖ	verb,	from ποιμαίνω.
the	τ-ὸν	λαὸν	2 m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
people	πιμανεῖ	λα-ὸν	2 m.	ὁς, οῦ, ῶ, ὸν, ἐ.
of me	λαὸν	μ-οῦ	pronoun.	ἐγώ, μοῦ, μοι, μέ, —
the	τ-ὸν	Ἰσραὴλ	2 m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
Israel,	ποιμανεῖ	Ἰσραὴλ	mas.	Indeclinable.
then	ἠκρίβωσε	(7) Τοτε,		Adverb.
Herod,	Ἡρώδ-ης,	ἠκρίβωσε	ης, ου, η, ην, η ο γ α.	
secretly	καλέσας	λαθρὰ,		Adverb.
having called	καλέσ-ας		perfect participle,	from καλέω
the	τ-οὺς	μάγοις	2 m.	οί, τῶν, τοῖς, τους, —
wise men	καλέσας	μαγ-ους,	2 m. p.	οι, ων, οισ, ους, οι.
inquired	Ἡρώδης	ἠκρίβω-σε,	verb,	from ἀκριβόω
of		παρὰ	αυτῶν,	preposition.
them	παρὰ	αὐτ-ῶν	pr. m. p.	οί, τῶν, τοῖς, τοὺς, οί.
the	τ-ὸν	χρόνον	2 m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸν, —
time	ἠκρίβωσε	χρόνον	2 m.	ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
the	τ-οῦ	φαινομένου	2m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
shining	χρόνον	φαινομέν-ου	2 m.	ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
star,	φαινομένου	ἄστ-ε-ρος.	3 m.	ηρ, ερος, ἐρι, ἐρα, ερ.
and	(8) Καὶ			conjunction.
having sent	πέμ-ψ-ας	αὐτοὺς,	part.	from πεμπω.
them	πέμψ-ας	αὐτοὺς	2 m. pl.	οί, ῶν, οισ, οὐς, οί.
into		εἰς	Βεθλεὲμ,	preposition.
Bethlehem,	εἰς	Βεθλεὲμ,		Indeclinable.
he said	(αὐτὸς)	εἶπ-ε		verb, from επω.
departing,	part.	πορευθέντ-ες,	(ὕμεις)	part. from πορευω
diligently		ἠκρίβως,		adverb.
search	(ὕμεις)	ἐξ-ατάσ-α	τε	verb, from ἐξεταζω, imp.
concerning		περὶ	παιδίου	preposition.
the	τ-οῦ	παιδίου	2 n.	το, τοῦ, τῶ, το, —
child,	περὶ	παιδ-ίου	2 n.	ον, ου, ω, ον, ον.

and (when)	δέ	'απαγγείλατέ	conjunction.	
you have found	εὐρ-ητε,	αὐτόν,	verb, from εὐρίσκω.	
bring word.	•	'απ-αγγείλ-α-τέ,	verb, from ἀποαγγελλω.	
to me	'απαγγείλατέ	μοῦ,	ἐγώ, μοῦ, μοῖ, μέ, —	
how	'απαγγείλατέ	ὅπως ἔλθῶν,	conjunction.	
I also	καί-γώ		compound of και and εγω.	
going	(ἐγώ)	ἔλθ-ῶν	part. from ἔρχομαι.	
mayworship	(ἐγώ)	προσκυ-ν-ή-σω,	verb, from προσκυνεω.	
him	προσκυνήσω	αὐτ-ῷ	2 m. ος, οῦ, ῶ, ὄν.	
they	'ακούσαντες	(9)	οἱ	2 m. pl. οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τούς, —
and	'ακούσαντες	δε	ἐπορεύθησαν,	conjunction.
having heard	'ακού-σαν-τες,		part. of ακουω.	
the	τ-οῦ	βασιλεως	2 m. 'ο, τ ο ὦ, τῶ, τον, —	
king	'ακούσαντες	βασιλ-έως,	3 m. εως, έως, ει, έα, εν.	
departed	ἐ-πορεύ-θ-η-σαν		verb, from πορευω.	
and	ἐπορεύθεσαν	καί	προῆγεν	conjunction.
lo!	(συ)	ἴδ-ου	imp. mood, from εἶδω.	
the	'ο	'αστήρ	2 m. 'ο, τοῦ, τῶ, τόν, —	
star	'αστήρ	προῆγεν,	3m. ηρ, ερος, ερι, ερα, ερ.	
which	'αστήρ,	εἶδον	ὄν	Relative pronoun.
they saw	(οἱ)	εἶδ-ον	ὄν	verb, from εἶδω.
in	ἐν	'ανατολη	preposition.	
the	τ-ῆ	'ανατολ-ῆ	1 f. η, τῆς, τῆ, τήν, —	
east	ἐν	'ανατολ-ῆ	1 f. ῆ, ῆς, ῆ, ἦν ῆ.	
led before	'αστήρ	προ-ῆγ-εν	verb, from προαγω.	
them	προῆγεν	αὐτ-οῦς	m. οί, ῶν, οῖς, οῦς.	
until	προῆγεν	ἕως	adverb.	
being come	αὐτός	ἔλθ-ῶν	part. from ερχομαι.	
it stood	αὐτός	ἕστ-η	verb, from ἵστημι.	
about		ἐπανω	adverb.	
where	ἕστη	οὔ	adverb.	
was	παιδίον	ῆ-ν	verb, from εἶμι.	
the	τ-ο	παιδίον	2 n. το, τοῦ, τῶ, τ ο,	
child	παιδί-ον.	ῆν	2 n. ον, οῦ, ῶ, ὄν, ον.	

Seeing	(10)	Ἴδοντ-ες (αὐτοὶ)	ονῆες, ονῶν, ουσι, οντας, οντες		
and		ὁ δὲ ἐχάρησαν			Conjunction.
the		τ-ὸν ἀστέρα	2 m.	ὁ, σου, τῶ, τόν, —	
star		ἰδόντες ἀστέρ-α	3 m.	ηρ, ερος, ερι, ερα, ερ	
(they) rejoiced		ἐ-χάρη-σαν,			Verb, from χαίρω.
joy	(μετ')	χαρ-ὰν	1 f.	α, ᾱς, ᾶ, ἀν, ἀ.	
great		μεγάλ-ην χαρὰν	1 f.		
with exceeding.		σφόδρ-α μεγάλην.			Adverb.
And	(11)	Καὶ			Conjunction.
having come	(οἱ)	ἐλθόντ-ες	3 m.		Participle, from ἐρχομαι.
into		εἰς οἰκίαν			Preposition.
the		τ-ὴν οἰκίαν	1 f.	ἡ, τῆς, τῆ, τήν, —	
house,		εἰς οἰκί-αν	1 f.	α, ας, α, αν, ἀ.	
(they) found	(οἱ)	εὔρ-ον παιδίον,			Verb, from εὑρίσκω.
the		τ-ὸ παιδίον	2 n.	το, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸ, —	
child		εὔρον παιδί-ον	2 n.	ον, οῦ, ῶ, ὀν, ον.	
with		μετὰ Μαρίας			Preposition.
Mary,		μετὰ Μαρί-ας,	1 f.	α, ας, α, αν, α.	
the		τ-ῆς μητρος	1 f.	ἡ, τῆς, τῆ, τήν, —	
mother		μετὰ μητ-ρος,	3 f.	ηρ, ρος, ρι, ρὰ, ερ.	
of it,		μητρος αὐτ-οῦ,	2 n.	ο, οῦ, ῶ, ὀ.	
and		ἐλθόντες καὶ πεσόντες			Conjunction.
falling down	(οἱ)	πεσόν-τες	3 m. pl.		Part. from πιπτω.
(they) worshipped		προσ-ε-κύν-η-σαν,			Verb, from προσκυνεω.
him		προσεκύνησαν αὐτ-ῶ	2 n.	ο, οῦ, ῶ, ο.	
and,		προσεκύνησαν καὶ προσενεγκαν			Conjunction.
having opened	(οἱ)	ἀν-οῖξαν-τες			Part. from ἀνοίγω.
the		τ-οὺς θησαυροὺς	2 m. pl.	ο, ῶν, οῖς, οὺς.	
treasures		θησαυρ-οὺς	2 m. pl.	οί, ῶν, οῖς, οὺς, οί	
of them		θησαυροὺς αὐτ-ῶν,	2 m. pl.	ῶν, οῖς, οὺς,	
(they) gave	(αὐτοὶ)	προσ-ῆ-νεγκ-α-ν			Verb, from προσφέρω.
(to) him		αὐτ-ῶ	2 m.	ο, οῦ, ῶ, ὀ.	
gifts,		προσῆνεγκαν δῶρ-α	2 n. pl.	α, ων, οἰς, α, α.	
gold,		προσῆνεγκαν χρυσ-όν	2 m.	ός, οῦ, ῶ, ὀν, ῆ	

and	χρυσ-οι καὶ λίβανον,		Conjunction.
frankincense	λίβαν-ον,	2 m.	ος, ου, ω, ον, ε
and	λίβανον καὶ σμύρναν		Conjunction.
myrrh.	προσῆνεγκαν σμύρν-αν.	1 f.	α, ης, η, αν, α.
And	(12) Καὶ		Conjunction.
being admonished	χρηματισθέν-τες	Part. from	χρηματίζω.
by	κατ' ὄναρ		Preposition.
a dream	κατ' ὄναρ		Indeclinable.
not	ἀνακάμψαι μὴ		Adverb.
to turn back	ἀνα-καμ-ψ-αι	Verb, from	ἀνακαμπτω.
unto	προς Ἡρώδην		Preposition.
Herod,	προς Ἡρώδ-ην	1 m.	ης, ου, η, ην, αορη
by	δι ὁδοῦ*		Preposition.
another	ἄλλ-ῆς ὁδοῦ	1 f	η, ης, η, ην, η.
way	δι ὁδ-οῦ	2 f	ος, οῦ, ῶ, ον, ἐ.
they retired	(οἱ) ἀν-ε-χώρ-η-σ-α-ν	Verb, from	ἀναχωρεω.
into	εἰς χώραν		Preposition.
the	τ-ῆν χώραν	1 f.	η, τῆς, τῆ, τῆν, —
country	εἰς χώρα-αν	1 f.	α, ας, α, αν, α.
of them.	χώραν αὐτ-ῶν.	2 m. pl.	ῶν, οἷς, οὔς.
Having departed	(13) Ἀνα-χωρησάν-των	Part. from	ἀναχωρεω
however	δὲ		Conjunction.
they ἀναχωρησάντων	αὐτ-ῶν	2 m. plu.	οἱ, ῶν, οἷς, οὐς.
lo!	(σὺ) ἰδ-οῦ,		Verb, from
(an) angel	ἄγγελ-ος φαίνεται	ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.	
of the Lord	κυρί-ου	2 m.	ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
appeared	ἄγγελος, φαίν-ε-τ-αι		Verb, from
by	κατ' ὄναρ		Preposition.
a dream	κατ' ὄναρ		Indeclinable.
(to) the	τ-ῶ Ἰωσήφ	2 m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, του, —
Joseph	φαίνεται Ἰωσήφ,	Dative, proper noun, indeclinable	
saying,	λέγ-ων ἄγγελος	Participle, from	λεγω.
awaking,	(συ) Ἐγερ-θ-εις	Participle, from	ἐγείρω.
take	(συ) παρά-λαβ-ε	Verb, from	παραλαμβάνω



the	το παιδίον	2 n.	το, τοῦ, τῷ, το, —
child	παραλαβε παιδίον	2 n.	ον, οῦ, ῶ, ον, ον.
and	παιδίον καὶ μητέρα		Conjunction.
the	τὴν μητέρα	1 f.	ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τὴν, —
mother	παραλαβε μητέρα	3 f.	ἡρ, ρος, ρι, ερα, ἐρ.
of it	μητέρα αὐτοῦ	2 n.	ο, οῦ, ῶ, ο.
and	παραλαβε καὶ φεῦγε		Conjunction.
flee	(σὺ) φεῦγε		Verb, from φεύγω.
into	εἰς Αἴγυπτον	2 f	Preposition.
Egypt,	εἰς Αἴγυπτον		ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
and	φεῦγε καὶ ἴσθι		Conjunction.
be (you)	(σὺ) ἴσθι		Imperative, from εἶμι.
there	ἴσθι ἐκ-εῖ		Adverb.
till	ἴσθι ἕως		Adverb.
shall	ἂν εἴπω		Auxiliary.
I call	(ἐγώ) εἴπω		Verb, from εἶπω.
to you,	εἴπω σοι	Pronoun.	σὺ, σοῦ, σοι, σε, —
will be about	μέλλει		Auxiliary.
for	γάρ		Conjunction.
Herod	Ἑρώδ-ης μέλλει	ἡς, οῦ, ῆ, ἡν, ἡ or ἄ.	
to seek	μέλλει ζητεῖν		Verb, from ζητεω.
the	τὸ παιδίον	2 n.	τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ, τό, —
child,	ζητεῖν παιδίον,	2 n.	ον, ου, υ, ον, ον.
to	τοῦ	2 n.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸν, —
destroy	(αὐτός) ἀπο-λέ-σ-αι		Verb, from ἀπολυω.
him.	ἀπολέσαι αὐτό.	2 n.	ὁ, οῦ, ῶ, ὁ.
He	(14) Ὁ παρέλαβε	2 m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸν, —
however,	δὲ		Conjunction.
aroused	(αὐτός) ἐγερ-θ-εις	3 m.	Part. from ἐγειρω.
took up	ὁ παρ-έ-λαβ-ε		Verb, from παραλαμβάνω.
the	τὸ παιδίον	2 n.	An article.
child	παρέλαβε παιδίον	2 n.	See παιδίον above.
and	παιδὸν καὶ μητέρα		Conjunction.
the	τὴν μητέρα	1 f.	ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τὴν, —

mother	παρέλαβε μητ-έρα	3 f.	ηρ, ρος, ρ, ἐρα, ἕρ.
of it	μητέρα αὐτ-οῦ	2 n.	ὸ, οῦ, ᾧ, ὸ.
(by) night,	διὰ νυκτ-ὸς,	3 f.	ξ, κτὸς, κτί, κτα, ξ
and	παρέλαβε καὶ ἀνεχώρησεν		Conjunction.
(he) departed	ἀν-ε-χώρ-η-σ-έν		Verb, from ἀναχωρεω.
into	εἰς Αἴγυπτον		Preposition.
Egypt;	Αἴγυπτ-ον	2 f.	ὸς, οῦ, ᾧ, ὸν, ἐ.
And ἀνεχώρησέν (15) Καὶ ἦν			Conjunction.
was	(αὐτος) ἦ-ν		Verb, from εἶμι.
there	ἦν ἕκ-εῖ		Adverb.
until	ἕως τελευτῆς		Preposition.
the	τ-ῆς τελευτῆς	1 f.	ῆ, τῆς, τῆ, τῆν, —
end	ἕως τελευτ-ῆς	1 f.	η, ῆς, ῆ, ην, η.
of Herod, τελευτῆς Ἡρώδ-ου,		1 m.	ης, ου, η, ην, η.
that	ἦν ἵνα πληρωθῆ		Conjunction.
(it) might be fulfilled	πληρω-θῆ		Verb, from πληρωω.
which	τ-ὸ ρῆθ-εν	2 n	τό, τοῦ, τῶ, τό, —
was spoken	τό ρ-ῆ-θ-εν		Participle, from ρεω.
from	ὑπό Κυρίου		Preposition.
the	τ-οῦ Κυρίου	2 m.	ὸ, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸν, —
Lord,	ὑπό Κυρίου	2 m.	ὸς, οῦ, ᾧ, ὸν, ἐ.
by	διὰ προφήτου		Preposition.
the	τ-οῦ προφήτου	2 m.	ὸ, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
prophet,	διὰ προφήτ-ου	1 m.	ης, ου, ω, ην, α.
saying,	λέγον-τος προφήτου		ων, οντος, οντι, οντα.
out of	ἐξ Αἰγύπτου		Preposition.
Egypt	ἐξ Αἰγύπτου	2 f	ὸς, ου, ω, ον, ε.
I have called (ἐγὼ) ἐ-κάλ-εσ-α			Verb, from καλεω.
the	τ-ὸν υἱόν	2 m.	ὸ, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
Son	ἐκάλεσα υἱ-όν	2 m.	ος, οῦ, ᾧ, ον, ἐ.
of me.	υἱόν μ-ου.	Pronoun.	ἐγο, μου, μοῖ, μέ, —
Then ἐθύμώθη (16) Τότε			Adverb.
Herod,	Ἡρώδ-ης, ἐθύμώθη		ης, ου, η, ην, η
seeing Ἡ ρώδης, ἰδ-ὸν			Participle, from εἶδω, nom

that	ιδῶν ὅτι ἐνεπαίχθη	Conjunction.
he was mocked,	ἐνεπαί-χ-θ-η	Verb, from ἐμπαίζω.
by	ὑπὸ μαγῶν	Preposition.
the	τῶν μαγῶν 2 m. pl.	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῦς, —
wise men,	ὑπὸ μαγῶν 2 m. pl.	οἱ, ὧν, οἰς, οὐς, οἱ.
was enraged	ἐ-θυμ-ώ-θ-η	Verb, from θυμῶ.
exceedingly;	λίαν	Adverb.
and	ἐθυμῶθη καὶ ἄποσειλας	Conjunction.
having sent off	ἄπο-σ-εῖ-λ-ας,	Part., from ἀποσελλῶ.
killed ἄποσειλας	ἄν-εῖ-λ-ε	Verb, from ἀναιρεῶ.
all	πάντας παῖδας 3m.	ες, ὧν, σι, ας, ες.
the	τ-οὺς παῖδας 2 m.	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῦς, —
young children	παῖδ-ας, 3 m. pl.	ες, ὧν, σι, ας, ες.
that (were)	τ-οὺς (εἶναι) 2 m. pl.	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῦς, —
in	ἐν Βηθλεεμ,	Preposition.
Bethlehem,	ἐν Βηθλεεμ,	Indeclinable.
and	Βηθλεεμ καὶ ὁρίοις	Conjunction.
in	ἐν ὁρίοις	Preposition.
all	πᾶσι ὁρίοις 3 n. pl.	τα ὧν, ασι, αντα, τα.
the	τ-οῖς ὁρίοις	τα, τῶν, τοῖς, τα —
coasts	ἐν ὁρί-οις 2 n. pl.	α, ὧν, οῖς, ἀ, α.
of it,	ὁρίοις αὐτ-ῆς, 1 f.	ἡ, ἧς, ἧ, ἦν, ἡ.
from	ἄπο διετοῦς	Preposition.
two years	ἄπο διετ-οῦς	οἱ, ὧν, οῖς, οὔς, οἱ.
and	διετοῦς καὶ κατωτέρω,	Conjunction.
under,	(ἧσαν) κατωτέρω,	Adverb.
according to	κατὰ χρόνον	Preposition.
the	τ-ὸν χρόνον	Article.
time	κατὰ χρόν-ον 2 m.	ος, οῦ, ῶ, ον, ἐ.
that	ἠερωσε ὅ-ν	ῶς οῦ, ῶ, ον, —
he had enquired	ἠ-κρίβ-ω-σ-ε	Verb, from ἀκριβίω.
of	παρα μαγῶν	Preposition.
the	τῶν μαγῶν	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῦς, —
wise men.	παρα μάγ-ων. 2 m. pl.	οἱ, ὧν, οἰς, οὐς, οἱ.

Then ἐπληροθε (17) Τόττε		Adverb.
was fulfilled (οἱ) ἐ-πληρ-ώ-θ-η		Verb, from πληρωω.
the thing	τ-ὸ ρήθεν com. rel.	τὸ, τοῦ, τῶ, το, —
spoken	το ρήθ-ε-ν	Participle, from ρεω.
by	ὑπό Ἰερεμίου	Preposition.
Jeremy	ὑπό Ἰερεμίου 1 m.	ης, ου, α, αν, α.
the	τ-οῦ τροφήτου 2 m.	ο, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
prophet,	ὑπο προφήτ-ου, 1 m.	ης, ου η, ην, α.
saying,	λέγοντ-ος, προφήτου, ων, οντος, οντι, οντα, ων.	
A voice (18) Φων-ή ἠκούσθη	1 f.	ή, ἧς, ἧ, ην, ἧ.
in	ἐν Ῥαμᾶ	Preposition.
Rhama	ἐν Ῥαμ-ᾶ	
was heard, φωνή ἠ-κού-σ-θ-η,		Verb from ἀκουω.
lamentation	θρήνος ἠκούσθη 2 m.	ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
and	θρήνος καὶ κλαυθμὸς,	Conjunction.
weeping	κλαυθμ-ος ἠκούσθη 2 m.	ος, οῦ, ῶ, ὄν, ἐ.
and	κλαυθμος καὶ ὄδυρμος,	Conjunction.
wailing	ὄδυρμ-ος ἠκούσθη 2 m.	ος, οῦ, ῶ, ὄν, ἐ.
much,	πολ-ύς, ὄδυρμος 2 m.	ύς, οῦ, ῶ, ὄν, ὄ.
Rachel	Ῥαχήλ κλαίουσα fem.	Indeclinable.
weeping Ῥαχήλ κλαί-ου-σ-α	Present part. from κλαιω.	
(for) the	τ-ὰ τέκνα 2 n.	τα, τῶν, τοῖς, τὰ, —
children κλαίουσα τέκν-α 2 n.		α, ων, οἰς, α, α.
of her	τέκνα αὐτ-ῆς fem.	η, ῆς, ἧ, ἦν, ἧ.
and	κλαίουσα καὶ ἤθελε	Conjunction.
not	ἤθελε ουκ	Adverb.
would Ῥαχήλ ἤ-θελ-ε		Verb, from θελω.
to be consoled	παρ-ακλ-η-θῆ-ναι Verb, from παρακαλεω	
for	ἤθελε ὅτι εἰσί	Conjunction.
not	εἰσί ουκ	Adverb.
(they) are (αυτοὶ) εἰσί.		Verb, from εἰμι.
having died (19) Τελευτήσαντ-ος 3m.	Part. from τελευταω	
however,	δὲ	Conjunction.
the	τ-οῦ Ἡρώδου 2 m.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τόν, —

Herod,	Ἡρώδ-ου, τελευτήσαντος	ης, ου, η, ην, η
behold,	(συ) ἰδ-ου	Imperative from ἰδω.
the angel	ἄγγελ-ος, φαίνεται	2 m. ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
of the Lord	ἄγγελος Κυρι-ου	2 m. ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
by	κατ' ὄναρ	Preposition.
a dream	καθ' ὄναρ	Indeclinable.
appears	ἄγγελος φαί-ν-ε-τ-αι	Verb, from φαινω.
(to) the	τ-ῶ Ἰωσήφ	2 m. ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τον, —
Joseph	φαίνεται Ἰωσήφ	Indeclinable.
in	ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ	Preposition.
Egypt	ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ	2 f. ος, ου, ω, ον, ε.
saying,	(20) λέγ-ων ἄγγελος	3 m. Part., from λεγω.
being arisen,	(συ) Ἐγερ-θ-εῖ-ς,	Participle from ἐγειρω.
take up	(συ) παρ-ά-λαβ-ε	Imp., from παραλαμβάνω.
the	τ-ὸ παιδίον	2 n. τό, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸ, —
young child	παιδί-ον	2 n. ον, ου, ω, ον, ον.
and	παιδίον καὶ μητέρα	Conjunction.
the	τ-ήν μητέρα	1 f. ἡ, τῆς, τῆ, τήν, —
mother	παράλαβε μητέ-ρα	3 f. ἡρ, ρος, ρι, ερα, ερ.
of it	μητέρα αὐτ-οῦ	2 n. ον, οῦ, ῶ, ον, ε.
and	παραλαβε καὶ πορεύου	Conjunction.
depart	(συ) πορεύ-ου	Verb from πορευομαι.
into	εἰς γῆν	Preposition.
the land	εἰς γ-ῆν	1 f. η, ῆς, ῆ, ῆν, η
of Israel,	γῆν Ἰσραήλ,	Indeclinable.
have died	οἱ τε-θνήκ-α-σι	Verb, from θνησκω.
for	πορεύου γὰρ τεθνηκασι	Conjunction.
they	ο-ἱ τεθνηκασι	2 m. p. οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῦς, —
seeking for	ζητοῦν-τες οἱ	Participle, from ζητω.
the	τ-ήν ψυχην	1 f. ἡ, τῆς, τῆ, τήν, —
life	ζητοῦντες ψυχ-ήν	1 f. ἡ, ῆς, ῆ, ῆν, η.
of the	τ-οῦ παιδιοῦ	2 n. τό, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸ, —
young child	ψυχῆ, παιδί-οῦ.	2 n. See παιδίον above.



## ἸΩΑΝΝΟΥ, Κεφ. α΄.

(1) Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λογος, καὶ ὁ λογος ἦν

(1) In (the) beginning was the Word, and the Word was

(1) In principio erat Sermo, et Sermo erat

προς τον Θεον, καὶ Θεος ἦν ὁ λογος. (2) Οὗτος ἦν

with (the) God, and God was the Word. This (Word) was

apud Deum, que Deus erat ille Sermo. Hic (Sermo) erat

ἐν ἀρχῇ προς τον Θεον. (3) Πάντα δι' αὐ-

in (the) beginning with (the) God. All (things) by this

in principio apud Deum. Omnia per hunc

τοῦ ἐγένετο· καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ

(Word) were made; and without him was made nothing

(Sermonem)facta-sunt; et absque eo factum-est nihil

ὃ γέγονεν. (4) Ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν το

that was made. In him life was, and the life was the

quod factum-sit. In ipso vita erat, et vita erat illa

φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων. (5) Καὶ το φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτία

light of the men. And the light in the darkness

lux hominum. Et ista lux tenebris

φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτο οὐ κατέλαβεν. (6)

shineth, and the darkness it not comprehendeth

lucet et tenebræ eam non comprehenderunt.

Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ Θεοῦ· ὄνομα αὐτῷ

There was a man sent from God; the name of whom

Exstitit homo missus a Deo; nomen cui

Ἰωάννης. (7) Οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ

John. He came for a witness that he might testify

Joannes. Is venit ad testimonium ut testaretur

περι τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσι δι'  
 concerning the light, that all (men) might believe through  
 de illâ luce, ut omnes crederent per

αυτοῦ. (8) Οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος το φῶς ἀλλ' ἵνα  
 him. Not he was this the light, but (he was sent) that  
 eum. Non erat illa lux, sed (missus est) ut

μαρτυρήσῃ περι τοῦ φωτός. (9) Ἦν τὸ φῶς, το  
 he might testify concerning the light. It was the light, the  
 testaretur de illa luce. (Hic) erat lux, illa

ἄληθινον, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἐρχομενον εἰς τον κοσμον.  
 true that lighteth all men coming into the world.  
 vera quæ illuminat omnem hominem venientem in mundum.

(10) Ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν και ὁ κοσμος δι' αυτοῦ ἐγένετο.  
 In the world (he) was and the world by him was made,  
 In mundo erat et mundus per eum factus est,

και ὁ κοσμος αυτον οὐκ ἔγνω. (11) Εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἦλθε,  
 and the world him not knew. Unto the his own he came,  
 sed mundus eum non agnovit. Ad sua venit,

και οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτον οὐ παρέλαβον. (12) Ὅσοι δὲ  
 and the his own him not received. As many (as) but  
 et sui eum non exceperunt. Quotquot autem

ἔλαβον αὐτον, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα Θεοῦ  
 received him, he gave to them power children of God  
 exceperunt eum, dedit eis jus (ut) filii Dei

γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς το ὄνομα αυτοῦ.  
 to become (even) to them (that) believe on the name of him;  
 sint facti (nempe) iis (qui) credunt in nomen ejus;

(13) Οἱ οὐκ ἐξ αἱματων ουδὲ ἐκ θελήματος σαρκος  
 Which not of blood nor of the will of the flesh.  
 Qui nor ex sanguine neque ex libidine carnis

οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρός, ἀλλ' ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐγεννηθησαν. (14)  
 nor of the will of men, but of God were born.  
 neque ex libidine viri, sed ex Deo geniti sunt.

Και ὁ λογος σὰρξ ἐγένετο· και ἐσκηνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν (και  
 And the Word flesh became; and dwelt among us (and  
 Et ille Sermo caro factus est; et commoratus est inter nos (et

ἐθεασάμεθα τὴν δόξαν ὡς μονογενοῦς  
 we beheld the glory as of the only begotten  
 spectavimus ejus gloriam ut unigeniti

παρὰ Πατρος,) πληρης χαριτος και ἀληθείας. (15) Ἰωαννης  
 of the Father,) full of grace and truth. John  
 a Patre,) plenis gratiæ ac veritatis. Joannes

μαρτυρει περὶ αὐτοῦ, και κέκραγε, λέγων, Οὗτος  
 bear witness concerning him, and he cried, saying, This  
 testatus est de eo, et clamavit, dicens, Hic

ἦν ὃν εἶπον· ὁ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχομενος  
 was (he) of whom I spoke; he (that) after me cometh,  
 erat quibus dicebam; is (qui) pone me venit,

ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν· ὅτι πρῶτος μου ἦν. (16) Και  
 preferred before me is; for before me he was. And  
 ante-positus mihi est; quia prior me erat. Et

ἐκ τοῦ πληρώματος αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς παντες ἐλαβομεν, και χαριν  
 of the fullness of him we all have received, and grace  
 ex plenitudine ipsius nos omnes accepimus, et gratiam

ἀντι χαριτος. (17) Ὅτι ὁ νόμος διὰ Μωσέως ἐδόθη·  
 for grace. For the law by Moses was given; (but)  
 pro gratiâ. Nam illa lex per Mosen data est; (sed)

ἡ χαρις και ἡ ἀληθεια διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐγένετο.  
 the grace and the truth by Jesus Christ came.

gratia et veritas per Jesum Christum præstita est

(18) Θεὸν οὐδεὶς ἐώρακε πώποτε· ὁ μονογενὴς υἱὸς  
 God no one hath seen ever; the only begotten Son.  
 Deum nemo vidit unquam; ille unigenitus Filius,

ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο.  
 who being in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared.  
 qui est in sinu Patris, ille exposuit (eum.)

(19) Καὶ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ Ἰωάννου, ὅτε ἀπέστειλαν  
 And this is the record of the John, when sent  
 Atque hoc est testimonium Joannis, quum miserunt

οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ἐξ Ἱεροσολύμων Ἱερεῖς καὶ Λευίτας, ἵνα  
 the Jews from Jerusalem Priests and Levites, that  
 Judæi Hierosolumis Sacerdotes et Levitas, ut

ἑρωτήσωσιν αὐτόν, Σὺ τίς εἶ; (20) Καὶ ὠμολόγησε  
 they might ask him, Thou who art? And he confessed  
 interrogarent eum, Tu es qui? Et professus est

καὶ οὐκ ἠρνήσατο, καὶ ὠμολόγησεν· Ὅτι, οὐκ εἰμι ἐγὼ ὁ  
 and not denied, and confessed; That, not am I the  
 que ne negavit, et professus est; Ut, non sum ego ille

Χριστός. (21) Καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτόν, Τί, οὖν, Ἠλίας  
 Christ. And they asked him, Who, therefore, Elias  
 Christus. Et interrogaverunt eum, Quid, ergo, Elias

εἶ σὺ; Καὶ λέγει, Οὐκ εἰμι. Ὁ προφητῆς εἶ σὺ;  
 art thou? And he said, Not I am. The prophet art thou?  
 es tu? Et dixit, Non sum. Propheta es tu?

Καὶ ἀπεκρίθη, Οὐ. (22) Εἶπον οὖν αὐτῷ, Τίς εἶ  
 And he answered, No. They said then to him, Who art  
 Atque respondit, Non. Dixerunt ergo ei, Quis es

σὺ; ἀπόκρισιν ἵνα δώμεν τοῖς πέμψασιν  
 thou an answer that we may give to them (who) sent  
 tu? respondam ut demus is (qui) miserunt

ημᾶς· τί λέγεις            περὶ σεαυτοῦ; (23) Ἔφη, Ἐγὼ  
us; what sayest (thou) of thyself? He said, I (am)  
uos · quid dicis            de teipso?            Ait, (sum)

φωνὴν            βουῶντος            ἐν τῇ            ἐρήμῳ,            Εὐθύνατε  
the voice (of one) crying in the wilderness, Make straight  
vox (unius) clamantis in            deserto,            Complanate

τὴν ὁδὸν            Κυρίου,            καθὼς εἶπεν Ἡσαΐας            ὁ προφήτης.  
the way of the Lord, as said Esaias the prophet.  
viam            Domini, ut dixit Esaias            propheta.

(24) Καὶ οἱ ἀπεσταλμένοι,            ἦσαν ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων  
And they (which) were sent, were of the Pharisees.  
· Vero iis (qui) missi fuerant, erant ex            Pharisæis.

(25) Καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν, καὶ εἶπον αὐτῷ, Τί,  
And they asked him, and said to him, Why,  
Et interrogaverunt eum, ac dixerunt ei,            Cur,

οὖν,            βαπτίζεις,            εἰ σύ οὐκ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς, οὔτε  
therefore, baptizest thou, if thou not art the Christ, nor  
ergo,            baptizas,            si tu non es ille Christus, neque

Ἠλίας, οὔτε ὁ προφήτης; (26) Ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰωάννης,  
Elias, nor the prophete?            Answered them the John,  
Elias, neque ille propheta?            Respondit iis Joannes,

λέγων, Ἐγὼ βαπτίζω ἐν ὕδατι·            μέσος δὲ ὑμῶν  
saying, I baptize with water; in the midst but of you  
dicens, Ego baptizo            aquâ; (in)            medio            vestrûm

ἕστηκεν            ὃν ὑμεῖς οὐκ οἴδατε. (27) Αὐτός ἐστιν, ὁ,  
standeth (one) whom ye not know.            He (it) is, who,  
sta: (unus) quem vos non nôstis.            Ille (hic) est, qui,

ὀπίσω μου, ἐρχόμενος, ὃς ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν· οὐκ ἐγὼ οὐκ εἰμι  
after me, coming, who before me is;            I not am  
ponê me, veniens. qui antepositus mihi est;            ego non sum



ἄξιός ἵνα λύσω αὐτοῦ τὸν ἱμάντα τοῦ  
 worthy that I should unloose of him the latchet of the  
 dignus ut solvam cujus corrigiam

ὑποδήματος. (28) Ταῦτα ἐν Βηθαβαρᾷ ἐγένετο πέραν τοῦ  
 shoes. These things in Bethabara were done beyond the  
 solearum. Hæc in Bathabarâ facta sunt secus

Ἰορδάνου, ὅπου ἦν Ἰωάννης βαπτίζων. (29) Τῇ ἐπαύριον  
 Jordan, where was John baptizing. The next day  
 Jordanem, ubi Joannes baptizabat. Postero die

βλέπει ὁ Ἰωάννης τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ λέγει,  
 seeth the John the Jesus coming unto him, and he said,  
 videt Joannes Jesum venientem ad se, et dixit,

Ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁ αἴρων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ  
 Behold the lamb of the God that taketh away the sins of the  
 Ecce agnus Dei qui tollit peccatum

κόσμου. (30) Οὗτός ἐστι περὶ οὗ ἐγὼ εἶπον, Ὅπισω μου ἔρχεται  
 world. This is (he) of whom I said, After me cometh  
 mundi. Hic est de quo dicebam, Ponè me venit

ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν ὅτι πρῶτός μου  
 a man which preferred before me is; for before me he  
 vir qui antepositus mihi est; quia prior me

ἦν. (31) Κα' ἐγὼ οὐκ ᾔδειν αὐτον, ἀλλ' ἵνα φανερωθῇ  
 was. And I not knew him, but that he should be made  
 erat. Et ego non noveram eum, sed ut manifestus

τῷ Ἰσραὴλ, διὰ τοῦτο ἦλθον ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι  
 manifest to the Israel, by which am come I with the water  
 Israëli, propterea veni ego per aquâ

βαπτίζων. (32) Καὶ ἔμαρτύρησεν Ἰωάννης, λέγων, Ὅτι  
 baptizing. And here record John, saying, That  
 baptizans. Et testatus est Joannes, dicens, Ut

εθεάμαι το Πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον ὡσεὶ περιε εἶπὸν, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ,  
I saw the Spirit descending like a dove, from heaven,  
conspexi Spiritum descendentem quasi columbam ex cælo,

καὶ ἔμεινεν ἐπ' αὐτόν. (33) Κα'γὼ οὐκ ἤδειν αὐτόν ἀλλ'  
and abode above him. And I not knew him but  
etiam mansit super eum. Et ego non noveram eum sed

ὁ πέμψας με βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι, ἐκεῖνος μοι  
(he) who sent me to baptize with water, the same unto me  
qui missit me baptizare aquâ, ille mihi

εἶπεν, Ἐφ' ὃν ἂν ἴδῃς τὸ Πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον  
said, Upon whom shalt thou see the Spirit descending  
dixerat, Super quem videris Spiritum descendentem

καὶ μένον ἐπ' αὐτόν, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ βαπτίζων  
and remaining on him, the same is (he) that baptizeth  
et manentem super eum, hic est qui baptizat

ἐν Πνεύματι ἁγίῳ. (34) Κα'γὼ εἶώρακα, καὶ μεμαρτύρηκα  
with Ghost Holy. And I saw, and bare record  
Spiritu Sancto. Et ego videbam, et testor

ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ. (35) Τῇ ἐπαύριον πάλιν  
that he is the Son of the God. The next day again  
ille est Filius Dei. Postero die iterum

εἰσῆκει ὁ Ἰωάννης, καὶ ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ δύο. (36) Καὶ  
stood the John, and of the disciples of him two. And  
stabat Joannes, et discipulis ejus duo. Et

ἐμβλέψας τῷ Ἰησοῦ περιπατοῦνται, λέγει, Ἴδε ὁ  
looking (upon) the Jesus walking, he said, Behold the  
intuitus Jesum ambulantem, dixit, Ecce ille

ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ. (37) Καὶ ἤκουσαν αὐτοῦ οἱ δύο μαθηταὶ  
Lamb of the God. And heard him the two disciples  
Agnus Dei. Et audierunt eum illi duo discipuli

λαλοῦντος, καὶ ἠκολούθησαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ. (38) Στραφεῖς δὲ ὁ  
speaking, and they followed the Jesus. Turned then the  
loquentem, et sequuti sunt Jesum. Conversus verò

Ἰησοῦς, καὶ θεασάμενος αὐτοὺς ἀκολουθοῦντας, λέγει αὐτοῖς,  
Jesus, and saw them following, and said unto them,  
Jesus, et videbat eos sequentes, dicit eis,

(39) Τί ζητεῖτε; Οἱ δὲ εἶπον αὐτῷ, Ῥαββί, (ὁ  
What seek (ye)? They and said (unto) him, Rabbi, (which  
Quid quæritis? Illi verò dixerunt ei, Rabbi, (quod

λέγεται, ἑρμηνευομενον, διδάσκαλε,) ποῦ μένεις;  
is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?  
dicitur, interpreteris, præceptor,) ubi moraris?

(40) Λέγει αὐτοῖς, Ἔρχεσθε καὶ ἴδετε. Ἦλθον καὶ  
He saith unto them, come and see. (And) they came and  
Dicit eis, venite et videte. (Et) venerunt ac

εἶδον ποῦ μένει· καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ ἔμειναν τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην·  
saw where he dwelt; and with him abode the day that;  
viderunt ubi moraretur; et apud eum manserunt diem illum;

ῥα δὲ ἦν ὡς δεκάτη. (41) Ἦν Ἀνδρέας, ὁ  
hour for it was about the tenth. Was Andrew, the  
hora enim erat quasi decima. Erat Andreas,

ἀδελφος Σίμωνος Πέτροῦ, εἷς ἐκ τῶν δύο τῶν ἀκουσάντων παρὰ  
brother Simon Peter, one of the two the hearing with  
frater Simonis Petri, unus ex duobus (qui) audierunt cum

Ἰωάννου, καὶ ἀκολουθησάντων αὐτῷ. (42) Εὗρίσκει οὗτος πρῶτος  
John, and followed him. Findeth he first  
Joanne, et sequuti erant eum. Invenit hic prior

τον ἀδελφον τον ἴδιον Σίμωνα, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ,  
the brother the own Simon, and saith (unto) him,  
fratrem suum Simonem et dixit ei,

Εὐρήκαμεν τὸν Μεσσίαν, ὁ ἐστὶ, μεθερμηνεύομενον,  
We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted,  
Invenimus illum Messiam, quod est, si interpreteris,

ὁ Χριστός. (43) Καὶ ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν.  
the Christ. And he brought him unto the Jesus.  
ille Christus. Et adduxit eum ad Jesum.

Ἐμβλέψας δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, εἶπε, Σὺ εἶ Σίμων  
Beheld and when him the Jesus, he said, Thou art Simon  
Intuitus autem eum Jesus, dixit, Tu es Simon

ὁ υἱὸς Ἰωνᾶ· σὺ κληθήσῃ Κηφᾶς, ὁ  
the son of Jona; thou shalt be called Cephas, which (is)  
Filius Jonâ; tu vocaberis Cephas, quod (est)

ἐρμηνεύεται, πέτρος. (44) Τῇ ἐπαύριον ἠθέλησεν ὁ Ἰη-  
by interpretation, a stone. The next day would the Je-  
si interpreteris, petra. Postero die voluit Je-

σοῦς ἐξελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν· καὶ εὐρίσκει Φίλιππον, καὶ  
sus go forth into the Galilee; and findeth Philip, and  
sus abire in Galilæam; et invenit Philippum, et

λέγει αὐτῷ, Ἀκολούθει μοι. (45) Ἦν δὲ ὁ Φίλιππος ἀπὸ  
saith to him, Follow me. Was now the Philip of  
dixit ei, Sequere me. Erat autem Philippus ex

Βηθσαιδᾶ, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀνδρέου καὶ Πέτροῦ. (46) Εὐρίσκει  
Bethsaida, of the city of Andrew and Peter. Findeth  
Bethsaidâ, civitate Andreæ et Petri. Invenit

Φίλιππος τὸν Ναθαναήλ, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ, Ὅν  
Philip the Nathaniel, and saith unto him, (Him) of whom  
Philippus Nathanaëlum, et dixit ei, (Illum) de quod

ἔγραψε Μωσῆς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ καὶ οἱ προφῆται, εὐρήκαμεν,  
wrote Moses in the law and the prophets, we have found,  
scripsit Moses in lege et prophetæ, invenimus,

Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἀπὸ Ναζαρέτ. (47) Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ναθαναήλ  
 Jesus the of Nazareth. And said to him Nathaniel  
 Jesus ex Nazareth. Et dixit ei Nathanaël

Ἐκ Ναζαρέτ δύναται τί ἀγαθὸν εἶναι; Ἀέγει αὐτῷ  
 Out of Nazareth can any good (thing) be? Said to him  
 Ex Nazarethâ potest aliquid boni esse? Dixit ei

Φίλιππος, Ἔρχου καὶ ἴδε. (48) Εἶδεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὸν Ναθαναήλ  
 Philip, Come and see. Saw the Jesus the Nathaniel  
 Philippus, Veni et vide. Vidit Jesus Nathanaëlum

ἔρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ λέγει περὶ αὐτοῦ, Ἴδε ἀληθῶς  
 coming unto him, and said of him, Behold indeed  
 venientem ad se, et dixit de eo, Ecce verè

Ἰσραηλίτης ἐν ᾧ δόλος οὐκ ἔστι. (49) Ἀέγει αὐτῷ Να-  
 an Israelite in whom deceit not is. Said to him Na-  
 Israëlita in quo dolus non est. Dixit ei Na-

θαναήλ, Πόθεν με γινώσκεις; Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς  
 thaniel, Whence me knowest thou? Answered the Jesus  
 thanaël, Unde me nôsti? Respondit Jesus

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Πρὸ τοῦ σέ Φίλιππον φωνῆσαι, ὄντα ὑπὸ  
 and said to him, Before that thee Philip called, being under  
 et dixit ei, Priusquam te Philippus vocaret, quum esses subter

την συκῆν, εἶδόν σέ. (50) Ἀπεκρίθη Ναθαναήλ καὶ λέγει  
 the fig tree, I saw thee. Answered Nathaniel and said  
 ficum, videbam te. Respondit Nathanaël et dixit

αὐτῷ, Ῥαββί, σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ. σὺ εἶ  
 unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of the God; thou art  
 ei, Rabbi, tu es Filius Dei; tu es

ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ Ἰσραήλ. (51) Ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς, καὶ εἶπεν  
 the king of the Israel. Answered Jesus, and said  
 rex ille Israëli Respondit Jesus, et dixit



αὐτῷ, Ὅτι εἶπόν σοι, εἶδόν σε ὑποκάτω τῆς συκῆς  
to him, Because I said to thee, I saw thee under the fig tree,  
ei, Quia dicebam tibi, Vidi te sub ficu,

πιστεύεις; Μείζω τούτων ὄψει.  
believest thou? Greater (things) (than) these shalt thou see.  
credis? Majora istis videbis

(52) Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ, Ἀμήν, ἀμήν, λέγω ὑμῖν, Ἀπ'  
And he said unto him, Verily, verily, I tell you, After  
Præterea dixit ei, Amen, amen, dico vobis, Ab

ἄρσι ὄψεσθε τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνεμγότα, καὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους  
now thou shalt see the heavens opened, and the angels  
hoc videbitis cælum apertum, et angelos

τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀναβαίνοντας καὶ καταβαίνοντας ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ  
of the God ascending and descending upon the Son of the  
Dei ascendentes et descendentes super Filium

ἀνθρώπου.

Man.  
Hominis.

### PAUL'S DEFENCE BEFORE AGRIPPA.

Πραξις, Κεφ. κς'.—ACTA, CAP. XXVI.—ACTS, CHAP. XXVI.

(1) Ἀгриππας δὲ πρὸς τὸν Παῦλον ἔφη, Ἐπιτρέπεται  
Agrippa then unto (the) Paul said, (it) is permitted  
Agrippa tum Paulo dixit, permittitur

σοι ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ λέγειν. Τότε ὁ Παῦλος ἀπελογεῖτο,  
to thee for thyself to speak. Then the Paul defended himself  
tibi pro teipso dicere. Tunc Paulus hic defensione usus

ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα. (2) Περὶ πάντων ὧν  
extending the hand. Concerning all (things) of which  
est extensa manu. Super omnibus de quibus

ἐγκαλοῦμαι ὑπὸ Ἰουδαίων, βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, ἤγημαι  
I am accused by (the) Jews, O, king Agrippa, I think  
postulor a Judæis, rex Agrippa, cogito

ἐμαυτον μακάριον μέλλων ἀπολογεῖσθαι ἐπὶ σοῦ  
myself happy (that) I am about to defend myself before you  
me beatum (quod) sim dicturus apud te

σήμερον· (3) Μάλιστα γνώστην ὄντα σέ πάντων τῶν  
this day: Especially knowing being you in all things which  
hodie: Maximè gnarum sciam quod te omnium quæ

κατὰ Ἰουδαίους, ἐθῶν τε καὶ ζήτημάτων. Διὸ  
(are) among Jews, manners and the customs. Therefore  
(sunt) apud Judæos, rituum et questionum. Ideò

δέομαί σου μακροθύμως ἀκοῦσαί μου. (4) Τὴν μὲν οὖν  
I pray you patiently to hear me. The truly, therefore,  
rogo te (ut) patienter audias me. Itaque vitam

βίωσίν μου τὴν ἐκ νεότητος, τὴν ἅπ'  
manner of life of me the from (my) youth, the from (the)  
actam meam a juventute, a

ἀρχῆς γενομένην ἐν τῷ ἔθνει μού ἐν Ἱερο-  
beginning which was at first in the nation of me in Jeru-  
principio quæque fuit in gente meâ in Hiero-

σολύμοις, ἴσασι πάντες οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι· (5) Προγινώσκοντές με  
rusalem, know all the Jews; (That) know me  
solyomis, sciunt omnes Judæi; (Qui) noverunt me

ἀνωθεν εἰάν θέλωσι μαρτυρεῖν, ὅτι κατα  
from the beginning (if (they) would testify,) that after  
a majoribus (si velint testari,) secundum

τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην αἵρεσιν τῆς ἡμετέρας θρησκείας,  
the most rigorous (and) strict of the our sect of religion,  
illam exquisitisiman nostræ heresin religionis,

ἔζησα φηρισσαῖος (6) Καὶ νῦν ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τῆς  
 I lived a Pharisee. And now for hope which the (was)  
 vixisse Pharisæum. Vero nunc ob spem

πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ἐπαγγελίας γενομένης ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ,  
 unto the fathers (of the) promise constituted by the God,  
 patribus promissionis factæ a Deo,

ἔστηκα (Defective) κρινόμενος· (7) Εἰς ἣν το δωδεκάφυλον  
 I stand (and) am judged; To which the twelve tribes  
 sto in iudicium; Ad quem duodecim tribus

ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκτενία νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν λατρεῦον ἐλπίζει καταντῆσαι·  
 of us constantly night and day serving hope to come,  
 nostræ perpetuo nocte et die servientis sperant perventuras;

περὶ ἧς ἐλπίδος ἐγκαλοῦμαι, βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων.  
 for which hope I am accused, O king Agrippa, by the Jews.  
 de quâ spe postular, rex Agrippa, a Judæis.

(8) Τί ἄπιστον κρίνεται παρ' ὑμῖν, εἰ ὁ  
 Why incredible should (it) be judged by you, that the  
 Quid incredibile iudicatur apud vos, quòd

Θεὸς νεκροὺς ἐγείρει; (9) Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν  
 God should raise up (the) dead? I even therefore  
 Deus excitet mortuos? (Ego) equidem statueram

ἑμαυτῷ, πρὸς το ὄνομα Ἰησοῦ τοῦ Ναζωραίου  
 with myself, against the name of Jesus of the Nazareth  
 apud adversus nomen Jesu Nazareni

δεῖν πολλὰ ἐναντία πράξαι. (10) Ὅ και  
 taught many (things) hostile to practice. Which also I  
 multa contraria facere. Quod etiam

ἐποίησα ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἁγίων ἐγὼ φυλακαῖς  
 performed in Jerusalem, and many of the saints I in prisons  
 feci in Hierosolymis, et multos sanctorum ego carceribus

κατέκλεισα, τὴν παρὰ τῶν ἁρχιερέων ἐξουσίαν  
 confined, which from the Chief Priests, authority  
 inclusi, a principibus Sacerdotum, potestate

λαβόν· ἀναιρουμένων τε αὐτῶν  
 having obtained; being put to death and when they  
 accepta; interimerentur et quam

κατήνεγκα ψῆφον. (11) Καὶ κατὰ πάσας τὰς συναγωγὰς  
 I gave against (them my) voice. And in all the synagogues  
 tuli (ab eis) suffragium. Ac per omnes synagogas

πολλάκις τιμωρῶν αὐτοῦς, ἠνάγκαζον βλασφημεῖν·  
 often punishing them, I compelled (them) to blaspheme;  
 sepe puniens ipsos, coegi ad blasphemandum;

περισσῶς τε ἐμμαινόμενος αὐτοῖς, ἐδίωκον ἕως  
 exceedingly and being mad against them, I persecuted them  
 supramodum et furens adversus eos, persequutus sum

καὶ τὰς ἕξω πόλεις. (12) Ἐν οἷς καὶ πορευόμενος  
 even also (to) the foreign cities. Thro' which as I passed  
 etiam in exteris civitates. Inter quæ etiam proficiscens

εἰς τὴν Δαμασκὸν μετ' ἐξουσίας καὶ ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς παρὰ  
 into the Damascus with authority and commission from  
 Damascus cum potestate et procuratione a

τῶν ἁρχιερέων, (13) Ἡμερας μέσης, κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, εἶδον,  
 the Chief Priests, Day at mid, in the way, I saw,  
 principibus sacerdotum, Die medio, in via, vidi,

Βασιλεῦ, οὐρανόθεν ὑπὲρ τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ἡλίου,  
 O king, from heaven above the brightness (of) the sun,  
 rex, cœlitus quæ superans splendorem solis,

περιλάμψαν με φῶς καὶ τοὺς σὺν ἐμοὶ πορευομένους  
 shining around me a light, and those with me journeying.  
 circumfudit me lucem, et eos cum me iterfaciebant

(14) Πάντων δὲ καταπεσόντων ἡμῶν εἰς τὴν γῆν,  
 All and when having fallen of us upon the earth,  
 Omnes autem quum decidissemus in terram,

ἤκουσα φωνὴν λαλοῦσαν πρὸς με, καὶ λέγουσαν ἡ Ἁ-  
 I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying (in) the He-  
 audiavi vocem alloquentem me, ac decentum He-

βραϊδὶ διαλέκτῳ, Σαοῦλ, Σαοῦλ, τί με διώκεις;  
 brew dialect, Saul, Saul, why me persecutest (thou)?  
 braica lingua, Saul, Saul, quid me persequeris?

σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν. (15) Ἐγὼ δὲ εἶπον,  
 Hard for you against (such) power to kick. I and said,  
 durum tibi contra stimulos calctrare. Ego autem dixi,

Τίς εἶ Κύριε; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, Ἐγὼ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὃν  
 Who art (thou,) Lord? he and said, I am Jesus whom  
 Quis es, Domini? ille et dixit, Ego sum Jesus quem

σύ διώκεις. (16) Ἀλλὰ ἀναστῆθι, καὶ στῆθι ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας  
 thou persecutest. But rise up, and stand upon the feet  
 persequeris Sed exsurge, et sta in pedes

σοῦ, εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ἦρθην σοι, προχειρίσασθαι  
 of you, for this because I have come to you, to choose  
 tuos, idcirco enim apparui tibi, designarem

σε ὑπηρέτην καὶ μάρτυρα ὧν σε εἶδες,  
 you a minister and witness the things which thou hast seen  
 ministrum ac testum tum eorum quæ vidisti,

ὧν σε ὀφθήσομαί σοι, (17) Ἐξαιρούμενός σε  
 the things and I will show to you, Delivering you  
 tum eorum quibus apperebo tibi, Eruens te

ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν εἰς οὓς νῦν σε ἀπεστέλλω.  
 from the people and the heathen unto whom now you I send.  
 ex hoc populo et gentibus ad quod nunc te mitto.



(18) Ἀνοῖξαι ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν τοῦ ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπο σκότους  
 To open (the) eyes of them to turn from darkness  
 Ut aperias oculos eorum (et) convertas (eos) a tenebris

εἰς φῶς, καὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ Σατανᾶ ἐπὶ τὸν Θεόν, τοῦ  
 unto light, and the power of the Satan unto the God, that  
 ad lucem, et (a) potestate Satanæ ad Deum, ut

λαβεῖν αὐτοὺς ἀφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν, καὶ κληῖρον  
 they receive to them remission of offences, and a share  
 accipiant remissionem peccatorum, et sortem

ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις πίσει τῇ εἰς ἐμέ.  
 among them who are sanctified by faith which (is) in me.  
 inter illos sanctificatos per fidem quæ est in me.

(19) Ὅθεν, βασιλεῦ Ἀγρίππα, οὐκ ἐγενομην ἀπειθῆς τῇ  
 Whence, O king Agrippa, not I was disobedient (to) the  
 Unde, rex Agrippa, non fui rebellis illi

οὐρανίῳ ὀπτασίᾳ. (20) Ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἐν Δαμασκῷ πρῶτον καὶ  
 heavenly vision. But (to) those in Damascus first and  
 cœlesti apparitioni. Sed iis (qui sunt) Damasci primum et

Ἱεροσολύμοις, εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν τῆς Ἰουδαίας, καὶ  
 at Jerusalem in all and the coasts of the Judea, and  
 Hierosolymis in omnes et regione Judeæ, et

τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ἀπαγγέλλων μετανοεῖν  
 (then) to the Gentiles, showing (that they) might repent  
 (deinde) Gentibus, annunciavi ut resipiscerent

καὶ ἐπιστρέφειν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, ἄξια τῆς  
 and turn unto the God, (and) worthy of the  
 et converterent (se) ad Deum, convenientia

μετανοίας ἔργα πράσσοντας. (21) Ἔνεκα τούτων με οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι  
 repentance works do. For which me the Jews  
 resipientiæ opera facientes. Horum causâ me Judæi

σπλαβόμενοι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐπειρῶντο διαχειρίσασθαι.  
 have seized in the temple (and) attempted to kill (me).  
 comprehensum (in) templum tentârunt interficere (me).

(22) Ἐπικουρίας οὖν τυχῶν τῆς παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ,  
 Assistance therefore having obtained from the God,  
 Auxilium sed nactus a Deo,

ἄχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ἕστεκα μαρτυρούμενος μικρῷ τε καὶ  
 to this day thus I continue testifying to small both and  
 in hanc diem usque perstiti testificans parvis tum tum

μεγάλῳ, οὐδὲν ἕκτος λόγων ὧν τε οἱ προφηταὶ  
 great, nothing than saying which both the prophets  
 magnis, nec quicquam dicens quæ prophetæ

ἐλάλησαν μελλόντων γίνεσθαι καὶ Μωσῆς  
 did say should come and Moses.  
 prædixerunt futura ac Moses.

### DIVES AND LAZARUS—LUKE XVI. 19-31.

(19) Ἄνθρωπος δὲ τις ἦν πλούσιος, καὶ ἐνεδιδύσκετο πορφύραν  
 A man and who was rich, and clothed (in) purple

καὶ βύσσον, εὐφραίνόμενος καθ' ἡμέραν λαμπρῶς. (20)  
 and fine linen, (and) feasted by day sumptuously.

Πτωχὸς δὲ τις ἦν ὀνόματι Λάζαρος, ὃς ἐβέβλητο  
 A beggar and who was named Lazarus, who was thrown

πρὸς τον πύλωνα αὐτοῦ ἠλωμένος, (21) Καὶ ἐπιθυμῶν  
 before the gate of the other full of ulcers, And desired

χορτασθῆναι ἀπὸ τῶν ψυχίων τῶν πετόντων ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης  
 to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the table

τοῦ πλουσίου ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ κύνες ἐρχόμενοι ἀπέλειχον  
(of) the rich (man,) but also the dogs came (and) licked

τὰ ἔλλα αὐτοῦ. (22) Ἐγένετο δὲ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν πτωχόν,  
the sores of him. It came to pass and died the beggar,

καὶ ἀπενεχθῆναι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ  
and was carried he by the angels into the bosom of the

Ἀβραάμ, ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ ὁ πλούσιος καὶ ἐτάφη.  
Abraham, died and also the rich (man) and was buried.

(23) Καὶ ἐν τῷ ᾄδῃ\* ἐπάρας τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ, ὑπάρχων  
And in the hell he lifted the eyes of him, being

ἐν βασάνοις, ὁρᾷ τὸν Ἀβραάμ ἀπὸ μακρόθεν καὶ Λάζαρον  
in torment, seeing the Abraham at a distance and Lazarus

ἐν τοῖς κόλποῖς αὐτοῦ. (24) Καὶ αὐτὸς φωνήσας εἶπε, Πάτερ  
in the bosom of him. And he crying said, Father

Ἀβραάμ, ἐλέησόν με, καὶ στέμψον Λάζαρον ἵνα  
Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he

βάψῃ τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ δακτύλου αὐτοῦ ὕδατος, καὶ καταψύξῃ  
may dip the tip of the finger of him in water, and cool

τὴν γλῶσσαν μου· ὅτι ὀδυνῶμαι ἐν τῇ φλογὶ ταύτῃ.  
the tongue of me; for I am tormented in the flame this.

(25) Εἶπε δὲ Ἀβραάμ, Τέκνον, μνησθήτῃς ὅτι ἀπέλαβες σύ  
Said and Abraham, Son, remember that received you

τὰ ἀγαθὰ σοῦ ἐν τῇ ζωῇ σοῦ, καὶ Λάζαρος  
the good things of you in the life of you, and Lazarus

ὁμοίως τὰ κακὰ, νῦν δὲ ὅδε παραλείτῃται, σύ  
likewise the evil things, now and here he is comforted, you

\* Literally, *unseen*, the *invisible* abode of the dead—derived from εἶδω, *to see*.

δὲ οδυᾶσα (26) Καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις, μεταξύ ἡμῶν καὶ  
 and tormen ed; And besides all this between us and  
 ἡμῶν χάσμα μέγα ἐστήρικται, ὅπως οἱ θέλοντες  
 you a gulf very great is placed, so that they who would  
 διαβῆναι ἐντεῦθεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, μὴ δύνωνται, μηδὲ οἱ  
 pass from this place to you, not can, neither those

ἐκεῖθεν πρὸς ἡμᾶς διαπερῶσιν. (27) Εἶπε δὲ, Ἐρωτῶ οὖν  
 from that to us can pass. He said then, I pray therefore

σε, πάτερ, ἵνα πέμψῃς αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ  
 thee, father, that thou wilt send him to the house of the

πατρός μου. (28) Ἔχω γὰρ πέντε ἀδελφοὺς, ὅπως διαμαρτύρηται  
 father of me; I have for five brethren, that he witness

αὐτοῖς, ἵνα μὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωσιν εἰς τὸν τόπον τοῦτον τῆς  
 to them, that not also they come into the place this of the

βασάνου. (29) Λέγει αὐτῷ Ἀβραάμ, Ἔχουσι Μωσέα καὶ  
 torment. Said to him Abraham, They have Moses and

τοὺς προφῆτας, ἀκουσάτωσαν αὐτῶν. (30) Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, Οὐχί,  
 the prophets, let them hear them. He and said, Nay,

πάτερ Ἀβραάμ, ἀλλ' ἐάν τις ἀπὸ νεκρῶν πορευθῆ  
 father Abraham, but if any one from the dead should go

πρὸς αὐτοὺς, μετανοήσουσιν. (31) Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ, Εἰ  
 unto them, they would repent. He said and to him, If

Μωσέως καὶ τῶν προφητῶν οὐκ ἀκούουσιν, οὐδὲ ἐάν τις ἐκ  
 Moses and the prophets not they hear, neither if any one from

νεκρῶν ἀναστῆ, πεισθήσονται.  
 the dead should arise, will they be persuaded.

## MATTHEW XXIII. 34-39.

(34) <sup>1</sup>Διὰ τοῦτο, <sup>2</sup> ἰδοὺ, ἐγὼ ἀποστελλῶ <sup>3</sup> πρὸς ὑμᾶς προφήτας, καὶ  
Wherefore, behold, I send unto you prophets, and  
Propterea, ecce, ego mitto ad vos prophetas, et

σοφοὺς, καὶ γραμματεῖς· καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποκτενε-  
wise (men) and scribes; and (some) of them shall ye  
sapientes (viro) et scribas; et (nonnullos) ex ipsis trucid-

εῖτε <sup>4</sup> καὶ σταυρώσετε, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν μαστιγώσετε  
kill and crucify, and (some) of them shall ye scourge  
abitis et crucifigetis, et (nonnullos) ex ipsis flagellabitis

ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς ὑμῶν, καὶ διώξετε <sup>5</sup> ἀπὸ πόλεως εἰς  
in the synagogues of you, and persecute from city unto  
in conventibus vestris, et persequemini ab urbe, in

πόλιν· (35) Ὅπως ἐλθῆ <sup>6</sup> ἐφ' ὑμᾶς πᾶν <sup>7</sup> αἷμα δίκαιον,  
city; That may come upon you all blood the righteous,  
urbem; Ut veniat super vos omnis sanguis justus,

ἐκχυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος Ἄβελ τοῦ δίκαιου,  
shed upon the earth, from the blood of Abel the righteous,  
effusus super terram, à sanguine Abel justī,

ἕως τοῦ αἵματος Ζαχαρίου, υἱοῦ Βαραχίου, ὃν  
until the blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias, whom  
usque ad sanguinem Zachariæ, filii Barachiaë, quem

<sup>1</sup> Jesus says this, speaking of Jerusalem; it is a beautiful passage.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *through this*—also, PROPTEREA, *on account of these things*.

<sup>3</sup> Compound of ἀπὸ and στέλλω—*send away*.

<sup>4</sup> From ἀποκτενεω. <sup>5</sup> From διώκω. <sup>6</sup> From ἔρχομαι.

<sup>7</sup> Greenfield says, "I. e., αἷμα πάντων τῶν δίκαιων"—*the blood of all the just*.



ἐφονεύσατε μεταξὺ τοῦ ναοῦ καὶ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου. (36) Ἀμήν  
 ye slew between the temple and the altar. Verily,  
 occidistis inter templum et altare. Amen,

λέγω ὑμῖν, ἥξει ταῦτα πάντα ἐπὶ τὴν  
 I say (unto) you, shall come these (things) all upon the  
 dico vobis, venient hæc omnia super

γενεάν ταύτην. (37) Ἱερουσαλήμ, Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἣ ἀποκτείνουσα  
 generation this. Jerusalem, Jerusalem, (thou) that killest  
 ætatem istam. Jerusalem, Jerusalem, (tu) qui trucidas

τοὺς προφῆτας, καὶ λιθοβολοῦσα τοὺς ἀπεσταλμένους πρὸς αὐτήν,  
 the prophets, and stonest them (that are) sent unto thee,  
 prophetas, et lapidatrix\* eorum (qui sunt) missi ad te,

ποσάκις ἠθέλησα ἐπισυναγαγεῖν τὰ τέκνα σοῦ, ὅν  
 how often would I have gathered the children of you, in  
 quoties volui congregare liberos sui,

τρόπον ἐπισυνάγει ὄρνις τὰ νοσσία ἑαυτῆς ὑπὸ  
 like manner as gathereth a hen the chickens of her under  
 quemadmodum congregat galina pullos suos sub

τὰς πτέρυγας, καὶ οὐκ ἠθελήσατε; (38) Ἰδοὺ, ἀφίεται† ὑμῖν  
 the wings, and not ye would! Behold, is left (to) you  
 alas, et nolulistis! Ecce, relinquetur vobis

ὁ οἶκος ὑμῶν ἔρημος. (39) Λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, Οὐ μὴ  
 the house of you desolate. I say for (unto) you, In no wise  
 domus vestra deserta. Dico enim vobis, Nequaquam

με ἴδητε ἀπ' ἄρτι, ἕως ἂν εἴπητε, Εὐλογημένος  
 me shall ye see after now until shall ye say, Blessed (is he)  
 me videbitis ab hoc usquedum dicatis, Benedictus

ὁ ἐρχόμενος ‡ ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου.  
 that cometh in the name of the Lord.  
 qui venit in nomine Domini.

\*A stoner of them. †From ἀφίημι. ‡Lit. the one coming.

## MATTHEW XIX. 27-30.

(27) Τότε ἀποκριθεὶς\* ὁ Πέτρος εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Ἴδού, ἡμεῖς  
 Then answering the Peter said (to) him, Behold, we  
 Tum respondens Petrus dixit ei, Ecce, nos

ἀφήκαμεν πάντα, καὶ ἠκολουθήσαμεν σου· τί ἄρα  
 have forsaken all, and followed thee; what, therefore,  
 relinquimus omnia, et sequuti sumus te; quid ergo

ἔσται ἡμῖν; (28) Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Ἀμὴν  
 will there be to us? The and Jesus said unto them, Verily  
 erit nobis? Autem Jesus dixit illis, Amen

λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ὑμεῖς οἱ ἀκολουθήσαντές μοι, ἐν τῇ  
 I say (unto) you, that ye which have followed me, in the  
 dico vobis, vos qui sequuti estis me, in

παλιγγενεσίᾳ, ὅταν καθίσῃ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ  
 regeneration, when shall sit the son of the man upon the  
 regeneratione, quum sederit filius hominis in

θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ, καθίσεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ δώδεκα  
 throne of the glory of him, shall sit and ye upon twelve  
 throno gloriæ suæ, sedebitis etiam vos super duodecim

θρόνους, κρίνοντες τὰς δώδεκα φυλάς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ. (29)  
 thrones, judging the twelve tribes of the Israel.  
 thronos, judicantes duodecim tribus Israël.

Καὶ πᾶς ὃς ἀφῆκεν † οἰκίας, ἢ ἀδελφοὺς, ἢ ἀδελφάς,  
 And all who have forsaken houses, or brothers, or sisters,  
 Et omnis qui reliquerit domos, aut fratres, aut sorores,

\* From ἀποκρίνομαι.

† From ἀφίημι.

ἡ πατέρα, ἡ μητέρα, ἡ γυναῖκα, ἡ τέκνα, ἡ ἀγροὺς,  
 or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands,  
 aut patrem, aut matrem, aut uxorem, aut liberos, aut agros,

ἔνεκεν τοῦ ὀνόματός μου, ἑκατονταπλασίονα λήψεται,  
 on account of the name of me, an hundred fold shall re-  
 ob nominis mei, centuplicia accipiet,

καὶ ζωὴν αἰώνιον κληρονομήσει. (30) Πολλοὶ, δὲ  
 ceive, and life everlasting shall inherit. Many, however  
 et vitam æternam hæreditatis. Multi, autem,

ἔσονται πρῶτοι, ἔσχατοι· καὶ ἔσχατοι, πρῶτοι.  
 shall be first, last; and last, first.  
 erunt primi, ultimi; et ultimi, primi.

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### ST. LUKE XV. 1-7.

(1) Ἦσαν δὲ ἐγγιζόντες αὐτῷ πάντες οἱ τελῶναι καὶ οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ,  
 Were but coming to him all the publicans and the sinners,  
 Autem accederunt ad eum omnes publicani et peccatores,

ἰακοῦσιν αὐτοῦ. (2) Καὶ διεγόγγυζον οἱ Φαρισαῖοι καὶ οἱ Γραμ-  
 to hear him. And murmured the Pharisees and the  
 audire eum. Et murmurabant Pharisæi et

ματεῖς, λέγοντες, Ὅτι οὗτος ἁμαρτωλοὺς προσδέχεται, καὶ συνεσθίει  
 Scribes, saying, That he sinners receives and (he) eats  
 Scribæ, dicentes, Ut hic peccatores recipit, et edit

αὐτοῖς. (3) Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὴν παρα-  
 (with) them. He spake, nevertheless, unto them the para-  
 (cum) illis. Loquutus est, autem, ad eos para-

βολὴν ταύτην, λέγων· (4) Τίς ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ὑμῶν ἔχων ἑκατὼ  
 ble this, saying; What man of you having an hun-  
 bolam hanc, dicens; Quis homo ex vobis habens cent-

πρόβατα, καὶ ἀπολέσας ἓν ἐξ αὐτῶν, οὐ καταλείπει  
 dred sheep, and if he loose one of them, not doth leave  
 um oves, et perdiderit unam ex illis, non relinquit

τὰ ἐννενηκονταεννέα ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, καὶ πορεύεται ἐπὶ  
 the ninety nine in the wilderness, and go after  
 illas nonaginta novem in deserto, et abit ad

τὸ ἀπολωλὸς, ἕως εὕρῃ αὐτό; (5) Καὶ εὕρων ἐπιτίθησιν  
 the lost, until he find it? And finding (it) he layeth  
 perditam, usquedum invenerit eam? Et nactus (eam) imponit

ἐπὶ τοὺς ὤμους ἑαυτοῦ χαίρων, (6) Καὶ ἐλθὼν  
 (it) upon the shoulders of him rejoicing, And having  
 (eam) super humeros suos gaudens, Et veniens

εἰς τὸν οἶκον, συγκαλεῖ τοὺς φίλους καὶ  
 come into the house, he calleth together the friends and  
 in domo (suo) convocat amicos et

τοὺς γείτονας, λέγων αὐτοῖς, Συγχαρήτε μοι, ὅτι εὔρον  
 the neighbors, saying to them, With rejoice me, for I have  
 vicinos dicens eis, Gratulamini mihi, nempe

τὸ πρόβατόν μου τὸ ἀπολωλὸς. (7) Λέγω ὑμῖν,  
 found the sheep of me that was lost. I say unto you,  
 inveni ovem meam quæ perierat. Dico vobis,

ὅτι οὕτω χαρὰ ἔσται ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῷ  
 that likewise joy shall be in the heaven, over one sinner  
 ut etiam gaudium erit in cælo super uno peccatore

μετανοοῦνσι, ἢ ἐπὶ ἐννενηκονταεννέα ἵκαι.  
 that repenteth, (more) than over ninety nine just  
 resipiscēte, magis quàm super nonaginta novem jus

αι: οἵτινες οὐ χρεΐαν ἔχουσι μετανοίας.  
 (persons), which no need have of repentance.  
 tis, qui non opus habent resipiscētiæ.

## ST. LUKE XV. 11-32.

(11) Εἶπε δέ, Ἄνθρωπός τις εἶχε δύο υἱούς, (12) Καὶ εἶπεν  
 He said and, A man certain had two sons, And said  
 Ait autem, Homo quidam habebat duos filios, Et dixit

ὁ νεώτερος αὐτῶν τῷ πατρί, Πάτερ, δός μοι τὸ  
 the younger of them to (his) father, Father, give to me that  
 junior illorum patri, Pater, da mihi

ἐπιβάλλον μέρος τῆς οὐσίας. Καὶ δι-  
 falleth (to me) the portion of the property. And he  
 attinentem (ad me) partem substantiæ. Et par-

εἶλεν αὐτοῖς τὸν βίον. (13) Καὶ μετ' οὐ πολλὰς  
 divided to them the living (of him.) And with not many  
 titit eis illam vitam. Et post non multos

ἡμέρας συναγαγὼν ἅπαντα ὁ νεώτερος υἱὸς ἀποδήμησεν  
 days collecting together all the younger son departed  
 dies congestens omnibus junior filius egressus est

εἰς χώραν μακρὰν· καὶ ἐκεῖ δισεκόρπισε τὴν οὐσίαν αὐτοῦ  
 into country a distant; and there wasted the goods of him  
 in regionem longinquam; et illic dissipavit substantiam suam



ζῶν ἀσώτως. (14) Δαπανήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ  
 living with luxurious. He had consumed but when of him  
 vivendo profusè. Consumpsisset autem quum

πάντα, ἐγένετο λιμὸς ἰσχυρὸς κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην.  
 (goods) all, there came famine a mighty in the land that;  
 omnia, orta est fames valida in regione illâ;

αὐτὸς ἤρξατο ὑστερεῖσθαι. (15) Καὶ πορευθεὶς ἐκολλήθη  
 and he began to be in want. And he went and joined  
 et ipse cœpit defici. Et abiens et adhæsit

ἐνὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τῆς χώρας ἐκείνης· καὶ  
 himself to one of the citizens of the country that; and  
 uni ex civibus regionis illus; et

ἔπεμφεν αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ βόσκειν χοίρους. (16) Καὶ  
 he sent him into the fields of him to feed swine. And  
 missit eum in agros suos pascere porcos. Et

ἐπεθύμει γεμίσαι τὴν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν κερατίων ὧν ἤσθιον  
 he wished to fill the belly of him with the husks that did eat  
 desiderabat implere ventrem suum siliquis quas edebant

οἱ χοῖροι· καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδίδου αὐτῷ. (17) Εἰς ἑαυτὸν  
 the swine; and no one did give to him. Unto himself  
 porci; et nemo dabat ei. Ad se

δὲ ἐλθὼν, εἶπε, Πόσοι μίσθιοι τοῦ πατρὸς  
 however coming, he said, How many servants of the father  
 autem redens, ait, Quotquot mercenarii patris

μου περισσεύουσιν ἄρτων, ἐγὼ δὲ λιμῷ ἀππόλλυμαι;  
 of me abound in bread, I however with want perish?  
 mei abundant panibus, ego autem fame pereo?

(18) Ἀναστὰς πορεύσομαι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου, καὶ ἐρῶ  
 Arising I will go unto the father of me, and will say  
 Surgens proficiscar ad patrem mei, et dicam

αὐτῷ, Πάτερ, ἤμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ  
unto him, Father, I have sinned against the heaven and  
ei, Pater, peccavi in cælum et

ἐνώπιόν σου · (19) Καὶ οὐκέτι εἰμι ἄξιος κληθῆναι  
in the sight of you ; And no more am worthy to be called  
in conspectu suo ; Et non amplius sum dignus vocari

υἱός σου · ποιήσόν με ὡς ἓνα τῶν μισθίων σου.  
the son of you ; make me as one of the servants of you.  
filius tuus ; fac me ut unum (ex) mercenariis tuis.

(20) Καὶ ἀναστὰς, ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἑαυτοῦ. Ἔτι  
And arising, he came unto the father of him. Yet  
Et surgens, venit ad patrem ejus. Quum

δὲ αὐτοῦ μακρὰν ἀπέχοντος, εἶδεν αὐτὸν ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ  
however way off a great he was, saw him the father of him  
autem adhuc longè abesset, vidit eum pater ejus

καὶ ἐσπλαγχνίσθη · καὶ δραμῶν ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον  
and had compassion ; and running fell upon the neck  
et misericordiam habuit ; et accurrens incidit in collum

αὐτοῦ καὶ κατεφίλησεν αὐτόν. (21) Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ υἱός,  
of him and kissed him. Said and to him the son,  
ejus et deosculatus est eum. Dixit autem ei filius,

Πάτερ, ἤμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐνώπιόν  
Father, I have sinned against the heaven and in the sight  
Pater, peccavi in cælum et in conspectu

σου, καὶ οὐκέτι εἰμι ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱός σου.  
of you, and no more am worthy to be called the son of you.  
tuo, et neque amplius sum dignus vocari filius tuus.

(22) Εἶπε δὲ ὁ πατήρ πρὸς τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ, Ἐξενέγκασθε  
Said but the father unto the servants of him, Bring  
Dixit autem pater ad servos suos, Afferte

τὴν στολὴν τὴν πρώτην, Καὶ ἐνδύσατε αὐτὸν, καὶ δότε  
 the robe the best, And put (it) upon him, and give  
 stolam illam præcipuam, E· induite eum, et indite

δακτύλιον εἰς τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὑποδήματα εἰς τοὺς πόδας.  
 a ring to the hand of him, and shoes to the feet.  
 annulum in manum ejus, et soleas in pedes.

(23) Καὶ ἐνέγκαντες τὸν μόσχον τὸν σιτευτὸν θύσατε, καὶ  
 And bring the calf the fatted (and) kill (it,) and  
 Et afferentes vitulum illum saginatum mactate, et

φαγόντες εὐφρανθῶμεν· (24) Ὅτι οὗτος ὁ υἱὸς μου νεκρὸς  
 eating let us be merry; For this the son of me dead  
 edentes exhilemur; Quia iste filius mei mortuus

ἦν καὶ ἀνέζησε, καὶ ἀπολωλὼς ἦν καὶ εὑρέθη.  
 was and is alive (again), and lost he was and is found.  
 erat et revixit, et perierat et inventus est.

Καὶ ἤρξαντο εὐφραίνεσθαι. (25) Ἦν δὲ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ  
 And they began to be merry. Was now the son of him  
 Et cæperunt sese exhilararet. Erat autem filius ejus

ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐν ἀγρῷ, καὶ ὡς ἐρχόμενος ἤγγισε τῇ  
 the elder in the field, and as coming he drew near to the  
 senior in agro, et ut veniens appropinquavit

οἰκίᾳ ἤκουσε συμφωνίας καὶ χορῶν. (26) Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος  
 house he heard music and dancing. And calling  
 domui audivit concentum et choras. Et vocatum

ένα τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ, ἐπυνθάνετο τί εἶη ταῦτα;  
 one of the children of him, he asked what were these  
 unum (ex) pueris ejus, interrogavit est quid essent

(27) Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου  
 things?) He and said to him, That the brother of you  
 hæc Is autem dixit ei, Frater tuus

ἦκει, καὶ ἔθυσεν ὁ πατήρ σου τὸν μόσχον τὸν  
is come, and hath killed the father of you the calf the  
venit, et mactavit pater tuus vitulum illum

σιτευτὸν, ὅτ ὑγιαίνοντα αὐτὸν ἀπέλαβεν. (28) Ὁργίσθη  
fatted, for safe him (he) hath received. He was angry  
saginaturn, quia tutum eum recepit. Indignatus est

δὲ, καὶ οὐκ ἤθελεν εἰσελθεῖν. Ὁ οὖν πατήρ αὐτοῦ  
and, and not would come in. The therefore father of him  
autem, et non voluit introire. Ergo pater ipsius

ἐξελθὼν παρεκάλει αὐτὸν. (29) Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπε τῷ  
coming out entreated him. He but answering said to the  
egressus hortatus est eum. Ipse vero respondens dixit

πατρί· Ἰδοὺ, τοσαῦτα ἔτη δουλεύω σοι, καὶ οὐδέποτε  
father; Behold how many years I serve thee, and at no time  
patri; Ecce tot annos servio tibi, et nunquam

ἐντολὴν σου παρῆλθον, καὶ ἐμοὶ οὐδέποτε  
the commands of you have I transgressed, and to me never  
mandatum tuum sum transgressus, et mihi nunquam

ἔδωκας ἔριπον, ἵνα μετὰ τῶν φίλων μου εὐφρανθῶ.  
gavest thou a kid, that with the friends of me I might make  
dedisti hædum, ut cum amicis meis oblectarer.

(30.) Ὅτε δὲ ὁ υἱός σου οὗτος, ὁ καταφαγὼν  
merry. When but the son of you this, that hath devoured  
Cum sed filius tuus iste, qui devoravit

σου τὸν βίον μετὰ πορνῶν ἤλθεν, ἔθυσας  
of you the living with harlots was come, thou hast killed  
tuam vitam cum meretricibus venit, mactâsti

αὐτῷ τὸν μόσχοι τὸν σιτευτὸν. (31) Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ,  
for him the calf the fatted. He and said unto him,  
ei vitulum illum saginaturn. Ipse verò dixit ei,

Τέκνον, σὺ πάντοτε μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐμὰ, σὰ  
 Son, thou always with me art. and all that (is) mine, thine  
 Fili, tu semper mecum es et omnia mea, tua

ἔσιν. (32.) Εὐφρανθῆναι, δὲ, καὶ χαρῆναι ἔδει.  
 is. To rejoice, therefore, and to be glad it was meet,  
 sunt. Exhilarari, vero, et gaudere oportebat,

ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου οὗτος νεκρὸς ἦν, καὶ ἀνέζησε· καὶ  
 for the brother of you this dead was, and liveth; and  
 quia frater tuus iste mortuus erat, et revixit; etiam

ἀπολωλὼς ἦν, καὶ εὑρέθη!  
 lost he was, and is found!  
 perierat et inventus est!

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### ROMANS III. 21-26.

(21) Νυνὶ δὲ χωρὶς νόμου δικαιοσύνη Θεοῦ  
 Now but without the law the righteousness of God is  
 Nunc verò absque lege justitia Dei

πεφανέρωται, μαρτυρουμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου καὶ τῶν  
 manifested, being witnessed by the law and the  
 manifesta est, testificata à lege ac

προφητῶν· (22) Δικαιοσύνη δὲ Θεοῦ διὰ πίστεως  
 prophets; Even the righteousness of God by faith of  
 prophetis; Inquam justitia Dei per fidem

Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, εἰς πάντας καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς πιστεύοντας·  
 Jesus Christ, unto all and upon all that believe;  
 Jesu Christi, in omnes et super omnes qui credunt;

ὃ γὰρ ἐστὶ διαστολή. (23) Πάντες γὰρ ἡμαρτον καὶ  
 no for there is difference All for have sinned and  
 non enim est distinctio. Omnes enim pecaverunt ac



ὑστεροῦνται τῆς δόξης Θεοῦ. (24) Δικαιούμενοι ὀωρεὰν  
 come short of the glory of God. Being justified freely  
 deficiunter gloriâ Dei. Justificati gratis

τῆ αὐτοῦ χάριτι διὰ τῆς ἀπολυτρόσεως τῆς ἐν  
 by the of him grace through the redemption that (is) in  
 ejus gratiâ per redemptionem quæ

Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ. (25) Ὃν παρέθετο ὁ Θεὸς ἱλαστήριον  
 Christ Jesus: Whom hath set forth the God a propitiation  
 Christo Jesu; Quem proposuit Deus placamentum

διὰ τῆς πίστεως ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ αἵματι, εἰς ἐνδειξιν τῆς  
 through the faith in the of him blood, to declare the  
 per fidem in ipsius sanguine, ad demonstrandam

δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ, διὰ τὴν πάρεσιν τῶν προγεγονότων  
 righteousness of him, for the remission of the past  
 justitiam suam, per remissionem quæ antecesserunt

ἀμαρτημάτων, (26) Ἐν τῇ ἀνοχῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ,  
 sins, Through the forbearance of the God,  
 peccatorum, Per tolerante Dei,

πρὸς ἐνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ νῦν  
 for to declare the righteousness of him at the present  
 ad demonstrandam justitiam suam presenti

καιρῷ· εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν δίκαιον, καὶ δικαιῶντα τὸν  
 time; that might be he just, and the justifier of him  
 tempore; ut sit ipse justus, et justificans eum

ἐκ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ.  
 which believeth in Jesus.  
 qui est ex fide Jesu.

## ROMANS V. 6-12, 18, 21.

(6) Ἔτι γὰρ Χριστὸς, ὄντων ἡμῶν ἀσθεῶν, κατὰ καιρὸν  
 Yet for Christ, being we weak, by time  
 Adhuc enim Christus, existentibus nobis infirmis, in tempore

ὑπὲρ ἀσεβῶν ἀπέθανε. (7) Μόλις γὰρ ὑπὲρ δικαίου  
 for the impious died. Scarcely for for righteous  
 pro impiis mortuus est. Vix enim pro justo

τις ἀποθανεῖται· ὑπὲρ γὰρ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ τάχα τις  
 person will one die; for yet the good (man) possibly one  
 quis moritur; pro enim bono forsitan quis

καὶ τολμᾷ ἀποθανεῖν. (8) Συνίστησι δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ  
 even would dare to die. Commendeth but the of himself  
 et audeat mori. Commendat sed illam ipsius

ἀγάπην εἰς ἡμᾶς ὁ Θεὸς, ὅτι, ἔπι ἀμαρτωλῶν  
 love unto us the God, since, yet sinners  
 charitatem in nobis Deus, quoniam, adhuc peccatoribus

ὄντων ἡμῶν, Χριστὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀπέθανε. (9) Πολλῶν  
 being we, Christ for us died. Much  
 existentibus nobis, Christus pro nobis mortuus est. Multo

οὖν μᾶλλον, δικαιωθέντες νῦν ἐν τῷ αἵματι αὐτοῦ,  
 therefore more, being justified now in the blood of him,  
 igitur magis, justificati nunc in sanguine ipsius,

σωθησόμεθα δι' αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς. (10) Εἰ γὰρ  
 we shall be saved by him from the wrath. If for  
 servabimur per ipsum ab irâ. Si enim

ἐχθροὶ ὄντες κατηλλάγημεν τῷ Θεῷ διὰ τοῦ  
 enemies being we were reconciled to the God by the  
 inimici existentes reconciliati sumus Deo per

θανάτου τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, πολλῶ μᾶλλον, καταλλαγέντες  
 death of the son of him, much more, being reconciled,  
 mortem filii ejus, multo magis, reconciliati,

σωθησόμεθα ἐν τῇ ζωῇ αὐτοῦ. (11) Οὐ μόνον  
 shall we be saved by the life of him. Not only (that)  
 servabimur in vitam ipsius. Non solum

δὲ,\* ἀλλὰ καὶ καυχώμενοι ἐν τῷ Θεῷ διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου  
 and, but also (are) glorying in the God through the Lord  
 autem, sed etiam gloriantes in Deo per Dominum  
 ἡμῶν, Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, δι' οὗ νῦν τὴν καταλλαγὴν  
 of us, Jesus Christ, by whom now the reconciliation  
 nostrum, Jesum Christum, per quem nunc reconciliationem

ἐλαβομεν. (12) Διὰ τοῦτο ὡς περ δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου ἡ  
 we have received. Wherefore as by one man the  
 accepimus. Propterea sicut per unum hominum

ἁμαρτία εἰς τὸν κόσμον εἰσῆλθε, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος,  
 sin into the world came, and by the sin the death,  
 peccatum in mundum venit, et per peccatum mors,

καὶ οὕτως εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὁ θάνατος διῆλθεν ἐφ' ᾧ πάντες  
 and so upon all men the death passeth, for that all  
 et sicut in omnes homines mors pertransit, in quo omnes

ἥμαρτον.

have sinned.

peccaverunt.

(18) Ἄρα οὖν ὡς δι' ἐνὸς παραπτώματος εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους  
 Therefore as by one offence (came) upon all men  
 Igitur sicut per unam offensam in omnes homines

\* Translate the δὲ before οὐ—δὲ οὐ μόνον, &c.

εἰς κατάκριμα • οὕτω καὶ δι' ἑνὸς δικαίωματος,  
unto judgment; so also by one righteous (the free  
in condemnationem; sic et per unum justitium

εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἰς δικαίωσιν ζωῆς.  
gift came) upon all men unto justification of life.  
in omnes homines ad justificationem vitæ.

\* \* \* \* \*

(21) Ἴνα ὡσπερ ἐβασίλευσεν ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ, οὕτω καὶ  
That as hath reigned the sin unto the death, so even  
Ut sicut regnavit peccatum in morte, ita et

ἡ χάρις βασιλεύσῃ διὰ δικαιοσύνης εἰς ζωὴν  
the grace might reign through righteousness unto life  
gratia regnaret per justitiam in vitam

αἰώνιον, διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν.  
eternal, by Jesus Christ the Lord of us.  
æternam, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Οὕτω γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον ὥστε τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ  
So for loved the God the world that the son of him  
Ita enim dilexit Deus mundum ut filium ejus

τὸν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν  
the only begotten he gave, that all who believe in him  
unigenitum dederit, ut omnes qui credunt in eum

μὴ ἀπόληται ἀλλ' ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον  
not might perish but have life eternal.—*John iii. 16.*  
non pereant sed habeant vitam æternam.

## SCRIPTURE TEXTS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

Δεῦτε πρὸς με πάντες οἱ κοπιῶντες καὶ πεφορτισ-  
Come unto me all (ye) that (are) laboring and are heavy  
Venite ad me omnes qui fatigati et onerati

μένοι, κα' γὰρ ἀναπαύσω ὑμᾶς.

laden, and I will give rest to you.—*Matthew xi. 28.*

estis, et ego dabo requiem vobis.

Καὶ καθ' \* ὅσον ἀπόκειται τοῖς † ἀνθρώποις ἅπαξ ἀποθανεῖν,  
And as it is appointed to thees men once to die,  
Et sicut statutum est hominibus semel mori

μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο κρίσις • Οὕτως ὁ Χριστὸς ἅπαξ προσενχθεῖς  
after however the judgment; So the Christ once offered  
post vero hoc iudicium; Ita Christus semel oblatus

εἰς τὸ πολλῶν ἀνενεγκεῖν ἁμαρτίας ἐκ δευτέρου χωρὶς  
for the many to bear the sins for a second time without  
multorum attollere peccata secundo absque

ἁμαρτίας ὀφθήσεται τοῖς αὐτὸν ἀπεκδεχομένοις εἰς σωτηρίαν.

sin he shall appear to those looking for him unto salvation.  
peccato conspicietur eis expectantis eum ad salutem.

*Hebrews ix. 27, 28.*

Τὰ γὰρ ὀψώνια τῆς ἁμαρτίας θάνατος, το δὲ χάρισμα τοῦ  
The for wages of the sin (is) death, the but gift of the  
Nam stipendia peccati mors, at donatio

Θεοῦ ζωὴ αἰώνιος ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν.

God life eternal through Christ Jesus the Lord of us.

Dei vita æterna in Christo Jesu Domino nostro.

*Romans vi. 23.*

\* Contraction of καθὼς, conjunction.

† *These men*—the Priesthood of Aaron.



(6) Τὸ γὰρ φρόνημα τῆς σαρκὸς θάνατος, τὶ δε  
 To be for minded of the flesh (is) death, to b out  
 Nam prudentia carnis (est) mors, at

φρόνημα τοῦ πνεύματος ζωὴ καὶ εἰρήνη. (7) Διότι τὸ  
 minded of the spirit (is) life and peace. Because the  
 prudentia spiriti (est) vita et pax. Propterea

φρόνημα τῆς σαρκὸς ἔχθρα εἰς Θεόν. Τῷ γὰρ νόμῳ  
 mind of flesh (is) enmity against God. To the for law  
 prudentia carnis (est) inimica in Deum. Nam legi

τοῦ Θεοῦ οὐκ ὑποτάσσεται, οὐδὲ γὰρ δύναται. (8) Οἱ  
 of the God not is subject, neither indeed can (it) be. Those  
 Dei non subjicitur, nec enim potest. Qui

δὲ ἐν σαρκὶ ὄντες, Θεῷ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύναται.  
 but in the flesh being, God to please not can.  
 at in carne existentes, Deo placere non possunt.

*Romans viii. 6-8*

(38) Πέπεισμαι γὰρ ὅτι οὔτε θάνατος, οὔτε ζωὴ, οὔτε  
 I am persuaded for that neither death, nor life, nor  
 Persuasus sum enim ut neque mors, neque vita, neque

ἄγγελοι, οὔτε ἀρχαί, οὔτε δυνάμεις, οὔτε ἐνεστώτα  
 angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present,  
 angeli, neque principatus, neque potestates, neque instantia,

οὔτε μέλλοντα, (39) Οὔτε ὕψωμα, οὔτε βάθος,  
 nor things to come, Nor height, nor depth,  
 neque futura, Neque altitudo, neque profunditas

οὔτε τις κτίσις ἑτέρα, δυνήσεται ἡμᾶς χωρίσαι  
 nor any creature other, shall be able us to separate  
 neque aliqua creatura alia, poterit nos separare

ἀπο τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ τῷ  
 from the love of the God, which (is) in Christ Jesus .he  
 a charitate Dei, quæ (est) in Christo Jesu

Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν.

Lord of us.—*Romans viii.* 38, 39.

Domino nostro.

(10) Σὺ δὲ τί κρίνεις τὸν ἀδελφόν σου; ἢ καὶ σὺ  
 Thou but why judgest the brother of you? or also thou  
 Tu autem cur judicas fratrem tuum? aut etiam tu

τί ἐξουθενεῖς τὸν ἀδελφόν σου; πάντες γὰρ παρασησόμεθα  
 why set at nought the brother of you? all for shall stand  
 cur pro nihilo habes fratrem tuum? omnes enim sistemur

τῷ βήματι τοῦ Χριστοῦ. (11) Γέγραπται γὰρ, Ζῶ  
 at the tribunal of the Christ. It is written for, (As) live  
 tribunali Christi. Scriptum est enim, vivo

ἐγὼ, λεγῶν Κύριος, ὅτι ἐμοὶ κάμψει πᾶν γόνυ, καὶ  
 I, saith the Lord, that to me shall bend every knee, and  
 ego, dicit Dominus, ut mihi flectet omne genu, et

πᾶσα γλῶσσα ἐξομολογήσεται τῷ Θεῷ. (12) \* Ἀρα οὖν ἕκαστος  
 every tongue shall confess to the G<sup>o</sup>d. So then every one  
 omnis lingua confitebitur Deo. Itaque unusquisque

ἡμῶν περὶ ἑαυτοῦ λόγον δώσει τῷ Θεῷ  
 of us concerning himself an account shall give to the God  
 nostrum de seipso rationem reddet Deo.

*Romans xiv.* 10- 12.

(9) Τὸν δὲ βρ<sup>χ</sup> τι παρ' ἀγγέλους ἡλαττωμένον βλέπομεν  
 The but little than (the) angels made lower we see  
 Illu autem breve quid præ angelis minoratum videmus

Ἰησοῦν, διὰ τὸ πάθημα τοῦ θανάτου, δέξῃ καὶ τιμῇ  
 Jesus, for the suffering of the death, with glory and honor  
 Jesum, propter passionem mortis, gloriâ et honore

ἔστεφανωμένον, ὅπως χάριτι Θεοῦ ὑπὲρ παντὸς γεύση-  
 crowned, that by the grace of God for every one should  
 coronatum, ut gratia Dei pro omnibus gus-

ται θανάτου. (10)\* Ἐπρεπε γὰρ αὐτῷ, δι' ὃν τὰ  
 taste death. It became for him, for whom (are) the  
 taret mortem. Decebat enim eum, propter quem

πάντα, καὶ δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα πολλοὺς υἱοὺς  
 all (things,) and by whom the all (things are) many sons  
 omnia, et per quem omnia multos filios

εἰς δόξαν ἀγαγόντα, τὸν ἀρχηγὸν τῆς σωτηρίας αὐτῶν  
 unto glory in bringing, the captain of the salvation of them  
 in gloriam adducentem, auctorem salutis eorum

διὰ παθημάτων τελεῖσθαι.

through sufferings to make perfect.—*Hebrews ii. 9, 10.*

per passiones consumare.

Καὶ ἀπαλλάξῃ τούτους ὅσοι φόβῳ θανάτου

And that he might free those who through fear of death

Et liberaret hos qui timore mortis

διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν ἐνοχοὶ ἦσαν δουλείας.

during the whole of (their) life held were in servitude.

per omne vivere obnoxii erant in servituti.

*Hebrews ii. 15.*

Ἐν ᾧ γὰρ πέπονθεν αὐτὸς πειρασθεὶς,

In that for hath suffered he himself being tempted, he

In quo eniri passus est ipse tentatus,

δίναται τοῖς πειραζομένοις βοηθῆσαι.

is able them that are tempted to succor.—*Hebrews ii. 18.*

potest illis tentatis auxiliari.

(26) Τοιοῦτος γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔπρῃπεν ἀρχιερεὺς, ὅσιος, ἄκακος,  
Such for us became high priest, holy, harmless,  
Talis enim nobis decebat pontifex, sanctus, innocens,

ἀμικαντος, κεχωρισμένος ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν, καὶ ὑψηλότερος  
undefiled, separate from the sinners, and higher (than)  
impollutus, segregatus à peccatoribus, et excelsior

τῶν οὐρανῶν γενόμενος. (27) Ὁς οὐκ ἔκει καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκην,  
the heavens made. Who not hath by day need,  
cælis factus. Qui non habet quotidie necessitatem,

ὥσπερ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς, πρότερον ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰδίων ἀμαρτιῶν  
as those high priests, first for the his own sins  
quemadmodum pontifices, prius pro propriis peccatis

θυσίας ἀναφέρειν, ἔπειτα τῶν τοῦ λαοῦ • ταῦτο  
sacrifice to offer up, then (for) those of the people; this  
hostias offere, deinde populi; hoc

γὰρ ἐποίησεν ἐφάπαξ ἑαυτὸν ἀνετέγκας.  
because he did once himself when he offered up.  
enim fecit semel seipsum offerens.

*Hebrews vii. 26, 27.*

(3) Ἄλλ' ἐν αὐταῖς ἀνάμνησις ἀμαρτιῶν  
But in those (sacrifices) a remembrance of sins  
Sed in ipsis commemoratio peccatorum

κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν. (4) Ἀδύνατον γὰρ  
(is made) every year. Impossible (it is) for  
(factum est) per singulos annos. Impossibile enim

αἷμα ταύρων καὶ τράγων ἀφαιρεῖν  
(that) the blood of bulls and of goats should take away  
sanguinem taurum et hircorum auferre

ἀμαρτίας (5) Διὸ εἰσερχόμενος εἰς τὸν κόσμον, λέγει,  
sins. Wherefore coming into the world, he saith  
peccata. Ideo ingrediens in mundum, di·it,

Θυσίαν καὶ προσφορὰν οὐκ ἠθέλησας, σῶμα δὲ  
Sacrifices and offering not thou wouldst, a body but  
Hostiam et oblationem non voluisti, corpus autem

κατηρτίσω μοι. (6) Ὁλοκαυτώματα καὶ περὶ ἁμαρτίας  
hast thou prepared me. In burnt offerings and for sins  
aptasti mihi. Holocautomata et pro peccato

οὐκ εὐδόκησας. (7) Τότε εἶπον, Ἴδού ἦκω,  
not thou hast had pleasure. Then I said, Behold I come,  
non aprobâsti. Tunc dixi, Ecce venio,

(ἐν κεφαλίδι βιβλίου γέγραπται περὶ ἐμοῦ,)  
(in the volume of the book it is written concerning me,)  
(in capite libri scriptum est de me.)

τοῦ ποιῆσαι, ὁ Θεός, τὸ θέλημά σου.

to do, O, God, the will of thee.—*Heb. x. 3-7.*  
ad faciendum, Deus, voluntatem tuam.

Ἐν ᾧ θελήματι ἡγιασμένοι ἐσμὲν οἱ διὰ τῆς προσφορᾶς  
In which will sanctified we are thro' the sacrifice  
In quâ voluntate sanctificati sumus per oblationem

τοῦ σώματος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐφάπαξ.  
of the body of the Jesus Christ once.—*Heb. x. 10.*  
corporis Jesu Christi semel.

(24) Πίστει Μωσῆς μέγας γενόμενος, ἠρνήσατο λέγεσθαι  
By faith Moses grown up being, refused to be called  
Fidi Moses grandis factus, negavit vocari

υἱὸς θυγατρὸς Φαραώ. (25) Μᾶλλον ἐλίμενος  
the son of the daughter of Pharaoh. Rather choosing  
filius filiae Pharaonis. Malis eligens

συγκραουχθεῖσθαι τῷ λαῷ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἢ πρόσκαιρον  
to suffer affliction with the people of God, than for a season  
affligi cum populo Dei, quàm temporariam



ἔχειν ἁμαρτίας ἀπόλαυσιν. (26) Μείζονα πλοῦτον ἡγησάμενος  
to have of sin the pleasure. Greater riches esteeming  
habere peccati emolumentam. Majores divitias æstimans

πάντων ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ θησαυρῶν τὸν ὀνειδισμόν τοῦ Χριστοῦ.  
(than all) the in Egypt treasures the reproach of the Christ ;  
Ægypti thesauris improperium Christi.

ἀπέβλεπε γὰρ εἰς τὴν μισθαποδοσίαν.  
he had regard for unto the recompense.—*Heb. xi. 24–26.*  
aspiciebat enim in remunerationem.

(2) Ἀφορῶντες εἰς τὸν τῆς πίστεως ἀρχηγὸν καὶ  
Looking unto the of the faith (our) author and  
Aspicientes in fidei auctorem et con-  
τελειωτὴν Ἰησοῦν,\* ὅς ἀντὶ τῆς προκειμένης αὐτῷ χαρᾶς,  
finisher Jesus, who for the set before him joy,  
summatores Jesum, qui pro proposito sibi gaudio,

ὑπέμεινε σταυρὸν, αἰσχύνῃς καταφρονήσας, ἐν δεξιᾷ  
endured the cross, the shame despising, on the right hand  
sustinuit crucem, confusione contempta ad dextram

καὶ τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκάθισεν.  
and of the throne of the God is set down.  
que throni Dei sedit.

(12) Διὸ τὰς παρειμένας χεῖρας καὶ τὰ παραλελυμένα  
Wherefore the which hang down hands and the feeble  
Ideo remissas manus et soluta

γόνατα ἀνορθώσατε  
knees lift up.  
genua erigite.

\* Transposed—it reads, Ἀφορῶντες εἰς Ἰησοῦν, τὸν ἀρχηγὸν  
καὶ τελειωτὴν τῆς πίστεως.

(16) Μή τις πόρνος, ἢ βέβηλος, ὡς Ἡσαῦ  
 Lest (there be) any fornicator, or profane person, as Esau,  
 Ne (sit) quis fornicator, aut prophanus, ut Esau,

ὅς ἀντὶ βρώσεως μιᾶς ἀπέδοτε τὰ πρωτοτόκια αὐτοῦ. (17)  
 who for morsel one sold the birthright of him.  
 qui propter escam unam vendidit primogenita sua.

\*Ἰστε γὰρ ὅτε καὶ μετέπειτα θέλων κληρονομηῆσαι τὴν  
 Ye knew for that also afterward wishing to inherit the  
 Scitis enim ut et postea volens hæreditare

εὐλογίαν, ἀπεδοκιμάσθη· μετανοίας γὰρ τόπον  
 blessing, he was rejected; of repentance for place  
 benedictionem, reprobatuſ est; pænitentiae enim locum

οὐχ εὔρε, καίπερ μετὰ δακρύων ἐκζητησας αὐτήν.  
 no he found, although with tears seeking it.  
 non invenit, quanquam cum lachrymis exquirens eam.

(18) Οὐ γὰρ προσεληλύθατε ψηλαφωμένῳ  
 Not for are ye come unto the that might be touched  
 Non enim accessistis tractibilem

ὄρει, καὶ κεκαυμένῳ πυρὶ, καὶ γνόφῳ, καὶ  
 mount, and that burned with fire, and to blackness, and  
 montem, et incensum igne, et turbinem, et

σκότῳ, καὶ θυέλλῃ, (19) Καὶ σάλπιγγος ἤχῳ, καὶ  
 darkness, and tempest, And of a trumpet the sound, and  
 calignem, et procellam, Et tubæ sonum, et

φωνῇ ῥημάτων, ἧς οἱ ἀκούσαντες παρητήσαντο μὴ  
 the voice of words, which they hearing entreated not  
 vocem verborum, quam illi audientes deprecati non

προστεθῆναι αὐτοῖς λόγον. (20) (Οὐκ ἔφερον  
 'to set before them the word. (Not they could endure  
 proponi eis sermonem (Non ferebant

γὰρ τὸ διαστελλόμενον • Κἄν θηρίον  
for (that) which. (was) commanded ; And if (even) a beast  
enim qui mandatus est ; Et si bestia

θίγα τοῦ ὄρους, λιθοβοληθήσεται, ἢ βολίδι  
touch the mountain, it shall be stoned, or with a dart it  
tetigeret montem, lapidabitur, aut jaculo

καταποξευθήσεται. (21) Καὶ, οὕτω φοβερὸν ἦν τὸ φανταζ-  
shall be thrust through. And, so fearful was the sight  
configetur. Et, ita terribile erat appa-

όμενον Μωσῆς εἶπεν, "Ἐκφοβός εἰμι καὶ ἔντρομος." (22)  
(that) Moses said, Terrified I am and (I) quake ;  
rens (ut) Moses dixit, Exteritus sum et tremebundus ;)

Ἀλλὰ προσεληλύθατε Σιών ὄρει, καὶ πόλει Θεοῦ  
But ye are come unto Sion mount, and to the city of God  
Sed accessistis Sion montem, et civitatem Dei

ζῶντος, Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐπουρανίῳ, καὶ μυριάσιν ἀγγέλων,  
the living, Jerusalem the heavenly, and myriads of angels,  
viventis, Hierusalem caelestem, et myriades angelorum,

(23) Πανηγύρει καὶ ἐκκλησίᾳ πρωτοτόκων ἐν  
To the general assembly and church of the first born in  
Frequentiam et ecclesiam primogenitorum in

οὐρανοῖς ἀπογεγραμμένων, καὶ κριτῇ Θεῷ πάντων, καὶ πνεύμασι  
heaven written, and to the judge God of all, and to the spirits  
caelis scriptorum, et judicem Deum omnium, et spiritus

δικαίων τετελειωμένων, (24) Καὶ διθήκης νέας  
of just (mer) made perfect, And covenant of the new  
iustorum perfectorum, Et testamenti novi

μεσίτη Ἰησοῦ, καὶ αἵματι ῥαντισμοῦ κρείτ-  
the mediator o Jesus, and to the blood of sprinkling better  
mediatorem Jesum, et sanguinem aspersionis pra-

τονα λαλοῦντι παρὰ τὸν Ἄβελ.  
 things speaking before the Abel.—*Heb xii. 2, 12, 16-24.*  
 stantiora loquenter præ Abel.

(1) Ὁφείλομεν δὲ ἡμεῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τὰ ἀσθενήματα τῶν  
 Ought then we that (are) strong the infirmities of the  
 Debemus tunc nos qui (sunt) potentes imbecillitates

ἀδυνάτων βαστάζειν, καὶ μὴ ἑαυτοῖς ἀρέσκειν. (2) Ἐκασ-  
 weak to bear, and not ourselves to please. Let every  
 impotentum portare, et non nobis ipsis placere. Unus-

τος γὰρ ἡμῶν τῷ πλησίον ἀρεσκέτω εἰς τὸ ἀγαθὸν πρὸς  
 one therefore of us the neighbor please for his good unto  
 quisque enim nostrum proximo placeat in bonum ad  
 οἰκοδομήν.

edification.—*Romans xv. 1, 2.*  
 ædificationem.

(22) Γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι Ἀβραάμ δύο υἱοὺς ἔσχεν· ἓνα  
 It is written for that Abraham two sons had; one  
 Scriptum est enim ut Abraham duos filios habuit; unum

ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης, καὶ ἓνα ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρως.  
 of these by a bond maid, and one of these by a freed woman.  
 de his ancillâ, et unum de his liberâ.

(23) Ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης, κατὰ σάρκα  
 But the one (that was) of the bond maid, after the flesh  
 Etiam qui (erat) de ancilla, secundum carnem

γεγέννηται· ὁ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρως διὰ  
 was born; he but (who was) of the freed woman, (was) by  
 natus est; qui autem (erat) de libera, (erat) per

τῆς ἐπαγγελίας. (24) Ἄ τινὰ ἐστὶν ἀλληγορούμενα· αὗται  
 the promise. Which things are an allegory; these  
 promissione n. Quæ sunt allegorizata; hæc

γὰρ εἰσὶν αἱ δύο διαθήκαι· μία μὲν ἀπὸ ὄρους Σινᾶ  
for are the two covenants; the one from the mount Sinai,  
enim sunt duo testamenta; unum à monte Sina.

εἰς δουλείαν γεννώσα, ἣτις ἐστὶν Ἄγαρ. (25) Τὸ  
unto bondage which gendereth, which is Agar. This  
in servitutem generans, quæ est Agar.

γὰρ Ἄγαρ, Σινᾶ ὄρος ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, συστοιχεῖ δὲ τῇ  
for Agar, Sinai mount is in the Arabia, answereth and to  
Nam Agar, Sina mons est in Arabia, respondet autem

νῦν Ἱερουσαλήμ δουλεύει δὲ μετὰ τῶν  
the now Jerusalem (which) is in bondage and with the  
nunc Hierusalem (quæ) servit et cum

τέκνων αὐτῆς. (26) Ἡ δὲ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ.  
children of her. The but (which is) above Jerusalem  
filiis suis. Illa autem (est) sublimis Hierusalem

ἐλευθέρα ἐστὶν, ἣτις ἐστὶ μήτηρ πάντων ἡμῶν.

free is, which is the mother of all of us. \* \* \* \*  
libera est, quæ est mater omnium nostrum.

(29) Ἄλλ' ὡςπερ τότε ὁ κατὰ σάρκα γεννηθείς,  
But as then he after the flesh (that was) born,  
Sed quomodo tunc ille secundum carnem genitus,

ἐδίωκε τὸν κατὰ πνεῦμα· οὕτω καὶ νῦν.  
persecuted him (born) after the spirit; so even (it is) now.  
persequeretur hunc secundum spiritum; ita et (est) nunc.

\* \* \* \* \*

(31) Ἄρα, ἀδελφοί, οὐκ ἐσμὲν παιδίσκης τέκνα,  
Therefore, brothers, not we are of the bond woman children,  
Nempe, fratres, non sumus ancillæ nati,

ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐλευθέρας.

but of the free.—Galatians iv. 22–26, 29, 31.

sed liberæ.



(2) Ἀλλήλων τὰ βάρη βαστάζετε, καὶ οὕτως ἀναπληρώσατε

One another's burdens bear, and so fulfil

Alii aliorum onera portate, et ita complete

τὸν νόμου τοῦ Χριστοῦ. (3) Εἰ γὰρ δοκεῖ τις εἶναι  
the law of the Christ. If for one imagine himself to be

legem Christi. Si enim videtur quis esse

τι, μηδὲν ὄν, ἑαυτὸν φρεναπαταῖ. (4) Τὸ  
something, nothing being, himself he deceiveth. The  
aliquid, nihil existens, seipsum animo fallit.

ὁ δὲ ἔργον ἑαυτοῦ δοκιμαζέτω ἕκαστος, καὶ τότε εἰς ἑαυτὸν  
but work his own let prove every one, and then in himself  
At opus suum probet unusquisque, et tunc in seipsum

μόνον τὸ καύχημα ἔξει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς τὸν ἕτερον. (5)  
alone rejoicing shall he have, and not in an other.  
solum gloriationem habebit, et non in alterum.

Ἐκαστος γὰρ τὸ ἴδιον φορτίον βαστάσει.

Every one for the his own burden shall bear.—Gal. vi.  
Unusquisque enim proprium onus portabit. [2-5.

(14) Διὸ λέγει, Ἐγείραι ὁ καθεύδων, καὶ ἀνάστα

Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise  
Ideo dicit, Surge dormiens, et exurge

ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, καὶ ἐπιφαύσει σοὶ ὁ Χριστός. (15) Βλέ-  
from the dead, and will give light to thee the Christ. See  
à mortuis, et illuminabit te Christus. Videte

περὶ οὖν πῶς ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖτε. μὴ ὡς ἄσοφοι,  
therefore that circumspectly ye walk; not as fools,  
itaque quomodo accurate ambuletis; non quasi insipientes,

ἀλλ' ὡς σοφοί. (16) Ἐξαγοραζόμενοι τὸν καιρὸν, ὅτι αἱ ἡμέραι  
but as wise; Redeeming the time, because the days  
sed ut sapientes; Redimentes tempus, quoniam dies

πονηραὶ εἰσι. (17) Διὰ τοῦτο μὴ γίνεσθε ἄφρονες, ἀλλὰ  
 evil are. Wherefore not be ye unwise, but  
 mali sunt. Propter hoc non estote imprudentes, sed

συνιέντες τι τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Κυρίου. (18) Καὶ μὴ  
 understanding what the will of the Lord (is). And not  
 intelligentes quæ voluntas Domini (est). Et ne

μεθύσεσθε οἴνω, ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶν ἀσωτία, ἀλλὰ πληροῦσθε  
 be ye drunk with wine, in which is excess, but be filled  
 inebriamini vino, in quo est luxuria, sed implemini

ἐν Πνεύματι. (19) Λαλοῦντες ἑαυτοῖς ψαλμοῖς καὶ  
 with the Spirit; Speaking to yourselves in psalms and  
 Spiritu; Loquentes vobismetipsis psalmis et

ὑμνοῖς, καὶ ᾠδαῖς πνευματικαῖς· ᾄδοντες καὶ ψάλλοντες  
 hymns, and songs spiritual; singing and making melody  
 hymnis, et canticis spiritualibus; cantentes et psallentes

ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ὑμῶν τῷ Κυρίῳ. (20) Εὐχαριστοῦντες πάντοτε  
 in the heart of you to the Lord; Giving thanks always  
 in corde vestro Domino; Gratias agentes semper

ὑπὲρ πάντων, ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ,  
 for all (things), in the name of the Lord of us Jesus Christ,  
 pro omnibus, in nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi,

τῷ Θεῷ καὶ Πατρὶ. (21) Ὑποτασσόμενοι  
 unto God and the Father; Subjecting yourselves one  
 Deo et Patri; Subjecti alii

ἑλλήλοισ ἐν φόβῳ Θεοῦ.

to another in the fear of God.—*Ephesians v. 14-21.*

alii in timore Dei.

[NOTE.—The two following Chapters from Matthew, can be easily translated into English, from a previous knowledge of the form of Greek and Latin words, gained by a thorough perusal of the preceding chapters and passages; and a reference to the common English Testament for such parts as appear difficult or obscure. It would be advisable, however, to refer to it as seldom as possible—only when necessity requires. The following will afford a pleasant and agreeable exercise for the student.]

MATΘΑΙΟΥ Κεφ. ιδ'.

1 Ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἤκουσεν Ἡρώδης ὁ τετράρχης τὴν ἀκοὴν Ἰησοῦ.

2 Καὶ εἶπε τοῖς παισὶν αὐτοῦ· Οὗτός ἐστιν Ἰωάννης ὁ Βαπτιστής· αὐτὸς ἠγέρθη ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο αἱ δυνάμεις ἐνεργοῦσιν ἐν αὐτῷ.

3 Ὁ γὰρ Ἡρώδης κρατήσας τὸν Ἰωάννην, ἐδήσεν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἔθετο ἐν φυλακῇ, διὰ Ἡρωδιάδα τὴν γυναῖκα Φιλίππου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ.

4 Ἐλεγε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰωάννης· Οὐκ ἔξεστί σοι ἔχειν αὐτήν.

5 Καὶ θέλων αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι, ἐφοβήθη τὸν ὄχλον, ὅτι ὡς προφήτην αὐτὸν εἶχον.

6 Γενεσίων δὲ ἀγομένων τοῦ Ἡρώδου, ὤρχησατο ἡ θυγάτηρ τῆς Ἡρωδιάδος ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, καὶ ἤρесе τῷ Ἡρώδῃ.

7 Ὅθεν μεθ' ὅρκου ὡμολόγησεν αὐτῇ δοῦναι ὃ ἐὰν αἰτήσῃται.

8 Ἡ δὲ, προβιβασθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῆς, Δός μοι, φησὶν, ὧδε ἐπὶ πίνακι τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου τοῦ Βαπτιστοῦ.

9 Καὶ ἐλυπήθη ὁ βασιλεὺς· διὰ δὲ τοὺς ἔρκους καὶ τοὺς συνανακειμένους, ἐκέλευσε δοθῆναι.

MATTHÆUM CAP. XIV.

1 In illo tempore audivit Herodes Tetrarcha famam Jesu.

2 Et ait pueris suis: Hic est Joannes Baptista: ipse surrexit à mortuis, et propter hoc efficaciam operantur in eo.

3 Nam Herodes apprehendens Joannem, vinxit eum, et posuit in custodia, propter Herodiam uxorem Philippi fratris sui.

4 Dicebat enim ille Joannes Non licet tibi habere eam.

5 Et volens illum occidere, timuit turbam: quia sicut prophetam eum habebant.

6 Natalitiis autem agendis Herodis, saltavit\* filia Herodidis in medio, et placuit Herodi.

7 Unde cum juramento sponndit ei dare quicquid postulasset.

8 Illa verò præinstructa à matre sua: Da mihi, inquit, hic in disco caput Joannis Baptistæ.

9 Et contristatus est rex: propter verò juramenta, et simul accumbentes, jussit dari.

\* Danced.

10 Καὶ πέμψας ἀπεκεφάλισε τὸν Ἰωάννην ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ.

11 Καὶ ἠνεχθῆ ἡ κεφαλὴ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πίνακι, καὶ ἐδόθη τῷ κορασίῳ· καὶ ἤνεγκε τῇ μητρὶ αὐτῆς.

12 Καὶ προσελθόντες οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἦραν τὸ σῶμα, καὶ ἔθαψαν αὐτό· καὶ ἐλθόντες ἀπήγγειλαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ.

13 Καὶ ἀκούσας ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἀνεχώρησεν ἐκείθεν ἐν πλοίῳ εἰς ἔρημον τόπον κατ' ἰδίαν. Καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ ὄχλοι, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν πόλεων.

14 Καὶ ἐξελθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, εἶδε πολλὸν ὄχλον· καὶ ἐσπλαγχνισθῆ ἐπ' αὐτούς, καὶ ἐθεράπευσε τοὺς ἀρρώστους αὐτῶν.

15 Ὁ ψίχας δὲ γενομένης, προσῆλθεν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ, λέγοντες· Ἐρημὸς ἐστὶν ὁ τόπος, καὶ ἡ ὥρα ἤδη παρήλθεν· ἀπόλυσον τοὺς ὄχλους, ἵνα ἀπελθόντες εἰς τὰς κώμας, ἀγοράσωσιν ἑαυτοῖς ἑρῶματα.

16 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν ἀπελθεῖν· δότε αὐτοῖς ὑμεῖς φαγεῖν.

17 Οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Οὐκ ἔχομεν ὧδε εἰ μὴ πέντε ἄρτους καὶ δύο ἰχθύας.

18 Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Φέρετέ μοι αὐτοὺς ὧδε.

19 Καὶ κελεύσας τοὺς ὄχλους ἀνακλιθῆναι ἐπὶ τοὺς χόρτους, λαβῶν τοὺς πέντε ἄρτους, καὶ τοὺς δύο ἰχθύας, ἀναβλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν εὐλόγησέ· καὶ κλάσας, ἔδωκε τοῖς μαθηταῖς τοὺς ἄρτους· οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ τοῖς ὄχλοις.

20 Καὶ ἔφαγον πάντες, καὶ ἐχορτάσθησαν· καὶ ἦραν τὸ περισσεῦον τῶν κλασμάτων δώδεκα κοφίνους πλήρεις.

10 Et mittens decapitavit Joannem in custodia.

11 Et allatum est caput ejus in disco, et datum est puellæ: et attulit matri suæ.

12 Et accidentes discipuli ejus, tulerunt corpus, et sepelierunt illud: et venientes nunciaverunt Jesu.

13 Et audiens Jesus secessit inde in navicula in desertum locum privatim, et audientes turbæ sequutæ sunt eum pedibus de civitatibus.

14 Et exiens Jesus vidit multam turbam, et visceribus affectus est erga eos, et curavit ægrotos eorum.

15 Vespere autem facto, accesserunt ad eum discipuli ejus, dicentes, Solitarius est locus, et hora jam præterit: absolve turbas, ut abeuntes in vicos, mercentur sibi escas.

16 At Jesus dixit eis: Non usum habent abire: date illis vos manducare.

17 Illi autem dicunt ei: Non habemus hic si non quinque panes, et duos pisces.

18 Ille autem ait: Afferte mihi illos huc.

19 Et jubens turbas discumbere super fœna, accipiens quinque panes et duos pisces, suspiciens in cælum, benedixit; et frangens dedit discipulis panes: at discipuli turbis.

20 Et manducaverunt omnes, et saturati sunt, et tulerunt redundans fragmentorum duodecim cophinos plenos.



21 Οἱ δὲ ἐσθίοντες ἦσαν ἄνδρες ὡσεὶ πεντακισχίλιοι, χωρὶς γυναικῶν καὶ παιδίων.

22 Καὶ εὐθέως ἠνάγκασεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ ἐμῆναι εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, καὶ προάγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πέραν, ἕως οὗ ἀπολύσῃ τοὺς ὄχλους.

23 Καὶ ἀπολύσας τοὺς ὄχλους, ἀνέβη οἰς τὸ ὄρος κατ' ἰδίαν προσεύξασθαι. Ὁψίας δὲ γενομένης, μόνος ἦν ἐκεῖ.

24 Τὸ δὲ πλοῖον ἤδη μέσον τῆς θαλάσσης ἦν, βασανιζόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κυμάτων· ἦν γὰρ ἐναντίος ὁ ἄνεμος.

25 Τετάρτη δὲ φυλακῇ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπῆλθε πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, περιπατῶν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.

26 Καὶ ἰδόντες αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ ἐπὶ τὴν θαλάσσαν περιπατοῦντα, ἐπαράχθησαν, λέγοντες, Ὅτι φάντασμα ἐστὶ· καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου ἔκραζαν.

27 Εὐθέως δὲ ἐλάλησεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, λέγων, Θαρσεῖτε· ἐγώ εἰμι· μὴ φοβεῖσθε.

28 Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος, εἶπε· Κύριε, εἰ σὺ εἶ, κέλευσόν με πρὸς σε ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα.

29 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, Ἐλθέ. Καὶ καταβὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου ὁ Πέτρος, περιπάτησεν ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα, ἐλθεῖν πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν.

30 Βλέπων δὲ τὸν ἄνεμον ἰσχυρὸν, ἐφοβήθη· καὶ ἀρξάμενος καταποντίζεσθαι, ἔκραξε, λέγων, Κύριε, σῶσόν με.

31 Εὐθέως δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα, ἐπέλαβετο αὐτοῦ, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Ὁλιγόπιστε, εἰς τί δίστασας·

21 At edentes fuerunt viri ferè quinque millia, præter mulieres et pueros.

22 Et statim compulit Jesus discipulos suos ascendere in naviculam, et præcedere eum in ulteriora, dum absolveret turbas.

23 Et absolvens turbas, ascendit in montem privatim orare. Vespere autem facto, solus erat ibi.

24 Verùm navicula jam medium maris erat, vexata à fluctibus: erat enim contrarius ventus.

25 Quarta autem vigilia noctis, abiit ad eos Jesus circumambulans super mare.

26 Et videntes eum discipuli super mare circumambulantes, turbati sunt, dicentes: Quod phantasma est, et præ timore clamaverunt.

27 Statim autem loquutus est eis Jesus, dicens: Confidite, ego sum: ne metuatís.

28 Respondens autem ei Petrus, dixit: Domine, si tu es, jube me ad te venire super aquas.

29 Ipse verò ait: Veni. Et descendens de navicula Petrus, ambulabat super aquam, venire ad Jesum.

30 Intuitus verò ventum validum, timuit: et incipiens demergi, clamavit, dicens: Domine, serva me.

31 Statim verò Jesus extendens manum, excepit eum, et ait illi: Exiguae fidei, ad quid dubitasti?



32 Καὶ ἐμβάντων αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ἐκόπασεν ὁ ἄνεμος.

33 Οἱ δὲ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, ἐλθόντες προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ, λέγοντες, Ἄληθως Θεοῦ υἱὸς εἶ.

34 Καὶ διαπεράσαντες, ἤλθον εἰς τὴν γῆν Γεννησαρέτ.

35 Καὶ ἐπιγινόντες αὐτὸν οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ τόπου ἐκείνου, ἀπέστειλαν εἰς ὅλην τὴν περίχωρον ἐκείνην, καὶ προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ πάνας τοὺς κακῶς ἔχοντας.

36 Καὶ παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν, ἵνα μόνον ἀψωνται τοῦ κρασπέδου τοῦ ἱματίου αὐτοῦ· καὶ ὅσοι ἤψαντο, διεσώθησαν.

#### MATΘΑΙΟΥ Κεφ. κδ'.

1 Καὶ ἐξελθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐπορεύετο ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, καὶ προσῆλθον οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπιδείξαι αὐτῷ τὰς οἰκοδομὰς τοῦ ἱεροῦ.

2 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Οὐ βλέπετε πάντα ταῦτα; ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῆ ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον, ὃς οὐ μὴ καταλυθῆσεται.

3 Καθημένου δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους τῶν ἔλαιων, προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ κατ' ἰδίαν, λέγοντες· Εἰπέ ἡμῖν, πότε ταῦτα ἔσται, καὶ τί τὸ σημεῖον τῆς σῆς παρουσίας, καὶ τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος;

4 Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Βλέπετε μήτις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ.

5 Πολλοὶ γὰρ ἐλεύσονται ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματί μου, λέγοντες· Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ Χριστός, καὶ πολλοὺς πλανήσουσι.

6 Μελλήσετε δὲ ἀκούειν πολέμους καὶ ἀκοὰς πολέμων· ἰράσθε

32 Et ingressis illis in navigium, quievit ventus.

33 Qui autem in navigio, venientes adoraverunt eum, dicentes: Verè Dei Filius es.

34 Et transferentes venerunt in terram Gennesaret.

35 Et cognoscentes eum viri loci illius, miserunt in universam circumviciniam illam: et attulerunt ei omnes malè affectos.

36 Et appellabant eum, ut vel solùm tangerent fimbriam vestimenti ejus: et quotquot tetigerunt, preservati sunt.

#### CAPUT XXIV.

1 Et egressus Jesus ibat de templo: et accesserunt discipuli ejus ostendere ei ædificationes templi.

2 At Jesus dixit illis: Non intuemini hæc omnia? Amen dico vobis, non relinquetur hic lapis super lapidem, qui non dissolvetur.

3 Sedente autem eo super montem Olivarum accesserunt ad eum discipuli privatim, dicentes: Dic nobis, quando hæc erunt, et quod signum tuæ præsentis et consummationis seculi?

4 Et respondens Jesus, dixit eis: Videte nequis vos seducat.

5 Multi enim venient in nomine meo, dicentes: Ego sum Christus: et multos seducent.

6 Futuri estis autem audire bella, et rumores bello-

μη θροεῖσθε· δεῖ γὰρ πάντα γενέσθαι· ἀλλ' οὐπω ἐστὶ τὸ τέλος.

7 Ἐγερθήσεται γὰρ ἔθνος ἐπὶ ἔθνον, καὶ βασιλεία ἐπὶ βασιλείαν· καὶ ἔσονται λιμοὶ καὶ λοιμοὶ, καὶ σεισμοὶ κατὰ τόπους.

8 Πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ἀρχὴ ὀδίωνων.

9 Τότε παραδώσουσιν ὑμᾶς εἰς θλίψιν, καὶ ἀποκτενοῦσιν ὑμᾶς· καὶ ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων ἐθνῶν, διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου.

10 Καὶ τότε σκανδαλισθήσονται πολλοὶ, καὶ ἀλλήλους παραδώσουσι, καὶ μισήσουσιν ἀλλήλους.

11 Καὶ πολλοὶ ψευδοπροφήται ἐγερθήσονται, καὶ πλανήσουσι πολλούς.

12 Καὶ διὰ τὸ πληθυνθῆναι τὴν ἀνομίαν, ψυγήσεται ἡ ἀγάπη τῶν πολλῶν.

13 Ὁ δὲ ὑπομείνας εἰς τέλος, οὗτος σωθήσεται.

14 Καὶ κηρυχθήσεται τοῦτο τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ οἰκουμένῃ, εἰς μαρτύριον πᾶσι τοῖς ἔθνεσι· καὶ τότε ἕξει τὸ τέλος.

15 Ὅταν οὖν ἴδητε τὸ βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως, τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ Δανιὴλ τοῦ προφήτου, ἐστῶς ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ· ὁ ἀναγινώσκων νοεῖτω·

16 Τότε οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ φεύγετωσαν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη.

17 Ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ δώματος, μὴ καταβαινέτω ἄραι τι ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ·

18 Καὶ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, μὴ ἐπιστρέψατω ὀπίσω ἄραι τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ.

rum: Videte ne turbemini: oportet enim omnia fieri: sed nondum est finis.

7 Excitabitur enim gens in gentem et regnum in regnum: et erunt fames, et pestilentiae, et terræmotus secundum loca.

8 Omnia autem hæc initium dolorum.

9 Tunc tradent vos in tribulationem, et occident vos: et eritis odio habiti ab omnibus gentibus, propter nomen meum.

10 Et tunc offendentur multi: et invicem tradent, et odio habebunt invicem.

11 Et multi pseudoprophetæ excitabuntur, et seducent multos.

12 Et propter multiplicati iniquitatem, refrigescet charitas multorum.

13 Qui autem permanens in finem, hic servabitur.

14 Et prædicabitur hoc Evangelium regni in universa habitata, in testimonium omnibus gentibus: et tunc veniet finis.

15 Cum ergo videritis abominationem desolationis effatæ à Daniele Propheta, stans in loco sancto: legens intelligat.

16 Tunc qui in Judæa fugiant ad montes.

17 Qui super domum, non descendat tollere quid de æde sua:

18 Et qui in agro, non revertatur retrò tollere vestem suam.

19 Οὐαὶ δὲ ταῖς ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχοῦσαις, καὶ ταῖς θηλαζούσαις ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις.

20 Προσεύχεσθε δὲ ἵνα μὴ γένηται ἡ φυγὴ ὑμῶν χειμῶνος, μηδὲ ἐν σαββάτῳ.

21 Ἔσται γὰρ τότε θλίψις μεγάλη, οἷα οὐ γέγονεν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κόσμου ἕως τοῦ νῦν, οὐδ' οὐ μὴ γένηται.

22 Καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐκολοβώθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι ἐκεῖναι, οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθη πᾶσα σὰρξ· διὰ δὲ τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς κολοβώθησονται αἱ ἡμέραι ἐκεῖναι.

23 Τότε ἐὰν τις ὑμῶν εἴπῃ· Ἰδοὺ, ὡς εἶ οὗτος Χριστὸς, ἢ ὡς· μὴ πιστεύσητε.

24 Ἐγερθήσονται γὰρ ψευδοχριστοὶ καὶ ψευδοπροφῆται, καὶ δώσουσι σημεῖα μεγάλα καὶ τεράτα, ὥστε πλανῆσαι, εἰ δυνατόν, καὶ τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς.

25 Ἴδοὺ, προεῖρηκα ὑμῖν.

26 Ἐὰν οὖν εἴπωσιν ὑμῖν· Ἴδοὺ, ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ἐστὶ, μὴ ἐξέλθητε· Ἴδοὺ, ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις, μὴ πιστεύσητε.

27 Ὡσπερ γὰρ ἡ ἀστραπὴ ἐξέρχεται ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν, καὶ φαίνεται ἕως δυσμῶν· οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἡ παρουσία τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

28 Ὅπου γὰρ ἐὰν ᾖ τὸ πτώμα, ἐκεῖ συναχθήσονται οἱ ἄστροί.

29 Εὐθέως δὲ μετὰ τὴν θλίψιν τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐκείνων ὁ ἥλιος σκοτισθήσεται, καὶ ἡ σελήνη οὐ δώσει τὸ φέγγος αὐτῆς, καὶ οἱ ἄστροι πεσοῦνται ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ αἱ δυνάμεις τῶν οὐρανῶν σαλευθήσονται.

30 Καὶ τότε φανήσεται τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ υἱοῦ ἀθρώπου ἐν τῷ

19 Væ autem in utero habentibus, et lactantibus in illis diebus.

20 Orate autem ut non fiat fuga vestra hyeme, neque in Sabbato.

21 Erit enim tunc tribulatio magna, qualis non fuit ab initio mundi, usque, modo, neque non fiet.

22 Et si non contracti fuissent dies illi, non esset servata omnes caro: propter autem electos contrahentur dies illi.

23 Tunc si quis vobis dixerit: Ecce hic Christus, aut illic: ne credite.

24 Excitabuntur enim pseudochristi et pseudoprophetæ, et dabunt signa magna et prodigia ita ut seducere, si possibile, et electos.

25 Ecce, prædixi vobis.

26 Si ergo dixerint vobis: Ecce, in deserto est, ne exatis: ecce in conclavibus, ne credatis.

27 Sicut enim fulgur exit ab Orientibus, et apparet usque Occidentem, ita erit et præsentia filii hominis.

28 Ubicunque enim fuerit cadaver, illuc congregabuntur aquilæ.

29 Statim autem post tribulationem dierum illorum Sol obscurabitur, et Luna non dabit lumen suum, et stellæ cadent de cælo, et efficacis cælorum concutientur.

30 Et tunc parebit signum filii hominis in cælo: et tunc

οὐρανῶ· καὶ τότε κόψονται πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ τῆς γῆς, καὶ ὄψονται τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐρχόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ δόξης πολλῆς.

31 Καὶ ἀποσελεῖ τοὺς ἀγγέλους αὐτοῦ μετὰ σάλπιγγος φωνῆς μεγάλης, καὶ ἐπισυνάξουσιν τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῶν τεσσάρων ἀνέμων, ἀπ' ἄκρων οὐρανῶν ἕως ἄκρων αὐτῶν.

32 Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς συκῆς μάθετε τὴν παραβολὴν· ὅταν ἦδη ὁ κλάδος αἰτῆς γένηται ἀπαλός, καὶ τὰ φύλλα ἐκφύη, γινώσχετε ὅτι ἐγγύς τὸ θέρος.

33 Οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς, ὅταν ἴδῃτε πάντα ταῦτα, γινώσχετε ὅτι ἐγγύς ἐστὶν ἐπὶ θύραις.

34 Ἀμὲν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ ἡ γενεὰ αὕτη, ἕως ἂν πάντα ταῦτα γένηται.

35 Ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ παρελεύσονται· οἱ δὲ λόγοι μου οὐ μὴ παρέλθωσι.

36 Περὶ δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης καὶ τῆς ὥρας, οὐδεὶς οἶδεν, οὐδὲ οἱ ἀγγελλοὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν, εἰ μὴ ὁ πατήρ μου μόνος.

37 Ὡσπερ δὲ αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς Νῶε, οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἡ παρουσία τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

38 Ὡσπερ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταῖς πρὸ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ πρόγοντες καὶ πίνοντες, γαμοῦντες καὶ ἐγκαμιζόντες, ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας εἰσῆλθε Νῶε εἰς τὴν κιβωτόν·

39 Καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωσαν, ἕως ἤλθεν ὁ κατακλυσμὸς, καὶ ἦρεν ἀπαντασ· οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἡ παρουσία τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου·

40 Τότε δύο ἔσοντα ἐν ᾧ ἀγρῷ·

plangent omnes tribus terræ, et videbunt filium hominis venientem in nubibus cæli, cum efficiâ et gloriâ multâ.

31 Et legabit angelos suos cum tuba vocis magnæ, et congregabunt electos ejus à quatuor ventis, à summis cælorum usque extrema eorum.

32 A verò ficu discite parabolam: quum jam ramus ejus fuerit tener, et folia germinaverint, scitis quia prope æstas.

33 Ita et vos, quum videritis hæc omnia scitote quia prope est in januis.

34 Amen dico vobis, non præteribit generatio hæc donec omnia ista fiant.

35 Cælum et terra præteribunt: verùm verba mea non præteribunt.

36 De autem die illa et hora nemo scit, neque angeli cælorum, si non Pater meus solus.

37 Sicut autem dies Noë, ita erit et adventus Filii hominis.

38 Sicut enim erant in diebus ante diluvium, comedentes et bibentes, nubentes et nuptui tradentes, usque quo die intravit Noë in arcam:

39 Et non cognoverunt donec venit diluvium, et tulit omnes: ita erit et præsentia Filii hominis.

40 Tunc duo erunt in agro:



ο εἰς παραλαμβάνεται, καὶ ὁ εἰς ἀφίεται.

41 Δύο ἀλήθουςαι ἐν τῷ μύλῳ· μία παραλαμβάνεται, καὶ μία ἀφίεται.

42 Γρηγορεῖτε οὖν, ὅτι οὐκ οἶδατε ποία ὥρα ὁ κύριος ὑμῶν ἔρχεται.

43 Ἐκεῖνο δὲ γινώσχετε, ὅτι εἰ ἦδει ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης ποία φυλακᾶ ὁ κλέπτης ἔρχεται, ἐγγρηγόρησεν ἂν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν εἶασε διορυγῆναι τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ.

44 Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ὑμεῖς γίνεσθε ἔτοιμοι· ὅτι, ἥ ὥρα οὐ δοκεῖτε, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται.

45 Τίς ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ πιστὸς δοῦλος καὶ φρόνιμος, ὃν κατέστησεν ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς θεραπείας αὐτοῦ, τοῦ διδόναι αὐτοῖς τὴν τροφήν ἐν καιρῷ;

46 Μακάριος ὁ δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος, ὃν ἐλθὼν ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ εὐρήσει ποιοῦντα οὕτως.

47 Ἄμην λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν αὐτοῦ κατ-αστήσει αὐτὸν.

48 Ἐὰν δὲ εἴπῃ ὁ κακὸς δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ· Χρονίζει ὁ κύριός μου ἐλθεῖν.

49 Καὶ ἄρξεται τύπτειν τοὺς συνδούλους, ἐσθίειν δὲ καὶ πίνειν μετὰ τῶν μεθυσάντων·

50 Ἦξει ὁ κύριος τοῦ δούλου ἐκείνου ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἣ οὐ προσδοκᾶ, καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ ἣ οὐ γινώσκει.

51 Καὶ διχοτομήσει αὐτὸν, καὶ τὸ μέρος αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῶν ὑποκριτῶν βήσει· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν δρόντων.

unus assumitur, et unus relinquitur.

41 Duæ molentes in mola: una assumetur, et una relinquetur.

42 Vigilate ergo, quia nescitis quâ horâ Dominus vester venit.

43 Illud autem scitote, quoniam si sciret paterfamilias quâ custodiâ fur venit, vigilaret utique, et non sineret perfodi domum suam.

44 Propter hoc et vos estote parati, quia quâ horâ non putatis: Filius hominis venturus est.

45 Quis putas est fidelis servus et prudens, quem constituit dominus suus super familiam suam, ad dandum illis cibum in tempore?

46 Beatus servus ille, quem veniens dominus ejus, invenerit facientem sic.

47 Amen dico vobis, quoniam super omnibus substantiis suis constituet eum.

48 Si autem dixerit malus servus ille in corde suo: Tardat dominus meus venire.

49 Et cœperit percutere conservos, edere autem et bibere cum ebriosis:

50 Veniet dominus servi illius in die quo non expectat, et in horâ quâ non scit.

51 Et dividet eum, et partem ejus cum hypocritis ponet: illic erit fletus, et stridor dentium.



## ANALYSIS OF GREEK VERBS—MATTHEW II

- Prep. Aug. Root. ind. imp. 3 pl.*      *Prep. Root. 1 fut. 3 s.*  
 1. παρ ε γεν όντο.      12. έξ ελευσε ται.  
 Around did come they.      Out come shall one.  
*Root. 3 s. ind. pr.*      *Root. 1 fut. 3 s.*  
 2. έστ ι v.      13. ποιμαν ει.  
 Is he.      Protect shall who.  
*Root. 1st pl.*      *Aug. Root. 1 aor. ind. 3 s*  
 3. ειδ ομεν.      14. η κριτω σε.  
 See we.      did inquire he.  
*Aug. Root. 1st pl.*      *Root. 2 aor. 3 s.*  
 4. η λθ ομεν.      15. ειπ ε.  
 Have come we.      Say did he.  
*Prep. Root. inf.*      *Prep. Root. 1 aor. imp 2 pl*  
 5. προσ κυν ησαι.      16. εξ ετασ ατε.  
 Before fall to.      About inquire do ye.  
*Aug. Root. Pas. ind. 1 aor. 3 s.*      *Root. 2 aor. sub. 2 pl.*  
 6. ε παραχ θη.      17. ευρ η τε.  
 Was troubled he.      Found ye shall have.  
*Aug. Root. c. v. ind. imp. 3 s.*      *Prep. Root. 1 aor. imp. 2 pl*  
 7. ε πυνθαν ε το.      18. απ αγγειλ ατε.  
 Did ask he.      Back bring word do ye.  
*Root. c. v. 2 fut. mid. 3 s.*      *Prep. Root. (α ε) 1 aor. sub. 1 s.*  
 8. γενν α ται.      19. προσ κυν η σ ω.  
 Born he should be.      Before fall may I.  
*Root. 2 aor. 3 pl.*      *Aug. Root. 1 aor. dep. 3 pl.*  
 9. ειπ ον.      20. ε πορευθ η σαν.  
 Said they.      Depart did they.  
*Red. Root. Pas. ind. perf. 3 s.*      *Root. imper. 3 s.*  
 10. γε γραπ ται.      2. ιδ ου.  
 Written it has been      Behold thou.  
*Root. 2d s.*      *Root. 2 aor. 3 pl.*  
 11. ε ι.      22. ειδ ου.  
 Art thou.      Seen had they.

23. *Prep.* *Root.* 2 aor. 3 s.  
 προ ἤγ ε v.  
 Before led it.
24. *aug. Root.* 2 aor. ind. 3 s.  
 ἔστ η.  
 Stood it.
25. *Root.* ind. imp. 3 s.  
 ἦ v.  
 Was it.
26. *Aug. Root.* 1 aor. ind. 3 pl.  
 ἐχάρ ησαν.  
 Rejoice did they.
27. *Root.* 2 aor. act. 3 pl.  
 εὑρ ον.  
 Found they.
28. *Prep. Root.* 1 aor. act. 3 pl.  
 προσ ἐκυν ησαν.  
 Before fall did they.
29. *Prep. Aug. Root.* 1 aor. 3 pl.  
 προσ ηνεγκ α v.  
 Before did bring they.
30. *Prep. Root.* 1 aor. inf.  
 ανακαμπ σ αι.  
 Back turn to.
31. *Prep. Aug. Root.* 1 aor. a. 3 pl.  
 αν εχωρ ησαν.  
 Back went they.
32. *Root.* ind. pr. 3 s. mid.  
 φαιν εται.  
 Appears he.
33. *Prep. Root.* imp. 2 aor. 2 s.  
 παραλαβ ε.  
 Up take (do) thou.
34. *Root.* imp. 2 s.  
 φεῦγ ε.  
 Flee (do) thou.
35. *Root.* imp. pr. 2 s.  
 ἴθ ι.  
 Be thou.
36. *Root.* sub. 2 aor. 1 s.  
 ἐῖπ ω.  
 Call I.
37. *Root.* ind. pr. 3 s.  
 μελλ ει.  
 Is about
38. *Root.* inf. pr.  
 ζητ εῖν.  
 Seek to.
39. *Prep. Root.* 1 aor. inf  
 απο λς σ αι.  
 De stroy to.
40. *Prep. Aug. Root.* 2 aor 2  
 παρ ε λαβ ε.  
 Up took he.
41. *Prep. Root.* 1 aor. 3 s.  
 ανς χωρ η σ εν.  
 Back went he.
42. *Root.* 3 s.  
 ἦ v.  
 Was he.
43. *Root.* sub. 1 aor. pas. 3 s.  
 πληρ ω θ η.  
 Fulfilled might be it.
44. *Aug. Root.* ind. 1 aor. 1 s.  
 ἐκαλε σ α.  
 Called I.
45. *Root.* 1 aor. pass. ind. 3 s.  
 ἐνεπαιχ θ η.  
 Mocked was he.
46. *Aug. Root.* ind. 1 aor. pas. 3 s  
 ἐθυμ ω θ ἦ.  
 Enraged was he.

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
|     | <i>Root. 2 aor. ind. act. 3 s.</i>      |     | <i>Root. ind. pres. 3 pl.</i>           |
| 47. | αν̄ ξι λ ε.<br>Killed he.               | 53. | εισ ι.<br>Are they.                     |
|     | <i>Aug. Root. 1 aor. ind. act. 3 s.</i> |     | <i>Root. ind. pr. 3 s. mid.</i>         |
| 48. | ἦ κριβ̄ ω σ ε.<br>Enquired had he.      | 54. | φαιν ε ται.<br>Appears he.              |
|     | <i>Aug. Root. 1 aor. ind. pas. 3 s.</i> |     | <i>Prep. Root. imp. 2 Aor act.</i>      |
| 49. | ἐ πληρ̄ ω θ η.<br>Fulfilled was it.     | 55. | παρα λαβ̄ ε.<br>Up take (do) thou.      |
|     | <i>Aug. Root. 1 aor. ind. pas. 3 s.</i> |     | <i>Root. imp. pr. 2 s. dep</i>          |
| 50. | ἦ κοῦ σ θ η.<br>Heard was it.           | 56. | πορεῡ ου.<br>Depart thou.              |
|     | <i>Aug. Root. imp. ind.</i>             |     | <i>Red. Root. ind. act. perf. 3 pl.</i> |
| 51. | ἦ θελ ε.<br>did will                    | 57. | τε θνήκ α σι.<br>Dead are they.         |
|     | <i>Prep. Root. 1 aor. pass. inf.</i>    |     | <i>Aug. Root. 3 s. imp. ind.</i>        |
| 52. | παρα κλ η θη ναι.<br>Consoled to be.    | 58. | ἦ λθ ε ν.<br>Did come he.               |

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## NUMERALS.

1	εἷς,	unus,	17	ἑπτακαίδεκα, septemdecim,
2	δύο,	duo,	18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα, octodecim,
3	τρεις,	tres,	19	ἐννεακαίδεκα, novemdecim,
4	τέσσαρες,	quotuor,	20	εἴκοσι, viginti,
5	πέντε,	quinque,	21	εἴκοσι εἷς, viginti unus,
6	ἕξ,	sex,	22	εἴκοσι δύο, viginti duo,
7	ἑπτὰ,	septem,	30	τρίακοντα, triginta,
8	ὀκτώ,	octo,	40	τεσσαράκοντα, quadraginta,
9	ἐννέα,	novem,	50	πεντήκοντα, quinquaginta,
10	δέκα,	decem,	60	ἑξήκοντα, sexaginta,
11	ἑνδεκά,	undecim,	70	ἰβδομήκοντα, septuaginta,
12	δώδεκα,	duodecim,	80	ὀγδομήκοντα, octoginta,
13	τρισακίδεκα,	tredecim,	90	ἐννεμήκοντα, nonaginta,
14	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	quotuorde.	100	ἑκατον, centum,
15	πεντεκαίδεκα,	quindecim,	200	διακόσιοι, ducenti,
16	ἑκαίδεκα,	sexdecim,	300	τριακόσιοι, trecenti.

PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
GERMAN, SPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.

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THE ALPHABETS.

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
A A a ah	A ah	A ah
B B b bay	B bay	B bay
C C c tsay	C thay	C say
D D d day	D day	D day
E E e ā	E ā	E ā
F F f eff	F āfā	F eff
G G g gay	G hay	G zjay
H H h hah	H á-chay	H aush
I I i ée	I ee	I ee
J J i yot	J hotta	J zjee
K K k kah	K kak	K kaw
L L l el	L ā-lay	L ell
M M m em	M á-may	M em
N N n en	N á-nay	N en
O O o ô	O ô	O o
P P p pay	P pay	P pay
Q Q q kuh	Q koo	Q kuh
R R r air	R á-ray	R err
S S s ess*	S á-say	S ess
T T t tay	T tay	T tay
U U u oo	U oo	U ue
V V v fow	V vay	V vay
W W w vay		
X X x eex	X á-keys	X eex
Y Y y ipselon	Y eegreeāgah	Y eegreek
Z Z z tsett	Z thater	Z szed
& & etc.	& etc.	& etc.

\* The former of these characters is initial or medial; the latter always final.

There are also, in Spanish—

Ch	Ll ( <i>Ly</i> )	Ñ ( <i>Ny</i> )	Rr
chay	äilyeay	anyeay	air-ray

[NOTE.—Let the student remember that the *name* has nothing to do with the *pronunciation* of a letter; no reliance will, therefore, be placed on the alphabetical cognomen of a letter for its *sound*.]

### PRONUNCIATION OF THE GERMAN.

Ä—like *a* in *far*.

Äa—protracted sound of *a*; as *das Haar*, *the hair*.

B—At the commencement of syllables, it is like *b* in *bend*; but at the close of a syllable, it sounds much like *p* or *pb*; as *gelb*, *yellow*.

Bt—enunciate both consonants; as *lebt*, (*lebt*) *lives*.

C—before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *y*, like *ts*; as *der Cirkel*, *the circle*. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants, like *k*; as *das Concert*, *the concert*.

Ch (*Tsay-hah*) before *a*, *o*, *u*, sounds like *k*; also at the commencement of a syllable, and before the consonants. After vowels and consonants, and before *e* and *i*, in French and Latin words, has a peculiar guttural sound, difficult to represent in English. Observe the position of your tongue while enunciating the consonant *k*, in the word *kind*—move the tongue back towards the throat a little distance, force the breath audibly, without the intonations of the voice, through the aperture between the tongue and the roof of the mouth, and you have the sound as exactly as it can be made by a foreigner. This sound occurs in such words as *das Tuch*, *the cloth*; *die Milch*, *the milk*; &c. It has the sound of *sh* in *Ich*, *I*; *reich*, *rich*, &c. &c.

Chs—like *x*; as *der Dchs*, *the ox*.

Cf—like *k*; as *dicf*, *thick*.



**D**—This letter approximates more closely to the sound of *t* or *TH*. The tongue is placed against the teeth (instead of the roof of the mouth), *a little above where it is placed for TH*; closing the aperture between the roof of the mouth and the tongue—the breath is emitted with the intonation of the voice, forming the sound of the German *d*.

**E**—long, like *a* in *mate*; as *habe, have*: short,\* like *e* in *met*; as *das Ende, the end*.

**Ee**—protracted *e*.

**F**—like *f* in *from, for, fount, &c.*

**Ff**—a little heavier sound than *f* single.

**G**—like *gh*; as *gut, good*; *groß, great, &c.* At the end of syllables, *g* has a sound similar to *ch*; as *der Weg, the way*. Also, sometimes in the middle of syllables; as *der Regen, the rain*.

**H**—aspirates vowels, when placed before them; as *der Himmel, the heaven*. It is silent, and prolongs the vowel, when placed after it; as *das Jahr, the year*; *wählen, to choose*; *die Uhr, the watch, &c.*

**I**—long, like *e* in *me*: short, like *i* in *pin*.

**I (i)**—like *y*; as *ja, yes*.

**K**—like *k*; as *das Kind, the child*.

**L**—like *l*; as *das Lamm, the lamb*.

**M**—like *m*; as *der Mann, the man*.

**N**—like *n*; as *neu, new*.

**Ng**—like *ng*; as *jung, young*.

**O**—long, like *o* in *no*; as *oder*: or short, like *u* in *tub*; as *oft, often*.

**P**—like *p*; as *pressen, to press*.

**Ph**—like *f*; as *der Prophet, the prophet*.

**Q**—like *q*; as *die Qual, the torment*.

\* A short vowel maintains its original sound, but is pronounced quicker, and a little more compressed. Vowels before double letters are short, as *cinc Taffe, a cup*.

R—like *r*; as *das Herz, the heart.*

S—like *s*; as *das Salz, the salt.*

Sch—like *sh*; as *die Schwester, the sister.*

T—like *t*; as *der Tag, the day.*

In words of foreign derivation, terminating in *tion*, the *ti* is pronounced like *tse*; as *Convention, convention*: *ß*—like *ts*.

U—like *oo*; as *der Hut, the hat*: short, like *u* in *full*; as *der Hund, the dog.*

V—like *f*; as *von, from.*

W—like *v*; as *wahr, true.*

X—like *x*; as *die Art, the axe.*

Y—like *i*; as *der Styl, the style.*

Z—like *ts*; as *zehn, ten.*

Ä—like *ai* in *hair*, or *e* in *men*; as *der Bär, the bear.*

Ö—like *e* in *her*; as *schön, beautiful.\**

Ü—similar in sound to the French *u*. In English, we have no such sound. Observe the position of the lips in saying *œ*: with the lips remaining in this position, pronounce *ē* long; draw the tongue slightly backward, and you will have the desired sound. Bear in mind that this is a compressed sound: notice that in saying *we*, you first enunciate *oo* (*w*), and afterwards *ē*; manage so as to pronounce the *e* at the same moment with *oo* (*w*), the tongue being drawn a little backward, and pressed firmly against the upper double teeth, and you will encounter little difficulty in pronouncing the letter correctly.

#### DIPHTHONGS.

Au—like *ou*; as *das Haus, the house.*

Mai—like *i* in *pine*; as *der Mai, May.*

My—like *i* in *pine.*

\* This is as near as this sound can be represented by the English vowel. The sound is a little more *open* than *e* in *her*; the tongue is moved further forward. The best way to get this sound, is to catch it from a German, or some other acquainted with it.

Et—like *i* in *pine*.

Ey—like *i* in *pine*.

Au—like *oi* in *noise* (*compressed sound*).

Eu—like *oi* in *noise* (*compressed sound*).

Je—like *ee* in *feet*.

Ei—like *i* in *mine*.

### OF THE SPANISH.

A—is pronounced like *ah*; as *la cara*, *the face*.

B—like *b*; as *boníto*, *pretty*.

C—before *e*, *i*, like *th* in *think*; as *el pincel* (*el peentháil*), *the pencil*. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, like *k*; as *cuál* (*kooál*), *which*.

D—see German *Ḑ*.

E—like *ā*; as *me* (*māy*), *me*. Short, like *e* in *hen*; as *el*, *the*.

F—like *f*; as *café*, *the coffee*.

G—like *h* before *e*, *i*; as *genio* (*hā-nēo*), *genius*. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, before consonants and after all vowels, like *g* in *go*; as *grande*, *great*.

H—is always silent.

I—like *e* in *me*; as *el vino*, *the wine*.

J—like *h*, in all cases; as, *José* (*Hosay*), *Joseph*.

K—like *k*; as *kali*, *seaweed*.

L—like *l*; as *el papel*, *the paper*.

M—like *m*; as *mañana* (*manyana*), *to-morrow*.

N—like *n*; as *no*, *not*, *no*.

O—like *o*; as *con gusto*, *with pleasure*.

P—like *p*; as *pan*, *bread*.

Q—like *k*; the subsequent *u* is not pronounced; as *que* (*kāy*), *what*. *C* is now generally used in the place of *q*. We write *cuál* (*kwál*), instead of *quál*, *which*.

R—soft, like *r* in *bar*, *far*, &c.: hard, like *rr* in *parrar*, *to*

*extend.* The soft sound is represented by a single *r*; the hard sound, by double *rr*.

S—like *s* in *so*; as *señór* (*sainyór*), *sir*.

T—very similar to the German *t*; *tengo*, *I have*.

U—like *oo*; as *su* (*soo*), *your*.

V—like *v*; as *el vino*, *the wine*.

X—occurs but seldom; pronounced the same as *x* in English.

Y—like *ee*, or *y*; as *muy* (*moo-é*), *very*; *y*, *and*.

Z—like *th* in *throne*; as *el lápiz* (*lápeeth*), *the pencil*.

Ch—pronounced in all cases like *ch* in *church*; as *el chaléco*, *th: vest*.

Ll—like *ly*; as *bello* (*bailyo*), *beautiful*.

Ñ—like *ny*; as *señorita* (*sainyoreeta*), *Miss*.

Rr—see *R*.

## OF THE FRENCH.

A—is pronounced like *ah*; as *alezan* (*al-zang*), *bay* or *sorrel horse*, *Pâris*, &c.: short, like *a* in *hat*; as *datte*, *date*, *a fruit*

B—like *b*; as *le bal* (*leh bâl*), *the ball*.

C—like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t*, in the same word; as *calcul*, *calculation*; *clou* (*kloo*), *nail*, *tack*. Before *e*, *i*, *y*, like *s*; likewise, with the cedilla (,) under it, before *a*, *o*, *u*, is pronounced like *s*; as *ça* (*sah*), *this*, *that*.

Ch—like *k*; as *chlamyde*, *a cloak*. Like *sh*; as *un cheval*, *a horse*.

D—like *d*; as *donec*, *then*.

E—[unaccented], like *e* in *her*. Often silent. See German *ë*.

é—[accented], like *ā* long; as *café* (*coff-ay*), *coffee*.

è—like *a* in *am*; as *le père*, *the father*.

ê—same as *è*, but longer; as *tête*, *the head*.

F—like *f*; as *fer*, *iron*.

G—like *g*; as *gant* (*gang*), *glove*: like *zh*; as *gésir*, *to lie*,  
*be buried*.

H—like *h*. Often silent.

I—like *ē* in English; as *petite* (*pettit*), *little*: short, like *i*  
in *pin*; as *ici* (*isy*), *here*.

J—like *s* in *measure*; as *jamais* (*zhamā*), *never*; *jour*  
(*zhoor*), *day*.

K—like *k*; as *kynancie*, *quinsy*.

L—like *l*: *ll* like *ly* or *l-yuh*.

M—like *m*.\* } A guttural sound, somewhat similar to *ngk*.  
N—like *n*.\* }

O—like *o*.

P—like *p*; as *pain*, *bread*.

Ph—like *f*; as *phare*, *light-house*.

Q—like Spanish *q*; as *que*, *that*.

R—like *r*. Silent where it terminates a word, if preceded  
by *e*.

S—like *s* or *z*. Often silent.

Sc—like *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*: before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, like *sk*.

T—like *t*. It has also, before *ia*, *ie*, *ieu*, *ion*, a sound like  
*ts* or *c*; as *tial*, *tion*, *tieux*, &c. Often silent.

Th—like *t*, in all cases.

U—like German *ü*.

V—like *v*.

X—like *ks*, *gz*, *ss*, *k*, (before *c*), and *z*. Silent.

Y—like *ee*.

Z—like *z* and *s*.

#### DIPHTHONGS, &c.

Ai—is pronounced like *ai* in *hair*: also like *ay* in *day*.

Ey—is pronounced like *ey* in *prey*.

Ei—is pronounced like *ai* in *hair*.

\* The sound of the French *nasals* (*m*, *n*), can never be learned  
except they are heard repeatedly.



Ay--is pronounced like *ai* in *hair*.

Ai, aie, ais, ait, aix, oî, like *ai* in *hair*, but longer.

Oi—like *wa* in *water*: in a few words, like *ai* in *hair*; as *françois*, *void*, *affoiblr*, &c.

Au, eau, aux, eaux, aud, auds, ao, ault, aults, aux, aut, auts, eo, oc, ocs, ods, oh, op, oqs, ot, ôt, ots, oth, oths, are each pronounced like *o* in *no*.

Ie—like *yea*.

#### NASALS.\*

Am, an—nearly like *âng*; as *ambition* (*angbissyong*), *ambition*; *ancre* (*angkr*), *anchor*.

Aim, ain, ein, em, en—nearly like short *äng*.

Om, on—nearly like *ong*.

Um, un—nearly like *ung*.

### THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

#### GERMAN.

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Der,	des,	dem,	den.	Die,	der,	den,	die.
Fem.	Die,	der,	der,	die.	“	“	“	“
Neut.	Das,	des,	dem,	das.	“	“	“	“

#### SPANISH.

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Fem.	La,	de la,	á la,	la. †	las,	de las,	á las,	las. §
Mas.	El,	del,	al,	el. †	los,	de los,	á los,	los.
Neut.	Lo,	de lo,	á lo,	lo.	No plural.			

#### FRENCH.

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Le,	du,	au,	le.	Les,	des,	aux,	les.
Fem.	La,	de la,	á la,	la.	“	“	“	“

\* If the *m* or *n* is followed by a vowel, it ceases to be nasal; but if it precedes a consonant, or terminates a word, it is a nasal. • If it terminates a word, the next word commencing with a vowel, there is a sound of *n* after the nasal.

† Or, á la.

‡ Or, á el.

§ Or, á las.

|| Or, á los.

[NOTE.—When the French article, in the singular, precedes another word commencing with a vowel or silent *h*, the final vowel of the article is dropped; as *l'oncle*, *the uncle*, for *le oncle*; *l'étude*, *the study*, for *la étude*; *l'honneur*, *the honour*, for *le honneur*.]

## THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

## GERMAN.

	SINGULAR.				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	
Mas.	Ein,	eines,	einen,	einem.	
Fem.	Eine,	einer,	einer,	eine.	No plural.
Neut.	Ein,	eines,	einem,	ein.	

## SPANISH.

	SINGULAR.				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	
Mas.	Un,	de un,	a un,	un.	No plural.
Fem.	Una,	de una,	a una,	una.	

## FRENCH.

	SINGULAR.				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	
Mas.	Un,	d'un,	à un,	un.	No plural.
Fem.	Une,	d'une,	à une,	une.	

## THE FRENCH PARTITIVE.\*

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Du,	de,	à du,	du.	des,	de,	à des,	des.
Fem.	De la,	de,	à de la,	de la.				

## DECLENSION.

## GERMAN.

The German noun is subject to certain terminal mutations, which, when they are arranged and classified, are denominated Declensions. Of these Declensions, some authors recognise eight, five, or four, while many accord that there are, in fact, but three.

For the sake of simplicity and brevity, we shall arrange all the German nouns into three separate heads or declensions—no more; and in following out this arrangement, we shall class

\* Translated, *some*, of *some*, &c.

† Or, d'

all the singulars first in order, and afterwards the plurals, in their own place, on the plan of Le Bas and Régnier.

The Declensions are determined by their mode of termination.

## SINGULARS.

*First Declension.*—All nouns of this declension are either masculine or neuter, and make their genitive in *s*, *es*, and *ens*.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Der Himmel,*	des Himmels,	dem Himmel,	den Himmel.

In like manner are declined all masculine and neuter nouns terminating in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*; neuter, in *n*, *chen*, *lein*, &c. &c.

Nouns which already terminate in *s*, *z*, *zt*, *ß*, *tz*, take an *e* in the genitive before the *s*, for sake of euphony; as

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Das Harz,†	des Harzes,	dem Harz,‡	das Harz.

Many nouns, also, take *e*, in this manner, when the final letter produces too close a sound to admit of an immediate subsequent *s*. These nouns are of various terminations, as follows:

Das Land, *the land*; das Kind, *the child*; der Mann, *the man*; der Hut, *the hat*; der Wein, *the wine*, &c.

*Nouns in ens.*

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Der Funke,§	des Funkens,	dem Funken,	den Funken.

*Second Declension.*—This declension comprises none but masculine nouns. The genitive termination is *n* or *en*. All the other cases of the singular and plural are like the genitive singular.

Der Knabe, *the boy*.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Der Knabe,	des Knaben,	dem Knaben,	den Knaben.

Most of the nouns of this declension, terminating in a consonant, make their genitive in *en*.

\* *Heaven.*—[NOTE.—The German noun always commences with a capital letter.]

† *The rosin.*

‡ Or, *Harze.*

§ Formerly, and occasionally at the present day, *Funfen.*

Der Bär, *the bear.*

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Der Bär,	des Bären,	dem Bären,	den Bären.

*Third Declension.*—All the nouns of this declension are of the feminine gender. It takes no inflection in the singular, nor does it terminate in any fixed letter.

Frau, *a woman.*

Die Frau, der Frau, der Frau, die Frau.

PLURALS.

The various terminations of the nominative plural are *e*, *n*, *en*, *enē*, or like the nominative singular.

When the nominative plural ends in *n*, all the other cases are the same.

When the nominative plural does not end in *n*, the dative alone takes an *n*, and the genitive and accusative are like the nominative.

No inconsiderable number of nouns change *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*, of the singular, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and *äu*.

Masculine and neuter nouns, of the first declension, in *el*, *er*, *en*, *ien*, have their nominative plural like the nominative singular, and add *n* for the dative.

Der Adler, *the eagle.*

	PLURAL			
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	
Die Adler,	der Adler,	den Adlern,	die Adler.	

Das Siegel, *the seal.*

	PLURAL		
Die Siegel,	der Siegel,	den Siegel,	die Siegel.

The greater part of the masculine nouns of the first declension take *e*, in the nominative, genitive, and accusative, and *n*, in the dative plural; as

Der Fremdling, *the stranger.*

	PLURAL		
Die Fremdlinge,	der Fremdlinge,	den Fremdlingen,	der Fremdlinge.

Feminine and neuter nouns in *iß*, also take *e*; as

Das Geheimniß, *the secret.*

Die Geheimnisse, der Geheimnisse, den Geheimnissen, die Geheimnisse.

[NOTE —When *ß* comes between two vowels, it is changed into *ff*.]

A great number of nouns of the third declension in the singular also are declined in the same manner in the plural; so also are nearly all neuter nouns, whose initial is the particle *ge*, and whose terminative is in any letter other than *e*, *l*, or *er*, in the nominative singular; as, singular, *das Geschenk*; plural, *die Geschenke*, *the gift*, *the gifts*.

Thus, also, are declined all neuter nouns terminating in *ment*; as *Sakrament*, *Sakramente*, &c. There are, also, many neuters, whose distinctive features cannot be established.

All such nouns of the first declension as ending properly in *e*, are often terminated by *e* or *en*; all nouns of the second declension, which take *e* in the genitive singular, and all feminine nouns in *el*, *e*, *ee*, *ie*,\* form their plural by adding an *n* to the nominative singular.

All nouns of the second declension, whose genitive ends in *en*, as *Bär*, *Bären*; all feminine nouns not noticed hitherto, in this description of the plurals; and especially such as terminate in *end*, *ei*, *heit*, *in*, *feit*, *schafft*, *ung*; and those derived from foreign tongues; also a number of masculine nouns, the nouns *Bett*, *bed*; *Heim*, *shirt*; *Herz*, *heart*; *Ohr*, *ear*; and nouns in *or*, incorporated from the Latin language; and a greater part of the nouns in *tir*, are all declined by adding *en* to the nominative singular termination.

All masculine and neuter nouns in *thum*, as (sing.) *der Reichthum*, *the fortune*; (plu.) *die Reichthümer*, *the fortunes*; (sing.) *das Herzogthum*, *the dukedom*; (plu.) *die Herzogthümer*, *the dukedoms*. All such neuters as have not been included in the preceding explication, terminating generally in a mute, or the letters *s*, *it*, *sch*; as (sing.) *das Bild*, *the image*; (plu.) *die Bilder*, *the images*; (sing.) *das Dorf*, *the village*; (plu.) *die Dörfer*, *the villages*; and the following masculine nouns:—*Böfewicht*, *Dorn*, *Geist*, *Gott*, *Leib*, *Mann*, *Ort*, *Rand*, *Vormund*,

\* With the exception of *die Mutter*, *mother*; *die Tochter*, *daughter*, which make their plural with the Umlaut ("), *die Mütter*, *die Töchter*.



Wald, Wurm, all make their plural in *er*, at the same time placing the Umlaut ("") over the vowel or diphthong, in the last syllable in the word; as Gott, Götter, *God*; Mann, Männer, *man*; Haus, Häuser, *house*, &c. &c.

We have been thus prolix with the German noun, in comparison with the general brief style of this work, that the student might have no room for doubt; and for the sake of simplifying in a degree the preceding pages on the German noun, we submit, in one general view, a table, so arranged as to comprehend all the entire terminations in a body.

1st DECLENSION. Masculine and Neuter Nouns.				2d DECL'N. Masculine Nouns.	3d DECLENSION. Feminine Nouns.		
SINGULAR.	N.—	—	—	—	—		
	G.—(e) ä	—	(e) n.	—	.		
	D.—(e).	—	(e) n.	—	.		
	A.—	—	(e) n.	—	.		
PLURAL.	N.—e.	— .	— er.	— en.	— (e) n.	— (e) n.	— e.
	G.—e.	— .	— er.	— en.	— (e) n.	— (e) n.	— e.
	D.—en.	(n).	— ern.	— en.	— (e) n.	— (e) n.	— en.
	A.—e.	— .	— er.	— en.	— (e) n.	— (e) n.	— e.

## SPANISH—FRENCH.

The Spanish and French nouns are indeclinable. They merely add an *s* for the plural, (a few exceptions); but their terminations never vary for the *case*, which can only be determined by the article or adjective prefixed, or by its syntactic relation.

[NOTE.—The genders, in German, are three, masculine, feminine, and neuter. In Spanish, three, but the neuter in Spanish includes only a few adjectives, used in the sense of nouns, and not limited in their extension; as *lo útil*, *the useful*; it has no plural. In French, there is no neuter—nouns are either masculine or feminine, according to usage, or as the termination of the word denotes.]

## PLURALS OF NOUNS.

*German.*—The method of forming the plural of German nouns has been shown in the preceding Table of Declension.

*Spanish.*—When the Spanish noun is terminated by a short

vowel,\* the plural is formed by adding an *s* to the termination of the singular; when the noun terminates in a *long* vowel or a consonant, the plural adds *es* to the singular terminative: e. g. first, *carta*, *letter*; *cartas*, *letters*; *padre*, *father*; *padres*, *fathers*: second, *verdad*, *truth*; *verdades*, *truths*; *tribú*, *tribe*; *tribúes*, *tribes*. Nouns which terminate in *z*, change *z* to *ces*; as *lápiz*, *pencil*; *lapices*. The plural of adjectives is formed in the same manner.

*French*.—The plural of French nouns is usually formed by the addition of an *s*; but when the noun (or adjective) terminates in *u*, preceded by one or more vowels, the plural is made by adding *x*; as *beau*, *beaux*; also nouns ending in *al*, *aíl*, not followed by *e* final (*ale*, *aile*), make their plural by changing *al*, *aíl*, into *aux*; as *travail*, *travaux*; *mal*, *maux*. These nouns, *ciel*, *œil*, *aïeul*, also make their plural in *x*; *cieux*, *yeux*, *aïeux*. These rules are also applicable to the adjective.

## THE ADJECTIVE.

## GERMAN.

When the adjective is employed as an attribute, it is indeclinable, but when it occurs in a qualifying phrase as an *epithet*, it becomes declinable; so that the same adjective is at one time indeclinable, at another, declinable. We say, *der Vater gut ist*, *the father is good*; *die Mutter gut ist*, *the mother is good*; *das Kind gut ist*, *the child is good*, &c. &c. But when it is employed as an epithet, it is declined as follows:

1st. If the adjective immediately precedes the noun, and is not itself preceded by either the article definite or indefinite, or any other declinable word, it is declined thus:

	SINGULAR.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Guter, †	gutes (guten),	gutem,	guten.
Fem.	Gute,	guter,	guter,	gute.
Neut.	Gutes,	gutes (guten),	gutem,	gutes.

\* An accented vowel (á, í ó, &c.) is *long*; unaccented, is *short*.

† *Good, of good, &c.*

Mas. Fem. Neut. Gute, guter, guten, gute.

2d. When the adjective is preceded by the definite article, or some other determinate word, it is declined as follows :

	SINGULAR.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Gute, guten,	guten,	guten,	guten.
Fem.	Gute, guten,	guten,	guten,	gute.
Neut.	Gute, guten,	guten,	guten,	gute.

Mas. Fem. Neut. Guten, guten, guten, guten.

3d. When preceded by the indefinite article, ein, or any of the possessive pronouns, mein, *my* ; dein, *thy* ; sein, *his, her* ; unser, *our* ; euer, *your* ; ihr, *their* ; and kein, *any*, it is declined in this wise :

	SINGULAR.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Guter, guten,	guten,	guten,	guten.
Fem.	Gute, guten,	guten,	guten,	gute.
Neut.	Gutes, guten,	guten,	guten,	gutes.

☞ Participles are declined in the same manner.

#### SPANISH—FRENCH.

The Spanish and French adjectives are indeclinable, and only form their plural in order to be of the same number as the noun to which they are attached, according to the rules laid down on page 253.

The Spanish and French participles conform to the same rules as their adjectives.

N. B. The adjective must be of the same *gender, number,* and *case* as the noun to which it is attached in all the three tongues.

#### OF THE ADJECTIVES USUALLY CALLED DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

##### GERMAN.

Dieser, diese, dieses, (*hic, hæc, hoc, Lat. ; οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, Gr.*) *this, these* ; declined like guter.

Jener, jene, jenes, (*ille, illa, illud, Lat. ; ἐκεῖνος, —η, —ο, Gr.*) *that, those* ; declined in the same manner.

Der, die, das, used as a pronoun, instead of dieser, in imitation of the Greek (see page 153, Gr. Gram.), is thus declined :

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Der,	dessen,	dem,	den.
Fem.	Die,	deren,	der,	die.
Neut.	Das,	dessen (deß,)	dem,	das.

Mas. Fem. Neut. Die, deren (derer), denen, die.

Derjenige, *this, that, those*; derselbe, *the same*, are compounds. The first part of the words, der, follows the declension of the article, while the other part follows the declension of the adjective.

Solcher, *such, like*, declined like dieser.

## SPANISH.

Este (mas.), esta (fem. sing.), *this*; indeclinable.

Estos (mas.), estas (fem. plu.), *these*; indeclinable.

Ese (mas.), esa (fem. sing.), *that*; indeclinable.

Esos (mas.), esas (fem. plu.), *those*; indeclinable.

Also, esto (neut. sing.), *this, this thing, any thing*; indeclinable.

And eso, (neut. sing.), *that, that thing, any thing*; “

[NOTE.—All these adjectives are indeclinable, and follow the general rule in forming their plural to agree with their nouns.]

## FRENCH.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
Mas.	Fem.		Mas.	Fem.
Ce, cet,	cette,	<i>this</i> ;	ces,	<i>these</i> .
Celui,	celle,	<i>that</i> ;	ceux,	celles, <i>those</i> .
Celui-là,	celle-là,	<i>the former</i> ;	ceux-là,	celles-là, <i>the former</i> .
Celui-ci,	celle-ci,	<i>the latter</i> ;	ceux-ci,	celles-ci, <i>the latter</i> .

## INTERROGATIVES.

## GERMAN.

Welcher, *who, which, what*; thus declined :

	SINGULAR.			
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Welcher,	welches,	welchem,	welchen.
Fem.	Welche,	welcher,	welcher,	welche.
Neut.	Welches,	welches,	welchem,	welches.

Mas. Fem. Neut. Welche, welcher, welchen, welche.

Wer, *who?* was, *what?* thus declined :

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas. Fem.	Wer,	wessen (wess),	wem,	wen.
Neut.	Was,			was.

## SPANISH.

Quién, que, *who?* *which?* &c., is declined by being placed after the same particles as the definite article *el*.

Cual (sing.), cuales (plu.) both genders, *which?*

Qué (both genders and numbers), *what?*

## FRENCH.

Quel, quelle, quels, quelles, *which?* *what?* declined by placing before it the same particles that are placed before the article *le, la*.

Qui (of both genders and numbers), declined in the same manner. Quoi, *what*; like *que*.

## PRECONJUNCTIVES.\*

## GERMAN.

Welches, *which, that*; declined same as *welches*.

Was, *which, what*; like *was*.

So, *whó, whom*; indeclinable.

## FRENCH.

En, *it, them, so*; indeclinable.

Y, *it, so*; relating to something before it; indeclinable.

Le, *it, &c.*, indeclinable.

Ce qui, *that which*; thus declined :

Nom. Ce qui, *that which*. Dat. Ce à quoi, *that to which*.

Gen. Ce dont, *that of which*. Acc. Ce que, *that which*.

[J'ai oublié ce dont vous me parliez, *I have forgotten that of which you were speaking to me.*]

## SPANISH.

The pronoun *cuyo* is used as a preconjunctive or interrogative. It always agrees with the thing possessed (not with the possessor), in gender, number, and case. [*Whose pens are these?* ; *Cuyas son estas plumas?*—*Whose book is this?* ; *Cuyo es este libro?*]

\* Relatives.



## PRONOUNS.

## GERMAN.

## Ich, I.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Sing.	Ich, I;	meiner, my, mine, of me;	mir, me, to me;	mich, me.
Plu.	Wir, we; unser, our, ours;		uns, us, to us; uns, us.	

## Du, thou.

Sing.	Du, thou;	deiner, thine, of thee;	dir, thee, to thee;	dich, thee.
Plu.	Ihr, you, ye; euer, yours, of you; euch, you, to you; euch, you.			

## Er, sie, es, he, she, it.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
	Er, he;	seiner, his;	ihm, him, to him;	ihn, him.
	Sie, she;	ihrer, hers;	ihr, her, to her;	sie, her.
	Es, it;	seiner, its;	ihm, it, to it;	ihn, it.

## PLURAL.

Sie, they; ihrer, theirs; ihnen, them, to them; sie, them.

The reflexive pronoun has no nominative, and is thus declined:

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Mas.	Seiner, of one's self;	sich, to one's self;	sich, one's self.
Fem.	Ihrer, of one's self;	sich, to one's self;	sich, one's self.
Neut.	Seiner, of one's self;	sich, to one's self;	sich, one's self.

## PLURAL.

Ihrer, of themselves; sich, to themselves; sich, themselves.

[NOTE.—The word selbst, or selber, often added to the personal pronouns, and answers the place of our word self; as ich selbst, myself, &c.]

The pronouns Man, one; Jemand, some one; Niemand, no one, take es in the genitive, and en in the dative and accusative. Occasionally, also, they are used indeclinable.

Etwas, something; Nichts, nothing, are indeclinable.

Einer, some one; Keiner, any one, are declined like the adjective, guter.

## SPANISH.

## Yo, I.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
M. F.	Yo I;	de mi, of me;	á mi, to me;	á mi, me.

## PLURAL.

Mas. Nos, nosotros, *we*; de nosotros, *of us*; á nosotros, *nos, to us*; á nosotros, *nos, us*.

Fem. Nosotras, *we*; de nosotras, *of us*; á nosotras, *nos, to us*; á nosotras, *nos, us*.

Tú, *thou*.

M. F. Tú,\* *thou*; de tí, *of thee*; á tí, *te, to thee*; á tí, *te, thee*.

## PLURAL.

Mas. Vos,\* vosotros, *ye, you*; de vosotros, *of you*; á vosotros, *os, to you*; á vosotros, *os, you*.

Fem. Vosotras, *ye, you*; de vosotras, *of you*; á vosotras, *os, to you*; á vosotras, *os, you*.

Él, *he*; Ella, *she*.

Mas. Él, *he*; de él, *of him*; á él, *le, se, to him*; á él, *le, lo, him*.

Fem. Ella, *she*; de ella, *of her*; á ella, *le, se, to her*; á ella, *la, her*.

## PLURAL.

Mas. Ellos, *they*; de ellos, *of them*; á ellos, *les, se, to them*; á ellos, *los, them*.

Fem. Ellas, *they*; de ellas, *of them*; á ellas, *les, se, to them*; á ellas, *las, them*.

The reflective pronoun has no nominative, and is thus declined:

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
De sí, <i>of one's self</i> ;	á sí, <i>se, to one's self</i> ;	á sí, <i>se, one's self</i> .

N. B. Plural is declined like singular.

## FRENCH.

Je, moi, *I*.

Je, † moi, † *I*; de moi, *of me, my, mine*; à moi, *to me*; me, moi, *me*. †

## PLURAL.

Nous, *me*; de nous, *of us, ours*; à nous, *to us*; nous, *us*.

\* Tú, vos, are seldom used in Spanish. Usted, (abbreviated U.) takes its place, except in very familiar conversation.

† Used in all cases before the verb.

‡ Used, 1st, After an intransitive verb; as *c'est moi, it is I*, for *c'est je*; *c'est lui, it is he*, instead of *c'est il*; *ce sont eux, it is they*, or, *they are*. 2d, After an imperative mood, if it is affirmative, instead of *me*; as *donnez-moi, give me*; *lève-toi, raise thyself*; but if the imperative is negative, it follows the general rule and takes *me*; as *ne me donnez pas do not give me*; *ne te lève pas, do not raise up*.

Tu, toi, *thou*.

Tu,\* toi,† *thou*; de toi, *of thee*; à toi, *to thee*; te, toi,† *thee*.

Vous, *you, ye*; de vous, *of you*; à vous, *to you*; vous, *you*.

Il, elle, on, *he, she, one*.

Mas. Il,\* lui,† *he*; de lui, *of him*; à lui, *to him*; le, lui,† *him*.

Fem. Elle, *she*; d'elle, *of her*; à elle, *to her*; la elle, *her*.

Neut. On, *one, they, he, somebody, anybody*, (indefinite—indeclinable).

Mas. Ils,\* eux,† *they*; d'eux, *of them*; leur, à eux, *to them*; les, eux, *them*.

Fem. Elles, *they*; d'elles, *of them*; à elles, *to them*; elles, *them*.

The pronoun reflexive, *soi*, is declined by adding the preposition *à* and *de*.

N. B. In imitation of the German and English, we frequently find *même* attached to the personals, which we translate *self*; as *moi-même*, *myself*, &c.

#### OF THE ADJECTIVE, COMMONLY CALLED THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

##### GERMAN.

*Mein, my*.

*Mein, my*; *meines, of my*; *meinem, to my*; *meinen, my*.

*Meine, my*; *meiner, of my*; *meiner, to my*; *meine, my*.

*Mein, my*; *meines, of my*; *meinem, to my*; *meine, my*.

##### PLURAL.

*Meine, my*; *meiner, of my*; *meinen, to my*; *meine, my*.

*Unser, unsere* (or, *unsre*), *unser, our, ours*.

*Dein, deine, dein, thy, thine*.

*Euer, euere* (or, *eure*), *euer, your, yours*.

*Sein, seine, sein, his, her, its*. [Used when the name of the possessor is masculine or neuter].

*Ihr, ihre, ihr, his, hers, its*. [Used when the name of the possessor is feminine].

*Ihr, ihre, ihr, their, theirs*. [For the plural of *sein* and *ihr*, and for all the three genders].

\* See *ant*, (note †, p. 259).

† See *ant*, (note †, p. 259).

When the adjective *mine* relates to an antecedent, or agrees with a noun previously mentioned; as *this is your hat, but where is mine?* the word *mine* is represented in German by *meiner, meiner, meines*, or by *der, die, das meinige*.

*Meiner, meine, meines, mine, that of mine.*

*Unserer, unsere, unseres, ours, that of ours.*

*Der, die, das meinige, mine, that of mine.*

*Der, die, das unsrige, ours, that of ours.*

*Der, die, das deinige, thine, that of thine.*

*Der, die, das eurige, yours, that of yours.*

*Der, die, das seinige, his, her, its.* [Used if the name of the possessor is masculine or neuter].

*Der, die, das ihrige, his, her its, theirs.* [Used if the name of the possessor is feminine, or if the substantive for which they stand is plural].

## SPANISH.

*Mi, my.*

*Mi, my; de mi, of my; á mi, to my; mi, á mi, my.*

## PLURAL.

*Mis, my; de mis, of my; á mis, to my; á mis, my.*

*Tu\* (sing.), tus\* (pl.), thy; declined as above.*

*Su (sing.), sus (pl.), his, hers, its; declined as above.*

*Nuestro, -a, -os, -as (mas. fem. plu.), our; " "*

*Vuestro, -a, -os, -as (M. F. sing. plu.), your; " "*

*Su (sing.), sus (pl.), their; " "*

The Spaniards, like the Germans, use some of these adjectives with the definite article prefixed, thus:

Mas. *El mio, mine; del mio, of mine; al mio, to mine; el or al mio, mine*

Fem. *La mia, mine; de la mia, of mine; á la mia, to mine; la or á la mia, mine.*

\* In all good society, and ordinary conversation, the Spaniard makes use of *de usted*, or *de ustedes*, (abbreviated *de U.*), instead of *tu, tus*, &c.

## PLURAL.

Mas. Los míos, *mine*; de los míos, *of mine*; á los míos, *to mine*; los or á los míos, *mine*.

Las mías, *mine*; de las mías, *of mine*; á las mías, *to mine*; las or á las mías, *mine*.

And el tuyo, la tuya, *thine*; el suyo, la suya, *his, hers*; el nuestro, la nuestra, *ours*; el vuestro, la vuestra, *yours*; el suyo, la suya, *theirs*, with their plurals; los tuyos, las tuyas, *thine*; los suyos, las suyas, *his, hers*; los nuestros, las nuestras, *ours*; los vuestros, las vuestras, *yours*; los suyos, las suyas, *theirs*, are all declined the same as el mio.

## FRENCH.

Mon, *my*; ton, *thy*; son, *his, hers, its*; notre, *our*; votre, *your*; leur, *their*; are indeclinable, and add *s* to form the plural. Mon, ton, son, though masculine, are used before all feminine nouns commencing with a vowel or mute *h*; as, mon heur, *my hour*; ton ignorance, *thy ignorance*; son assurance, *his or her assurance*.

Mien, *mine*, is declined by prefixing the definite article, mienne (fem.), miens (mas. plu.), miennes (fem. plu.); tien, *thine*; sien, *his, hers, its*; notre (mas. and fem. sing.), notres (mas. and fem. plu.), *our, ours*; votre (mas. and fem. sing.), votres (mas. and fem. plu.), *your, yours*; leur (mas. and fem. sing.), leurs (mas. and fem. plu.), *theirs*, are all declined in the same manner as mien, and cannot be used in any case without the article. In imitation of the German, these adjectives relate to an antecedent noun, with which they agree in gender, number and case.



## TABLE OF MOOD AND TENSE SIGNS.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	Imp.	Perf.	Plup.	1st Fut.	2d Fut
Ger. -e.	te.	habe ge=	hätte ge=	werde.	-en werde. } ge-t haben. }
Sp. -o.	ba,*ia,†	he,*habia.†	habia,	r.	habre—do.
Fr. -r, re.	ai(ions,‡ iez.†)	a,*i,†u,‡ai.	avais, eus.	er.	aurai.
Eng. do-	-ed.	have.	had.	shall.	shall have.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Ger. -e.	(e) te.	habe ge=	hätte ge=	werde.	Like Indic.
Sp. -o.	ase,*iese.	All others like Indicative.			
Fr. -z	Like Indicative.				
Eng. may.	might.	may have.	might have.	shall.	shall have.

## CONDITIONALS.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
Ger. würde —en.		würde ge—t haben.	
Sp. 1st, aría,* ería,† iría.‡	2d, ara,*	1st, habria.	2d, hubiera.
Fr. rai— (ions,‡ -iez.†)	iera,† iese,† ase.†	aurai, ausse, -é.	
Eng. should.		should have.	

## IMPERATIVE.

	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ger.	(e).	-e, er.	-en wir.	-t.	-en sic.
Sp.	-a tú	-e él.	-mos noso- tros	-d vos- otros.	-en ellos.
Fr.	-e.	qu'il -e.	-ons.	-er.	qu'ils -nt.
Eng.	do thou.	let him.	let us.	do ye.	let them.

## INFINITIVE.

	German.	Spanish.	French.	English.
Pres.	-en.	-ar, -er, -ir.	er, ir, oir, re.	tc.
Perf.	haben.	haber -do.	avoir.	tc have.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres.	-end.	-do.	nt.	-ing.
Past.	-t.	habiendo, -do.	é.	-d hav'ng.

## PERSONAL TERMINATIONS.

	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
1st. c.	cn.	o, a, e, i.	mas.	The personal terminations of the		
2d. ff.	t, en.	s, ste.	is.	French are numerous, and are		
3d. t, en.	cn.	a, e, o.	an, en.	determined by the pronoun.		

\* 1st Conjug. † 2d Conjug. ‡ 3d Conjug. ¶ 1st person plural.  
‡ 2d person plural.

## INFINITIVE.

Sein ; ser (or) estar ; être, *to be.*

## PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Sciend (or) weseñd ; siendo (or) estendo ; étant, *being.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.—PRESENT TENSE.

*Ger.* Ich bin, du bist, er ist, wir sind, ihr seid, sie sind.*Sp.* Yo soy, tú eres, el, la es, nosotros somos, vosotros sois, ellos son.*Sp.* Yo estoy, tú estás, el, la esta, “ estamos, “ estais, “ están.*Fr.* Je suis, tu es, il, elle est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils, elles sont.*Eng.* I am, thou art, he, she, is, we are, you are, they are.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

Ich war, du war(e)st, er war, wir waren, ihr war(e)t, sie waren.

Yo era, tú eras, el era, nosotros éramos, vosotros érais, ellos eran.

Yo estaba, tú estabas, el estaba, nosotros estábamos, vosotros estábais, ellos estaban.

Yo fui, tú fuiste, el fué, nosot. fuimos, vosot. fuisteis, ellos fueron.

“Estuve, “estuviste, “estuvo, “estuvimos, “estuvísteis, “estuvieron.

J'étais, tu étais, il était, nous étions, vous étiez, ils étaient.

Je fus, tu fus, il fut, nous fûmes, vous fûtes, ils furent.

I was, thou wast, he was, we were, you were, they were.

## PERFECT TENSE.

[&amp;c.

Bin gewesen,\* bist gewesen, ist gewesen, sind gewesen, ihr seid, &amp;c., sie sind,

He sido, has sido, ha sido, hemos sido, habeis sido, han sido.

He estado, has estado, ha estado, hemos estado, habeis estado, han estado.

Ai été, as été, a été, avons été, avez été, ont été.

Have been, hast been, has been, have been, have been, have been.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

War gewesen, war(e)st, &amp;c., war, &amp;c., waren, &amp;c., war(e)t, &amp;c., waren, &amp;c.

Hube sido (or) estado, hubiste, &amp;c., hubo, &amp;c., hubimos, &amp;c., hubisteis, &amp;c., hubieron, &amp;c.

Yo había sido (or) estado, habías, &amp;c., había, &amp;c., habíamos, &amp;c., habíais, &amp;c., hubían, &amp;c.

Avais (or) eus été, avais, eus, &amp;c., avait, eut, &amp;c., avions, eûmes, &amp;c., aviez, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Had been, hadst been, had been, had been, had been, had been.

## FIRST FUTURE.

Werde sein, wirst sein, wird sein, werden sein, werdet, &amp;c., werden, &amp;c.

Seré (estaré), serás (estarás), será (estará), serémos (esterémos), seréis (estaréis), serán (esterán).

Serai, seras, sera, serons, serez, seront.

Shall be, shalt be, shall be, shall be, &amp;c. &amp;c.

## SECOND FUTURE.

Werde gewesen sein, wirst, &amp;c., wird, &amp;c., werden, &amp;c., werdet, &amp;c., werden, &amp;c.

Habré sido, † habrás sido, † habrá sido, † habrémos sido, † habréis sido, † habrán sido. †

Aurai été, auras été, aura été, aurons été, aurez été, auront été.

Shall have, shalt have, shall have, shall have, &amp;c. &amp;c.

\* A repetition of the pronoun is unnecessary.

† Or estado.

EXPLANATION OF THE TEXT AND OF THE FIGURED  
PRONUNCIATION.

THE TEXT is not encumbered by too much literalism; and great pains have been taken to use correct expressions. Those words connected in a brace belong to one phrase, and are for the most part idiomatic expressions. All the notes to the references through the text—explaining expressions, etc.—will be found at the close of each part. The small figures are guides to the literal translation: thus enabling a person acquainted with *one, to translate correctly the other three languages.*

Inasmuch as there *exist certain sounds in the foreign tongues which we do not have in English,* the following table will be very important to him who has *no teacher.*

## GERMAN.

Ch, ch (guttural),	represented in fig. pron. by	CH.
Ch (like sh),	“ “ “	sh.
Ch (like k),	“ “ “	k.
S,	“ “ “	oe.
ll,	“ “ “	ue.
Hi, ay, ei, ey,	“ “ “	i.
Au, eu,	“ “ “	oi.

## SPANISH

Ñ,	represented in figured pronunciation by	ny.
Ll,	“ “ “ “	ly.

## FRENCH.

U,	represented in figured pronunciation by	ue.
Eu,	“ “ “ “	oo.
The nasals	“ “ “	ng.
Oi, oix, &c.	“ “ “	waw.
J,	“ “ “ “	zh.

The accents have been arranged according to the actual pronunciation. This (˘) over a vowel denotes the vowel to be long; (˙) is short; and (ˆ) is the broad accent. Where it was thought necessary, the word has been divided into syllables.

## CONVERSATIONS IN

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

In einem Tuchladen.

*Tienda de paño y de lienzo.*

Wie<sup>1</sup> nennen<sup>4</sup> Sie<sup>3</sup> dieses<sup>5</sup>?  
*Vee nēnēn see dēsēs?*

¿Como<sup>1</sup> se<sup>3</sup> llama<sup>2,4</sup> eso<sup>5</sup>?  
*Kōmō say lyáhmah āsō?*

Es<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> ein<sup>2</sup> Schawl<sup>4</sup>.  
*Ase ist ine shâhl.*

Es<sup>1,2</sup> un<sup>3</sup> chal<sup>4</sup>.  
*Es oon chal.*

Wie viel<sup>1,a</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> der<sup>3</sup> Preis<sup>4</sup>?  
*Vee feel ist der prise?*

¿Cual<sup>1</sup> es<sup>3</sup> el<sup>3</sup> precio<sup>4</sup>?  
*Quahl ës el prâihēō?*

Zehn<sup>1</sup> Dollars<sup>2</sup>.  
*Tsane dollars.*

Diez<sup>1</sup> pesos<sup>2</sup>.  
*Dē-âth pāsōs.*

Welche<sup>1</sup> Einkäufe<sup>2</sup> haben<sup>3</sup> Sie<sup>4</sup>?  
*Velcha ine-koifâb hah-ben see*

¿Que<sup>1</sup> artículos<sup>2</sup> ha<sup>3</sup> comprado<sup>5</sup>?  
*Ka ârticoolōs ah comprado*

in<sup>0</sup> London<sup>7</sup> gemacht<sup>5</sup>?  
*in Lündün gemâcht?*

U.<sup>4</sup> en<sup>0</sup> Londres<sup>7</sup>?  
*Oosted en Lōndrēs?*

Ich<sup>1</sup> kaufe<sup>2</sup> eine<sup>3</sup> Auswahl<sup>4</sup>.  
*Ish kowftâ inâ owswâhl*

He comprado<sup>1,2</sup> un<sup>3</sup> surtido<sup>4</sup>.  
*A cōmprâhdo oon soortido*

von<sup>5</sup> Spitzen<sup>0</sup>, Bändern<sup>7</sup>, Muffen<sup>8</sup>  
*fün spitsen, bëndern, müs-*  
*lins<sup>8</sup>, lins,*

de<sup>5</sup> encages<sup>0</sup>, cintas<sup>7</sup>, museli-  
*dâ êncâhēs, thintās, moosâlee-*  
*nas<sup>8</sup>, nās,*

Kalicos<sup>0</sup>, Wollenstoffen<sup>10</sup>,  
*kâlicōs, wölēnstōfen,*  
Shawls<sup>11</sup>; shâhls;

zaraza<sup>9</sup>, lana merina<sup>10</sup>,  
*sarasa, lân-ah mēreenah*  
chales<sup>11</sup>; chalâse;

und<sup>12</sup> von<sup>13</sup> Paris<sup>14</sup> einen<sup>15</sup> Ballen<sup>16</sup>  
*oond fün Pâris inēn bällēn*

y<sup>12</sup> de<sup>13</sup> Paris<sup>14</sup> un<sup>15</sup> cantidad<sup>12</sup>  
*ē dâ Pâris oon cantedad*

der<sup>18</sup> schönsten<sup>20</sup>, und<sup>21</sup>  
*der shoensten, oond*

de<sup>17</sup> paños<sup>23</sup> y casimires<sup>24</sup>, muy  
*dâ panyōs ē casēmēres, muy*

reichsten<sup>23</sup> Tücher<sup>23</sup>, Kasimirs<sup>24</sup>,  
*rishe-ten tuecher, kâsēmērs,*

hermosos<sup>20</sup> y<sup>21</sup> muy ricos<sup>23</sup>,  
*ermōsos ē muy rēkos,*

u. s. w.<sup>25</sup>, u. s. w.<sup>26</sup> 0

etc.<sup>25</sup> etc.<sup>26</sup> et cetera<sup>26</sup>.

Haben<sup>1,3</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Sonnenschirme<sup>4</sup>?  
*Hahben see sunensheermâ?*

¿Tiene<sup>1,3</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> quitasoles<sup>4</sup>?  
*Te-ânâ oosted kitasölēs?*

Ich<sup>1</sup> habe<sup>2</sup> sehr<sup>4</sup> schöne<sup>5</sup> Sonnen-  
*Ish habbâ sare shoenä sūnen-*  
schirme<sup>6</sup> sheermâ

Tengo<sup>1,2</sup> quitasoles<sup>5</sup> muy<sup>4</sup> her-  
*Tēngo kitasölēs muy êr-*  
mosos<sup>5</sup> mōsōs

## CONVERSATIONS IN

FRENCH.

ENGLISH

*Magasin de draps.*

*At a dry-goods store.*

Comment<sup>1</sup> ceci<sup>2</sup> s'appelle<sup>4</sup>-t-il ? a What<sup>1</sup> do<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> call<sup>4</sup> this<sup>5</sup> ?  
*C'omāng sēsý s'āpēl - t-il ?*

C'<sup>1</sup> est<sup>2</sup> un<sup>3</sup> schale<sup>4</sup>. It<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> a<sup>3</sup> shawl<sup>4</sup>.  
*S' āte āng shāl.*

Quel<sup>1</sup> en<sup>b</sup> est<sup>2</sup> le<sup>3</sup> prix<sup>4</sup> ? What<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> the<sup>3</sup> price<sup>4</sup> ?  
*Kēl āng ā luh pree ?*

Dix<sup>1</sup> piastres<sup>2</sup>. Ten<sup>1</sup> dollars<sup>2</sup>.  
*Dec pyastr.*

Quelles<sup>1</sup> emplettes<sup>2</sup> avez<sup>3</sup>-vous<sup>4</sup> What<sup>1</sup> purchases<sup>2</sup> did<sup>3</sup> you<sup>4</sup>  
*Kēl - z-ang-plet āvy - voo*

faites<sup>5</sup> à<sup>6</sup> Londres<sup>7</sup> ? make<sup>5</sup> in<sup>6</sup> London<sup>7</sup> ?  
*fat ah Londr ?*

J'ai achet<sup>é</sup><sup>1</sup> un<sup>2</sup> assortiment<sup>4</sup> I<sup>1</sup> bought<sup>2</sup> an<sup>3</sup> assortment<sup>4</sup>  
*Zh'ā āsh-tā ung asortimāng*

de<sup>5</sup> dentelles<sup>6</sup>, de rubans<sup>7</sup>, de of<sup>5</sup> laces<sup>6</sup>, ribbons<sup>7</sup>, muslins<sup>8</sup>,  
*duh dāngtel, duh ruebang, duh*  
 mousselines<sup>9</sup>, *moosleen,*

de calicos<sup>9</sup>, d'étoffes de laine<sup>10</sup>, prints<sup>9</sup>, de-laines<sup>10</sup>, shawls<sup>11</sup>;  
*duh calico, d'etof duh lan,*  
 de schales<sup>11</sup>; *duh shal;*

et<sup>12</sup> à<sup>13</sup> Paris<sup>14</sup>, le<sup>15</sup> plus<sup>16</sup> beau<sup>20</sup> and<sup>12</sup> from<sup>13</sup> Paris<sup>14</sup>, a<sup>15</sup> lot<sup>16</sup>  
*ā ah Pāry, luh plue bo*

et<sup>17</sup> le plus précieux<sup>23</sup> choix<sup>18</sup> of<sup>17</sup> the<sup>18</sup> most<sup>19</sup> beautiful<sup>20</sup>  
*a luh plue presyoe shwar* and<sup>21</sup>

de draps<sup>22</sup>, de casimirs<sup>24</sup>, rich<sup>22</sup> cloths<sup>23</sup>, casimeres<sup>24</sup>,  
*duh drah, duh casimeer,*

etc.<sup>25</sup> etc.<sup>26</sup> etc.<sup>26</sup> &c.<sup>25</sup> &c.<sup>26</sup>

Tenez<sup>1</sup>-vous<sup>2</sup> des parasols<sup>4</sup> ? Do<sup>1</sup> you<sup>2</sup> have<sup>3</sup> parasols<sup>4</sup> ?  
*Teny - voo dā pārāsōl ?*

J'<sup>1</sup> en<sup>2</sup> ai<sup>3</sup> de<sup>3</sup> très<sup>4</sup>-beaux<sup>5</sup> I<sup>1</sup> have<sup>2</sup> some<sup>3</sup> very<sup>4</sup> fine<sup>5</sup> para-  
*Zhang ā d'v' trā - bō* sols<sup>6</sup>



- zu<sup>7</sup> einem<sup>8</sup> sehr<sup>9</sup> niedrigen<sup>10</sup> Preise<sup>11</sup>. á<sup>7</sup> un<sup>8</sup> precio<sup>11</sup> muy<sup>9</sup> equita-  
tsoo i-nem säre nee-driſhen pri-sä. ah oon prät̄hēo muy äkita-  
tivo<sup>10</sup>. tē-vo.
- Haben<sup>1</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Flanelle<sup>4</sup>? ¿Tiene<sup>1</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> bayetas<sup>4</sup> (frane-  
Hahben see flänälä? Tē-änā oosted bah-yätas (fränē-  
las)? a lās?)
- Ja,<sup>1,2</sup> soll<sup>3</sup> ich<sup>4</sup> Ihnen<sup>6</sup> welche<sup>7</sup> Tengo<sup>1,2</sup> algunas. ¿Le mostra-  
Yah, soll ish ē-nen velchā Tengo, älgoonäs. Lā mostrah-  
zeigen<sup>5</sup>? tsiken? ré<sup>5</sup> á U.<sup>6</sup> algunas?<sup>7</sup>  
rā ah U. älgoonäs?
- Ja<sup>1</sup>, rothen<sup>3</sup> Flanelle<sup>4</sup>. Sí<sup>1</sup>, las de<sup>2</sup> rojo<sup>3</sup>.  
Yah, rōten flannel. See, las dā rōhō.
- Ich<sup>1</sup> habe<sup>2</sup> nur<sup>3</sup> weißen<sup>4</sup>. No<sup>3</sup> tengo<sup>1,2</sup> mas que<sup>3</sup> blancas<sup>4</sup>  
Ish habbā noor viſe-sen. No tengo más kā blānkās.
- O,<sup>1</sup> das<sup>2</sup> genügt<sup>3,5</sup> nicht<sup>4</sup>. No<sup>1,2</sup> me<sup>3</sup> bastan<sup>4,5</sup>.  
O, das gānuezht nisht. No mā bahstān.
- Ich<sup>1</sup> muß<sup>2</sup> etwas<sup>4</sup> rothen<sup>5</sup> haben<sup>3</sup>. Necesito<sup>1,2,3</sup> algunas<sup>4</sup> rojas<sup>5</sup>.  
Ish moos etwās rōten hahben. Nethesētō älgoonas rohas.
- Sie<sup>1</sup> können<sup>2</sup> ihn<sup>4</sup> zu<sup>5</sup> einem<sup>6</sup> Puede<sup>2</sup> U.<sup>1</sup> llevarlas<sup>3,4</sup> al<sup>5,6</sup>  
See koenen een tsoo i-nem Pwādū oosted lyā-vārlahs āl
- Färber<sup>7</sup> bringen<sup>3</sup>, und<sup>8</sup> ihn<sup>10</sup> ge- tintorero<sup>7</sup>, y<sup>8</sup> hacerlas<sup>6,10</sup>  
Fērbēr bringen, oond een gā- teentorāro ē hātherlahs  
färbt<sup>11</sup> bekommen<sup>9</sup>. fērbt bākomēn. teñir<sup>11</sup>. tā-nyeer.
- Das<sup>1</sup> würde<sup>2</sup> zu<sup>4</sup> kostspieltig<sup>5</sup> Esó<sup>1</sup> me costaria<sup>2,3,4</sup> demasia-  
Das vuerdā tsoo kostspeelīzh Asō mā cōstāreeah dāmahsēah-  
do<sup>5</sup>, do,
- und<sup>9</sup> zu<sup>4</sup> mühsam<sup>7</sup> sein<sup>3</sup>. y<sup>9</sup> seria<sup>2,3</sup> tambien demasiado  
oond tsoo muesām sine. ē sēryah tambyēn dāmahsēahdo  
tedioso<sup>7</sup>. b ta-de-ōso.
- Gut<sup>1,2</sup>, so wie<sup>3,4</sup> Sie<sup>5</sup> es wün- Muy<sup>1</sup> bien<sup>2</sup>, sea<sup>3</sup> como<sup>4</sup> lo qui-  
Goot, so vee see āse vuen Muy byēn, sā-ah kōmō lo kee-  
ere<sup>6</sup> U.<sup>5,6</sup> ērā U.
- ſchen.<sup>6</sup> Ist<sup>7</sup> sonst<sup>8</sup> noch<sup>9</sup> Etwas<sup>10,11</sup> ¿Quiere<sup>11</sup> U.<sup>12</sup> algo<sup>9,10</sup>  
ſhen. Ist sonst noch etwās Kee-ērā oosted algo

à <sup>7</sup> très <sup>8</sup> -bas <sup>10</sup> prix <sup>11</sup> <i>ah trā-bah pree.</i>	at <sup>7</sup> a <sup>8</sup> very <sup>9</sup> low <sup>10</sup> price <sup>11</sup> .
Avez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> de la <sup>3</sup> flanelle <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Avay-voo duh lah<sup>d</sup> flanel?</i>	Have <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> any <sup>3</sup> flannels <sup>4</sup> ?
Oui. Vous <sup>6</sup> en <sup>7</sup> montrerais <sup>3,5</sup> <i>We. Vooz - ang mongtrērā-</i> <i>je<sup>4</sup>? zhuh?</i>	I <sup>1</sup> have <sup>2</sup> . Shall <sup>3</sup> I <sup>4</sup> show <sup>5</sup> you <sup>6</sup> some <sup>7</sup> ?
Oui <sup>1</sup> , de la <sup>2</sup> rouge <sup>3</sup> . <i>Wē, d' la roozh.</i>	Yes <sup>1</sup> , some <sup>2</sup> red <sup>3</sup> flannel <sup>4</sup> .
Je <sup>1</sup> n' <sup>2</sup> ai <sup>3</sup> que <sup>4</sup> de la blanche <sup>4</sup> . <i>Zhuh nā kuh d' la blangsh.</i>	I <sup>1</sup> have <sup>2</sup> only <sup>3</sup> white <sup>4</sup> .
Oh <sup>1</sup> , ce <sup>2</sup> n'est pas mon affaire. <i>O, suh n'ā pah mong afāre.</i>	O <sup>1</sup> , that <sup>2</sup> will <sup>3</sup> never <sup>4</sup> do <sup>5</sup> .
Je <sup>1</sup> veux <sup>2,3</sup> de la <sup>4</sup> rouge <sup>5</sup> . <i>Zhuh voe d' la roozh.</i>	I <sup>1</sup> must <sup>2</sup> have <sup>3</sup> some <sup>4</sup> red <sup>5</sup> .
Vous <sup>1</sup> n'avez <sup>2</sup> qu' à la <sup>4</sup> porter <sup>3</sup> <i>Voo n'avy k' ah lah portā</i> <i>chez<sup>5</sup> shā</i>	You <sup>1</sup> can <sup>2</sup> take <sup>3</sup> it <sup>4</sup> to <sup>5</sup> a <sup>6</sup>
le <sup>6</sup> teinturier <sup>7,8</sup> et <sup>9</sup> la <sup>10</sup> faire <sup>9</sup> <i>luh tangtueryā, ā lah fāre</i> <i>teindre<sup>11</sup>. tangdr.</i>	dyer <sup>7</sup> , and <sup>8</sup> have <sup>9</sup> it <sup>10</sup> coloured <sup>11</sup> .
Ce <sup>1</sup> serait <sup>2,3</sup> trop <sup>4</sup> coûteux <sup>5</sup> et <sup>6</sup> <i>Suh sērā trō cootoe ā</i>	That <sup>1</sup> would <sup>2</sup> be <sup>3</sup> too <sup>4</sup> expen- sive <sup>5</sup>
trop ennuyeux <sup>7</sup> . <i>tro enue-yce.</i>	and <sup>6</sup> troublesome <sup>7</sup> .
Soit. † <u>À votre plaisir<sup>3,4,5,6</sup></u> . <i>Swāh. Ah vōtr plāzeer.</i>	Very <sup>1</sup> well <sup>2</sup> , just <sup>3</sup> as <sup>4</sup> you <sup>5</sup>
Desireriez <sup>14</sup> -vous <sup>13</sup> autre <sup>9</sup> <i>Dāzeer-ēr-ya-rooz ō-tr</i>	choose <sup>6</sup> . Is <sup>7</sup> there <sup>8</sup> any thing <sup>10</sup>

was <sup>12</sup> Sie <sup>13</sup> heute <sup>15</sup> haben möch= vâhs see hoitâ habben moech- ten <sup>14</sup> ? tēn?	mas <sup>11</sup> hoy <sup>15</sup> ? mäs oy?
Heute <sup>2</sup> Nichts <sup>1</sup> , mein Herr <sup>3</sup> , ich <sup>4</sup> Hoitâ nix, mine hēr, ish danke <sup>5</sup> Ihnen <sup>6</sup> ; dānkā eenen;	Nada <sup>1</sup> mas <sup>1</sup> ahora <sup>2</sup> , d señor, <sup>3</sup> Nahdah mäs ah-ōrah, sain-yor,
aber <sup>7</sup> ich <sup>8</sup> werde <sup>9</sup> in <sup>13</sup> einigen <sup>14,15</sup> âhber ish vërdâ in i-nizhēn	gracias <sup>4,5,6</sup> ; pero <sup>7</sup> volvere <sup>8-12</sup> grâthee-as; pāro volvā-rā
Tagen <sup>10</sup> wieder <sup>12</sup> einsprechen <sup>10,11</sup> . Tahgen veeder ine-spreshen.	en <sup>13</sup> pocas <sup>15</sup> días <sup>16</sup> . en pōkās dē-as.
Ich <sup>1</sup> werde <sup>2</sup> Ihnen <sup>6,7</sup> sehr <sup>1</sup> Ish vërdâ ē-nen säre	Quedaré <sup>1,2,3</sup> muy <sup>4</sup> agradecido <sup>5</sup> Ka-dāhrā mwy âgrâhdā-thē-dō
verbunden <sup>5</sup> sein <sup>3</sup> , mein Herr <sup>3</sup> . fërboondēn sine, mine hēr.	4 <sup>6</sup> U <sup>7</sup> . ah oosted.
O <sup>1</sup> , nicht <sup>2</sup> im <sup>3</sup> Geringsten <sup>4</sup> , <sup>6</sup> mein O, nisht im gëringstēn, mine Herr. <sup>5</sup> hēr.	No hay de que. <sup>9</sup> No i dā kâ.
Guten <sup>6</sup> Tag <sup>7</sup> , mein <sup>8</sup> Freund <sup>9</sup> . Gooten tag, mine froind.	Buen <sup>6</sup> dia <sup>7</sup> , amigo <sup>9</sup> mio <sup>9</sup> . Bwen dē-ah, amē-gō mē-ō.
Guten <sup>1</sup> Tag <sup>2</sup> . Gooten Tâg.	Buen <sup>1</sup> dia <sup>2</sup> . Bwen dē-ah.
Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> mich <sup>4</sup> einige <sup>7</sup> Kalikos <sup>8</sup> Völlēn see mish i-nizhā kalikoes	¿Hagame ver <sup>1-6</sup> algunas <sup>7</sup> Ha-gahmā vër algoonas
sehen <sup>5,9</sup> lassen <sup>3</sup> , mein Herr <sup>9</sup> ? sā-ān lāsseen, mine hēr?	telas pintadas <sup>8</sup> , f señor <sup>9</sup> ? tālas pintah-das, sainyor?
Mit <sup>1</sup> dem <sup>2</sup> größten <sup>3</sup> Vergnügen <sup>3</sup> . Mit dem groesten fërgnuezhēn.	Con <sup>1</sup> muchisimo <sup>2,3</sup> gusto <sup>4</sup> . Kōn moochisemo goosto.
Wie viel <sup>1</sup> ist <sup>2</sup> der <sup>3</sup> Preis <sup>4</sup> ? Vee feel ist der prīse?	¿A' como vende U. eso? g Ah kōmō vendā U. ūso?
Die <sup>1</sup> Preise <sup>2</sup> sind <sup>3</sup> verschieden <sup>4</sup> , Dee pri-sā sind fersheeden,	Los <sup>1</sup> precios <sup>2</sup> son <sup>3</sup> varios <sup>4</sup> , Lōs prā-the-os sōn var-e-os,
ihrer <sup>7</sup> Güte <sup>8</sup> entsprechend <sup>5,6</sup> . f ee-rēr guetā nisj reshend.	en razon de <sup>5,6</sup> h su <sup>7</sup> cualidad <sup>8</sup> . en rah-thon dā soo quahl-ē-dad.

chose <sup>10,11</sup> en ce moment <sup>15</sup> ? g shōze ang suh momäng?	else <sup>11</sup> that <sup>12</sup> you <sup>13</sup> wish <sup>14</sup> to-day <sup>15</sup> ?
Rien <sup>1</sup> , aujourd' hui <sup>2</sup> , monsieur, <sup>3</sup> <i>Ryäng, ôzhoord' we, mûsyoe,</i> je <sup>4</sup> vous <sup>5</sup> zhuh voo	Nothing <sup>1</sup> to-day <sup>2</sup> , sir <sup>3</sup> , I <sup>4</sup> thank <sup>5</sup>
remercie <sup>5</sup> ; mais <sup>7</sup> j'aurai soin <i>rêmërsë; mā zh'ōrā sicawng</i>	you <sup>6</sup> ; but <sup>7</sup> I <sup>8</sup> will <sup>9</sup> call <sup>10</sup> in <sup>11</sup>
de repasser <sup>12-13</sup> sous peu <sup>14-16</sup> . h <i>duh rëpässā soo poe.</i>	again <sup>12</sup> in <sup>13</sup> a <sup>14</sup> few <sup>15</sup> days <sup>16</sup> .
Vous m'obligerez beaucoup <sup>1-7,i</sup> <i>Voo m'obleezhërā bōkoo,</i>	I <sup>1</sup> shall <sup>2</sup> be <sup>3</sup> much <sup>4</sup> obliged <sup>5</sup>
monsieur <sup>6</sup> . <i>musyoe.</i>	to <sup>6</sup> you <sup>7</sup> , sir <sup>8</sup> .
Oh <sup>1</sup> , il n'y a pas de quoi <sup>2,3,4,k</sup> <i>O, il n'ee ah pah duh quaw,</i> monsieur <sup>5</sup> . <i>musyoe.</i>	O <sup>1</sup> , not <sup>2</sup> at <sup>3</sup> all <sup>4</sup> , sir <sup>5</sup> .
Bon <sup>6</sup> -jour <sup>7</sup> , mon <sup>8</sup> ami <sup>9</sup> . <i>Bong zhoor, mong nammy.</i>	Good <sup>6</sup> day <sup>7</sup> , my <sup>8</sup> friend <sup>9</sup> .
Bon <sup>1</sup> -jour <sup>2</sup> . <i>Bong-zhoor.</i>	Good <sup>1</sup> day <sup>2</sup> .
Voudriez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> bien me <sup>4</sup> faire <sup>5</sup> <i>Vood-ryā voo byang muh fūre</i>	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> let <sup>3</sup> me <sup>4</sup> look <sup>5</sup> at <sup>6</sup>
voir <sup>5</sup> des <sup>7</sup> calicos <sup>6</sup> , monsieur <sup>8</sup> ? <i>vvaaw dā kälëkō, musyoe?</i>	some <sup>7</sup> prints <sup>8</sup> , sir <sup>9</sup> ?
Avec <sup>1</sup> le <sup>2</sup> plus grand <sup>3</sup> plaisir <sup>4</sup> . <i>Avck luh plue grang pläzeer.</i>	With <sup>1</sup> the <sup>2</sup> greatest <sup>3</sup> pleasure <sup>4</sup> .
De quel <sup>1</sup> prix <sup>4</sup> sont-ils <sup>2</sup> ? m <i>Duh kël pree sōngt-ü?</i>	What <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> the <sup>3</sup> price <sup>4</sup> ?
Le <sup>1</sup> prix <sup>2</sup> varie <sup>3,4</sup> <i>Luh pree vāree</i>	The <sup>1</sup> prices <sup>2</sup> are <sup>3</sup> various <sup>4</sup> ,
suisant <sup>5</sup> la <sup>7</sup> qualité <sup>6</sup> . n <i>suce-vang lah kâhlë-tā.</i>	according <sup>5</sup> to <sup>6</sup> their <sup>7</sup> quality <sup>8</sup>

Hier<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> ein<sup>3</sup> Stück<sup>4</sup>, sehr<sup>5</sup> schön<sup>6</sup>, Aquí<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> una<sup>3</sup> pieza<sup>4</sup>,  
 Heer ist ine stueck, säre shoen, Ak-kē ēstah oonah pyā-thah,  
 bellissima<sup>5,6</sup>, bellis-ē-mah,

fein<sup>7</sup> im Gewebe<sup>8</sup>, und<sup>9</sup> dauer= de tegido<sup>8</sup>, muy lindo<sup>7</sup>, y<sup>9</sup>  
 fine im gā-vābā, oond dower- dā tā-hē-dō, muy lindō, ē

haft<sup>10</sup>, für<sup>11</sup> nur<sup>12</sup> zwei<sup>13</sup> Schill= durable<sup>10</sup>, por<sup>11</sup> solamente<sup>12</sup> dos<sup>13</sup>  
 hāft, fuer noor tswi shill- doorāble, por solah-mentā dos

inge<sup>14</sup> und<sup>15</sup> sechs Cents<sup>16</sup>. chelines<sup>14</sup> y<sup>15</sup> seis centavos.<sup>16</sup>  
 ingā oond sex sents. chelinēnes ē sā-is thentahvos

Wird<sup>1</sup> er<sup>2</sup> verbleichen<sup>3</sup>? ; Perdera su color<sup>4,5,6</sup>? i  
 Veerd āer fērblichen? Pērdā-rah soo kōlōr?

O<sup>1</sup>, nein<sup>2</sup>, ich<sup>3</sup> habe<sup>4</sup> ihn<sup>5</sup> selbst<sup>7</sup> O<sup>1</sup>, no<sup>2</sup>, la<sup>3</sup> he<sup>4</sup> probado<sup>5</sup> yo<sup>7</sup>  
 O, nine, ish habbā een selbst O, no, lah ā pro-bah-do yo

geprobt<sup>5</sup>. Sie<sup>1</sup> können<sup>2</sup> sechs<sup>3</sup>zehn<sup>5</sup> mismo.<sup>7</sup> Corteme<sup>1-4</sup> k  
 gā-prōbpt. See koenen sextsāne mees-mo. Kōr-tā-mā

Ellen<sup>6</sup> abmessen<sup>4,5</sup>, und<sup>7</sup> ihn<sup>8</sup> in<sup>10</sup> diez y seis<sup>5</sup> varas<sup>6</sup>, y<sup>7</sup>  
 ēlēn āhmessen, oond een in dee-āih ē sā-is vāras, ē

meine<sup>11</sup> Wohnung<sup>12</sup>, No.<sup>13</sup> (Zahl) envielas<sup>6,9</sup> á<sup>10</sup> mi<sup>11</sup> casa<sup>12</sup>,  
 minā vō-nung, numero (tsahl) enve-ā-lās ah mē cāsah,

42<sup>14</sup> Paulus<sup>16</sup> calle<sup>17</sup> de San<sup>15</sup> Pablo<sup>16</sup>  
 tswi-oond-feertsig Powloos kālā dā San Pāblo

Estraße<sup>17</sup> schicken<sup>8</sup>. No.<sup>13</sup> 42<sup>14</sup>.  
 strassā shiken. Noomā-ro quahr-ent'ah ē dos.

Er<sup>1</sup> soll<sup>2</sup> sogleich<sup>5</sup> geschickt<sup>4</sup> werden<sup>3</sup>. Le<sup>1</sup> enviere<sup>2,3,4</sup> á U. al punto<sup>5,1</sup>.  
 āer sōl sōglishe gāshikt vērdēn. Lā enve-arā ah U. all poontō.

Ich<sup>1</sup> habe<sup>2</sup> mir<sup>4</sup> Zwirn<sup>6</sup> und<sup>7</sup> He<sup>1,2</sup> comprado<sup>3</sup> hilo<sup>6</sup>,  
 Ish habbā meer tveern oond ā komprah-dō ē-lō,

Nadeln<sup>8</sup>, einen<sup>9</sup> Fingerhut<sup>10</sup>, agujas<sup>8</sup>, dedal<sup>10</sup>,  
 Nahdeln, i-nen fing-er-hoot, ahgoohas, dā-dal,

Wach<sup>12</sup>, Scheeren<sup>13</sup>, und<sup>14</sup> sehr<sup>16</sup> cera<sup>12</sup>, unas tijeras<sup>13</sup>,  
 Vāx, shā-ren, oond säre thā-rah, oonās tē-her-ās,

feinen Stoff zu Hemden<sup>18</sup> y<sup>14</sup> telas<sup>15</sup> muy<sup>16</sup> finas<sup>17</sup>,  
 fī-nēn stōff tsoo hemden ē tā-lās muy fē-nās,



Voici <sup>1,2</sup> une <sup>3</sup> pièce <sup>4</sup> fort <sup>5</sup> belle <sup>6</sup> , <i>Vivarsē uen pē-ās fōr bel,</i>	Here <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> piece <sup>4</sup> , very <sup>5</sup>
très fine <sup>7</sup> , d'un grand usage <sup>10</sup> , <i>trā fin, d' ũng grand uezazh,</i>	beautiful <sup>6</sup> , fine <sup>7</sup> texture <sup>8</sup> , and <sup>9</sup>
à <sup>11</sup> deux <sup>13</sup> chelines <sup>14</sup> <i>ah doe shelin</i>	durable <sup>10</sup> , for <sup>11</sup> only <sup>12</sup> two <sup>13</sup> shillings <sup>14</sup>
six sols <sup>3</sup> , net. o <i>see sol, nā.</i>	and <sup>15</sup> sixpence <sup>16</sup> (six cents.)
La couleur—passera <sup>1,2</sup> -t-elle <sup>3</sup> ? <i>Lah cooloer—passā-rah-t-el?</i>	Will <sup>1</sup> it <sup>2</sup> fade <sup>3</sup> ?
Oh <sup>1</sup> , non <sup>2</sup> , j' <sup>3</sup> en <sup>6</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> <i>O, nong zh'ang ā</i>	O <sup>1</sup> , no <sup>2</sup> , I <sup>3</sup> have <sup>4</sup> tried <sup>5</sup> it <sup>6</sup>
fait l'épreuve <sup>5</sup> . Donnez-m'en <sup>1-4</sup> <i>fāy l'uhproev. Don-nā-m'ang</i>	myself. <sup>7</sup> You <sup>1</sup> may <sup>2</sup>
seize <sup>5</sup> aunes <sup>6</sup> , <i>sāze ōn</i>	measure <sup>8</sup> off <sup>4</sup> sixteen <sup>5</sup>
et <sup>7</sup> envoyez <sup>8</sup> -les <sup>9</sup> à <sup>10</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> <i>e ang-voyā -lā ah mah</i>	yards <sup>6</sup> , and <sup>7</sup> send <sup>8</sup> it <sup>9</sup> to <sup>10</sup>
residence <sup>12</sup> , rue <sup>17</sup> saint <sup>15</sup> <i>resē-dāngs rue sāng</i>	my <sup>11</sup> residence <sup>12</sup> , No. <sup>13</sup> 42 <sup>14</sup>
Paul <sup>16</sup> , numero <sup>13</sup> 42 <sup>14</sup> <i>Pole, numāro karangt-dis.</i>	St. <sup>15</sup> Paul <sup>16</sup> street <sup>17</sup> .
Je vais vous les envoyer de- <i>Zhuh vā voo lā-z-angvoyā duh</i> suite <sup>5</sup> . p <i>swit.</i>	It <sup>1</sup> shall <sup>2</sup> be <sup>3</sup> sent <sup>4</sup> imme- diately <sup>5</sup> .
Je <sup>1</sup> viens <sup>2</sup> de m' <sup>4</sup> acheter <sup>3</sup> du <sup>5</sup> <i>Zhuh vyāng duh m'āshtā due</i>	I <sup>1</sup> have <sup>2</sup> bought <sup>3</sup> me <sup>4</sup>
fil <sup>6</sup> , des aiguilles <sup>8</sup> , un <sup>9</sup> dé <sup>10</sup> , <i>fil, dā - z - āgwil, ung dā,</i>	some <sup>5</sup> thread <sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> needles <sup>8</sup> ,
de la <sup>11</sup> cire <sup>12</sup> , une paire de <i>d' lah zeer, uen pāre dā</i>	a <sup>1</sup> thimble <sup>10</sup> , some <sup>11</sup> beeswax <sup>12</sup> ,
ciseaux <sup>13</sup> , et <sup>14</sup> de <sup>15</sup> très <sup>16</sup> belle <sup>17</sup> <i>siz-ō, ā duh trā bel</i>	scissors <sup>13</sup> , and <sup>14</sup> some <sup>15</sup>

gekauft<sup>2</sup>.  
gā-kowft.

Mein<sup>1</sup> Brud<sup>er</sup> hat<sup>3</sup> ein<sup>5</sup> neues<sup>8</sup>  
Mine brooa<sup>r</sup> hat ine noiyes

Paar<sup>6</sup> Gamaschen<sup>7, 9</sup> gekauft<sup>4</sup>.  
pahr gā-māshen gā-kowft.

Meine<sup>1</sup> Tante<sup>2</sup> hat<sup>3</sup> so eben<sup>4</sup>  
Minā tāhtā häht sō aben

einen<sup>6</sup> schönen<sup>7</sup> neuen<sup>8</sup> Hut<sup>9</sup>  
i-nen shoenen noi-yen hoot

mit<sup>10</sup> einer<sup>11</sup> kleinen<sup>12</sup> blauer<sup>13</sup>  
mit i-ner kli-nen blow-ër

Feder<sup>14</sup> gekauft<sup>5</sup>, welches<sup>15</sup> sie<sup>17</sup>  
fā-dër gā-kowft, velches see

auf<sup>18</sup> eine<sup>19</sup> schöne<sup>20</sup> Art<sup>21</sup> ziert<sup>16</sup>.  
owf i-nā shoenä ärt tseert.

Ich<sup>1</sup> würde<sup>2</sup> mich nicht<sup>3</sup> wundern<sup>4</sup>  
Ish vuerdā mish nisht voon-dër

wenn<sup>5</sup> ihr<sup>12, 13</sup> Jemand<sup>6, 7</sup> seinen<sup>10</sup>  
ven eer yā-mānd si-nen

Antrag<sup>11</sup> machte<sup>8, 9</sup>; ungeachtet<sup>14</sup>  
āntrāg māchtā; oongā-āchtet

sie<sup>15</sup> eine<sup>18</sup> ganz<sup>17</sup> alte<sup>19</sup> Jungfer<sup>20</sup>  
see i-nā gants ältā youngfër

ist<sup>16</sup> — Ich<sup>21</sup> bitte<sup>23</sup> um Entschuld-  
ist — Ish bittā oom ent-shoold-

igung<sup>23</sup> — ich<sup>24</sup> meine<sup>25, 26</sup> sehr<sup>27</sup>  
ëgung — ish mi-nā säre

vorgerückt<sup>28</sup> im<sup>29</sup> Alter<sup>30</sup>  
förgäruekt im ä'ler.

para camisas<sup>18, m</sup>  
pārah kāmēsās.

Mi<sup>1</sup> hermano<sup>2</sup> ha<sup>3</sup> comprado<sup>4</sup>  
Mē ërmāhnō āh kōm-prado

un<sup>5</sup> par<sup>6</sup> de<sup>7</sup> polaynas<sup>9</sup> nuevas.<sup>8</sup>  
oon pāhr dā polā-ēnas noo-ā-vās.

Mia<sup>1</sup> tia<sup>2</sup> acaba<sup>3, 4</sup> de com-  
Mē-āh tē-āh āk-ahbāh dā kōm-

prar<sup>5</sup> un<sup>6</sup> sombrero<sup>9</sup> hermoso<sup>7</sup> y  
prahr oon sōm-brā-rō ër-mō-sō e

nuevo<sup>8</sup>, con<sup>10</sup> una<sup>11</sup> garzoti-  
nwā-vo, kōn oonah garthotē-

ca<sup>12, 14</sup> azul<sup>13</sup> que<sup>15</sup> la<sup>17</sup> embel-  
kah āth-ool kā lah embel-

ice<sup>16, 18</sup> muchísimo<sup>19, 20, 21</sup>.  
ē-thā moo-chis-ē-mō.

No<sup>3</sup> seriá<sup>1, 2</sup> sorprendido<sup>4</sup>, o si<sup>5</sup>  
Nō sār-ē-ah sör-prën-de-do sē

alguno<sup>6, 7</sup> la<sup>12, 13</sup> cortejaria<sup>8-11</sup>;  
ālyoo-nō lah kōr-tā-hār-yah;

aunque<sup>14</sup> sea<sup>15, 16</sup> una<sup>18</sup> don-  
ah-oon-kā sār-ah oonah don-

cellidueña<sup>19, 20</sup> — Perdona-  
thelyë-doo-enyah — Per-dō-nā-

me<sup>21-23</sup> — Quería<sup>24, 25</sup>  
mā — Kār-ē-ah

decir<sup>26</sup> muy<sup>27</sup> adelantada<sup>28</sup>  
dā-theer mwy ādëlāntāhda

en<sup>29</sup> años<sup>30</sup>.  
ën ānyōs.

toile pour faire des chemises <sup>18</sup> . <i>twawl poor fāre dā shmis.</i>	very <sup>16</sup> fine <sup>17</sup> shirting <sup>18</sup> .
Mon <sup>1</sup> frère <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> acheté <sup>4</sup> une <sup>5</sup> paire <sup>6</sup> <i>Mong frāre ah ashty uen pāre</i>	My <sup>1</sup> brother <sup>2</sup> has <sup>3</sup> bought <sup>4</sup>
de <sup>7</sup> geutres <sup>9</sup> neuves <sup>8</sup> . <i>duh goetr noev.</i>	a <sup>5</sup> pair <sup>6</sup> of <sup>7</sup> new <sup>8</sup> gaiters <sup>9</sup> .
Ma <sup>1</sup> tante <sup>2</sup> vient <sup>3,4</sup> d'acheter <sup>5</sup> <i>Māh tangt vyangt d'ashtā</i>	My <sup>1</sup> aunt <sup>2</sup> has <sup>3</sup> just <sup>4</sup>
un <sup>6</sup> beau <sup>7</sup> chapeau <sup>9</sup> neuf <sup>8</sup> , <i>ung bō shap-ō noef,</i>	purchased <sup>5</sup> a <sup>6</sup> beautiful <sup>7</sup>
orné d' <sup>10</sup> une <sup>11</sup> plume <sup>14</sup> bleue <sup>13</sup> <i>ōrnā d' uen pluem blue</i>	new <sup>8</sup> hat <sup>9</sup> , with <sup>10</sup> a <sup>11</sup> little <sup>12</sup>
qui <sup>15</sup> la <sup>17</sup> rend <sup>16,18</sup> <i>kē lah rāng</i>	blue <sup>13</sup> plume <sup>14</sup> that <sup>15</sup> sets <sup>16</sup>
très jolie <sup>19,20,21</sup> . <i>trā zhōly.</i>	her <sup>17</sup> off <sup>18</sup> in <sup>19</sup> fine <sup>20</sup> style <sup>21</sup> .
Je <sup>1</sup> ne <sup>2</sup> serais <sup>9</sup> point <sup>3</sup> étonné <sup>4</sup> , <i>Zhuh nuh serā pawngt ā-tōn-ā,</i>	I <sup>1</sup> shouldn't <sup>2,3</sup> wonder <sup>4</sup> if <sup>5</sup>
que <sup>5</sup> quelqu' <sup>6</sup> un <sup>7</sup> lui <sup>12,13</sup> <i>kuh kēll' ung lwē</i>	some <sup>6</sup> one <sup>7</sup> were <sup>8</sup> paying <sup>9</sup> his <sup>10</sup>
fit la cour <sup>8-11</sup> ; quoiq' <sup>14</sup> <i>fē lah koor; kwawlk</i>	addresses <sup>11</sup> to <sup>12</sup> her <sup>13</sup> ; not- withstanding <sup>14</sup>
elle <sup>15</sup> soit <sup>16</sup> surannée <sup>19,20</sup> q — <i>el swaw suer-ān-ā —</i>	she <sup>15</sup> is <sup>16</sup> quite <sup>17</sup> an <sup>18</sup> old <sup>19</sup>
Bien des pardons <sup>21-23</sup> r — <i>Byāng dā pārdōng —</i>	maid <sup>20</sup> — I <sup>21</sup> beg <sup>22</sup> pardon <sup>23</sup> —
Je <sup>24</sup> voulais <sup>25</sup> dire <sup>26</sup> , <i>Zhuh voo-lā deer,</i>	I <sup>24</sup> should <sup>25</sup> say <sup>26</sup> , quite <sup>27</sup>
âgée <sup>28-30</sup> . <i>āyā</i>	advanced <sup>28</sup> in <sup>29</sup> life <sup>30</sup> .

In einen Schneiderladen.

Con un Sastre.

Guten<sup>1</sup> Tag<sup>2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>.  
Gootën tâg, mine hër.

Buenos<sup>1</sup> dias<sup>2</sup>, señor<sup>3</sup>.  
Bwā-nōs dē-ās, sainyōr.

Haben<sup>1</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Röcke<sup>4</sup> zu<sup>5</sup> verkaufen<sup>6</sup>?  
Hāhbën see roekā tsoo ferkowfen?

¿Tiene<sup>1</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> vestidos<sup>4</sup> que ven-  
Tē-ānā U. vestē-dōs kā vën-  
der<sup>5</sup>? dër?

Ja<sup>1</sup>, mein Herr<sup>2</sup>, ich<sup>3</sup> habe<sup>4</sup> Röcke<sup>5</sup>  
Yah, mine hër, ish habā roe-kā

Si<sup>1</sup>, señor<sup>2</sup>, tengo<sup>3,4</sup> vestidos<sup>5</sup>  
Sē, sain-yōr, tēngō vēstē-dōs

von<sup>6</sup> allen<sup>7</sup> Sorte<sup>8</sup>. Welche<sup>9</sup> Art<sup>10</sup>  
fün allën sortā. Velchā ārt

de<sup>6</sup> todos<sup>7</sup> generos<sup>8</sup>. ¿Que<sup>9</sup>  
dā tōdōs hēnārōs. Kā

von<sup>11</sup> Röck<sup>13</sup> soll<sup>14</sup> ich<sup>15</sup> Ihnen<sup>17</sup>  
fün roek sōl ish ee-nēn  
zeigen<sup>16</sup>? tsiken?

genero<sup>10</sup> de<sup>11</sup> vestidos<sup>13</sup> le mos-  
hēnārō dā vēstē-dōs lā mōs-  
traré<sup>14-16</sup> á U.<sup>17</sup>? trārā ah U.?

Nun<sup>1</sup>, einen<sup>2</sup> schwarzen<sup>4</sup> Frack<sup>5</sup>,  
Noon, i-nen shwārtsen frahk,

Bien<sup>1</sup>, un<sup>2</sup> vestido fino<sup>3,5</sup>, y  
Byēn, oon vēstēdō fē-nō, ē

von feinem Tuche<sup>3</sup>—Ich<sup>6</sup> denke<sup>7</sup>  
fun fi-nēm toochā—ish dēnkā

negro<sup>4</sup>. Creo<sup>6,7</sup> este<sup>8,9</sup> vestido  
nā-grō. Krā-ō ēstā vēstēdō

das<sup>8</sup> ist<sup>9</sup> am<sup>10</sup> modernsten<sup>11</sup>.  
das ist āhm mōdērnstēn.

de modo<sup>11</sup>.  
dā mōdō.

Jetzt<sup>5</sup> nicht<sup>1</sup> ganz<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> modern<sup>4</sup>  
Yēst nisht gants sō mōdērn

No<sup>1</sup> es tan<sup>3</sup> de modo<sup>4</sup> ahora<sup>5</sup>  
Nō ēs tan dā mōdō ah-ō-rah

als<sup>6</sup> der<sup>7</sup> Überrock<sup>8</sup>—Überrocke<sup>9</sup>  
als der ueber-rōck—ueber-roekā

como<sup>6</sup> el<sup>7</sup> saco<sup>8</sup>—los sacos<sup>9</sup>  
kōmō el sākō—lōs sākōs

werden<sup>10</sup> mehr<sup>11</sup> getragen<sup>12</sup>.  
verden māre gā-trāh-gen.

son<sup>10</sup> muy de modo<sup>11,12</sup>.  
sōn muy dā mōdō.

Gut<sup>1,2</sup>, denn<sup>3</sup>, zeigen Sie<sup>4</sup> mir<sup>5</sup>  
Goot, den, tsi-ken see meer

Muy<sup>1</sup> bien<sup>2</sup>, enseñeme<sup>4,5</sup>  
Mwy byen, ensāin-yā-mā

einen<sup>6</sup> Überrock<sup>7</sup>.  
i-nen ueber-rōk.

un<sup>6</sup> saco<sup>7</sup>.  
oon sākō.

Hier<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> einer<sup>3</sup>—ich<sup>4</sup> denke<sup>5</sup> das  
Heer ist i-nēr—ish dēnkā das

Aqui<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> uno<sup>3</sup> que<sup>6</sup> viene<sup>6</sup>  
Ah-kē ēstah oo-nō kā ve-ēnā

er<sup>6</sup> Ihnen<sup>7</sup> paßt<sup>8</sup>.  
āre eenēn pāst.

bien á U.<sup>8</sup> p  
byēn ah oosted.

*Avec un Tailleur.**At a Tailor-shop.*Bonjour<sup>1</sup> monsieur.<sup>3</sup>*Bong-zhoor, mūs-yoe.*Good<sup>1</sup> morning<sup>2</sup>, sir<sup>3</sup>.Avez<sup>1</sup>-vous<sup>2</sup> des<sup>3</sup> habits<sup>4</sup> à<sup>5</sup>  
*Avy - voo dā - z - abē - z - ah*  
vendre<sup>6</sup>? *vangdr?*Have<sup>1</sup> you<sup>2</sup> any<sup>3</sup> coats<sup>4</sup> to<sup>5</sup>  
sell<sup>6</sup>?Oui<sup>1</sup>, monsieur<sup>2</sup>, j'ai<sup>3,4</sup> des habits<sup>5</sup>  
*We, mūs-yoe, zh'ā dā - z - abē*Yes<sup>1</sup>, sir<sup>2</sup>, I<sup>3</sup> have<sup>4</sup> coats<sup>5</sup> of<sup>6</sup>de<sup>6</sup> toutes<sup>7</sup> espèce<sup>8</sup>. Quelle<sup>9</sup>  
*duh toot - s - ěspēs. Kēl*every<sup>7</sup> description.<sup>8</sup> What<sup>9</sup>sorte<sup>10</sup> d'habit<sup>11,13</sup> vous<sup>17</sup> mon-  
*sōr d'abē voo mong-*  
trera<sup>14</sup>-je<sup>14-16</sup>? *trērā-zhuh?*kind<sup>10</sup> of<sup>11</sup> a<sup>12</sup> coat<sup>13</sup> shall<sup>14</sup> I<sup>15</sup>  
show<sup>16</sup> you<sup>17</sup>?Eh bien<sup>1</sup>, un<sup>2</sup> noir<sup>4</sup> de beau drap<sup>3</sup>.  
*Eh byang, āngnwawrduh bōdrā.*Well<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>2</sup> broadcloth<sup>3</sup>—black<sup>4</sup>,Celui-là<sup>5</sup> me<sup>6</sup> semble<sup>7</sup> plus<sup>10</sup>  
*Sēhwē-lāh muh sāngbl plue-z-*frock<sup>5</sup> — I<sup>6</sup> think<sup>7</sup> that<sup>8</sup> is<sup>9</sup>à la mode<sup>11</sup>.  
*ah lah mōd.*most<sup>10</sup> fashionable<sup>11</sup>.Pas<sup>1</sup> autant<sup>3</sup> que<sup>6</sup> le<sup>7</sup> paletau<sup>8</sup>—  
*Pah-z-ō-tang kā luh pālētō—*Not<sup>1</sup> quite<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> fashionable<sup>4</sup>les paletaues<sup>9</sup> sont<sup>10</sup>  
*lā pālētō song*now<sup>5</sup> as<sup>6</sup> the<sup>7</sup> sack<sup>8</sup> — sacks<sup>9</sup>plus d'usage<sup>11,13</sup>.  
*plue d'ue-zazh.*are<sup>10</sup> much<sup>11</sup> worn<sup>12</sup>.Eh bien<sup>1,2</sup>, donc<sup>3</sup>, faites moi  
*Eh byang, dongk, fat mwaw*Very<sup>1</sup> well<sup>2</sup>, then<sup>3</sup>, show<sup>4</sup> me<sup>5</sup>voir<sup>6,7</sup> un<sup>8</sup> paletau.<sup>7</sup>  
*waw-r-ung pālētō.*a<sup>6</sup> sack<sup>7</sup>.En voici<sup>1,2</sup> un<sup>3</sup>, qui<sup>6</sup> vous<sup>8</sup>  
*Axg wawwxy ung, kē voo*Here<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> one<sup>3</sup>—I<sup>4</sup> think<sup>5</sup>siéra<sup>7,9</sup>, je<sup>4</sup> pense<sup>5</sup>.  
*syērah, zhuh pang.*it<sup>6</sup> is<sup>7</sup> your<sup>8</sup> fit<sup>9</sup>.



D<sup>1</sup>, nein, ganz und gar nicht<sup>2-3</sup>, g  
O, nine, gants oond gār nisht,

er<sup>5</sup> ist<sup>6</sup> viel<sup>7</sup> zu<sup>8</sup> groß<sup>9</sup>—er<sup>10</sup> wird<sup>11</sup>  
äre ist feel tsoo gröse—äre veerd

nie<sup>12</sup> genügen<sup>13</sup>.  
nee gā-nuezhen.

Hier<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> ein ändern<sup>3</sup>, ein  
Heer ist ine andern, ine

Kleinerer<sup>4</sup>—versuchen Sie<sup>5</sup> diesen<sup>6</sup>.  
kli-nērēr—fersoochen see deesen.

Dieser<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> besser<sup>3</sup>—er paßt<sup>6</sup> sehr<sup>4</sup>  
Dee-ser ist besser—äer pāst säre

gut<sup>5</sup>. Was<sup>7</sup> denken<sup>10</sup> Sie<sup>9</sup>  
goot. Vās denken see

darüber<sup>11, 12</sup>, Schneider<sup>13</sup> ?  
dārueber, shni - der ?

Er sitzt Ihnen<sup>1-3</sup> sehr<sup>4</sup> gut<sup>5</sup>,  
Are sitst ē-nēn säre goot,

wahrlich<sup>6</sup>. Pröchtig<sup>7</sup>—Nichts<sup>9</sup>  
vāhr-lish. Proeshtizh—nix

könnte<sup>10</sup> besser<sup>12</sup> sitzen<sup>11</sup>.  
koentā besser sitsen.

Was<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> der<sup>3</sup> Preis<sup>4</sup> ?  
Vās ist der prīse ?

Er beträgt<sup>2</sup> nur<sup>3</sup> dreizehn<sup>4</sup> Dollars<sup>5</sup>  
Are betrēgt noor dritsāne dollars.

Das<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> ganz<sup>3</sup> billig<sup>4</sup>.  
Das ist gants billizh.

Ich<sup>1</sup> verkaufe<sup>2</sup> alle<sup>3</sup> meine<sup>4</sup> Kleider<sup>5</sup>  
Ish ferkorfā allū minā kli-der

O<sup>1</sup>, de ninguna manera<sup>2-4</sup>; es<sup>5, 6</sup>  
O, dā neen-goonā mǎnārah; ěs

demasiado<sup>7, 8</sup> ancho<sup>6, 9</sup>,  
dā-mās-ē-ah-dō āncho,

no me ira jamas<sup>12, 13, q</sup>  
nō mā ē-rah hāmās.

Aquí<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> un otro<sup>3</sup>—  
Ah-kē estah oon-ō-trō—

mas pequeño<sup>4</sup>, pruebelas<sup>5, 6</sup> U.<sup>5</sup>  
māhs pākānyō, proo-ā-bālah U.

Es<sup>1, 2</sup> mejor<sup>3</sup>—va muy bien<sup>1-3</sup>.  
Ase mā-hör—vah mwy byen.

¿Que<sup>7</sup> le parece<sup>8-10</sup> de<sup>11</sup> eso<sup>12</sup>,  
Ka lā parā-thā dā āsō,

señor sastre<sup>13</sup> ?  
sainyör sāstrā ?

Va muy bien<sup>1-3</sup>; muy<sup>4</sup> bien<sup>5</sup>,  
Vah mwy byen; mwy byen,

ciertamente<sup>6</sup>. Nada<sup>9</sup> pue-  
the-ertamentā. Nah-dah pwā-

da<sup>10</sup> ir<sup>7</sup> mejor<sup>12</sup>.  
dah eer māhōr.

¿A como le vende U. ?  
Ah kōmō lā vendā oosted ?

Solamente<sup>2</sup> trece<sup>4</sup> pesos<sup>5</sup>.  
Sol-ah-mentā trā-thā pā-sos.

Es<sup>1, 2</sup> muy<sup>3</sup> de barato<sup>4</sup>.  
Es mwy dā barahito.

Vendo<sup>1, 2</sup> todos<sup>3</sup> mis<sup>4</sup> vestidos<sup>5</sup>  
Vendo tōdōs mis vestedōs

Oh <sup>1</sup> , non <sup>2</sup> , point <sup>2</sup> du <sup>2</sup> tout <sup>4</sup> . Il <sup>5</sup> <i>O, nong, piawng due too. Il</i>	O <sup>1</sup> , not <sup>2</sup> at <sup>3</sup> all <sup>4</sup> ; it <sup>5</sup>
a <sup>6</sup> trop <sup>8</sup> d'ampleur <sup>9</sup> . <sup>8</sup> Cela <sup>10</sup> <i>ah trō d'ang-ploer. S'lah</i>	is <sup>6</sup> quite <sup>7</sup> too <sup>8</sup> large <sup>9</sup> —it <sup>10</sup>
ne me va pas <sup>11-13</sup> . <i>nuh muh vah pah.</i>	will <sup>11</sup> never <sup>12</sup> do <sup>13</sup> .
En voici <sup>1,2</sup> un autre <sup>3</sup> <i>Ang vwawsy ung-n-ōtr</i>	Here <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> another <sup>3</sup> —
plus étroit <sup>4</sup> , essayez <sup>5</sup> -le <sup>6</sup> . <i>plue-z-étricaw, essay - ā - lā.</i>	smaller <sup>4</sup> —try <sup>5</sup> this <sup>6</sup> .
Il va <sup>2</sup> mieux <sup>3</sup> . Il sied à mer- <i>Il vah myoe. Il syā-d-ah mer-</i>	That <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> better <sup>3</sup> —very <sup>4</sup> fine <sup>1</sup>
veille <sup>4-6</sup> . <sup>2</sup> Qu' <sup>7</sup> en <sup>11,12</sup> pensez <sup>10</sup> . <i>vālyuh. K'ang pangsā-</i>	fit <sup>6</sup> . What <sup>7</sup> do <sup>8</sup> you <sup>9</sup> think <sup>10</sup>
vous <sup>9</sup> , monsieur le tailleur <sup>12</sup> ? <i>voo, musyoe luh täl-yoer?</i>	of <sup>11</sup> it <sup>12</sup> , tailor <sup>13</sup> ?
Il sied à merveille <sup>1-3</sup> — à mer- <i>Il syā ah mērvālyuh — ah mēr-</i>	Very <sup>1</sup> fine <sup>2</sup> fit <sup>3</sup> . Very <sup>4</sup> fine <sup>5</sup> ,
vielle <sup>4,5</sup> , en vérité <sup>6</sup> . C'est un <i>vālyuh, ang vērētā. S'ā-t-ung</i>	indeed. <sup>6</sup> Admirable <sup>7</sup> fit <sup>8</sup> .
chef-d'œuvre, <sup>7</sup> —on ne <sup>9</sup> saurait <sup>10</sup> <i>shēf-d'œvr — ong nuh sō-rā</i>	Nothing <sup>9</sup> could <sup>10</sup> sit <sup>11</sup> better <sup>12</sup> .
rien <sup>9</sup> vous faire de mieux <sup>11,12</sup> . <i>ryang voo fāre duh myoe.</i>	
Quel <sup>1</sup> en est <sup>2</sup> le <sup>3</sup> prix <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Kel ang ā luh pree?</i>	What <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> the <sup>3</sup> price <sup>4</sup> ?
Ce <sup>1</sup> n'est <sup>2</sup> que <sup>3</sup> treize <sup>4</sup> piastres <sup>5</sup> . <i>Suh n'ā kuh trāze pē-ast.</i>	It <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> only <sup>3</sup> thirteen <sup>4</sup> dollars <sup>5</sup> .
C' <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> bien à bon marché <sup>4</sup> . <i>S'ā byang ah bong marshā.</i>	That <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> quite <sup>3</sup> cheap <sup>4</sup> .
Je <sup>1</sup> vends <sup>2</sup> tous <sup>3</sup> mes <sup>4</sup> habits <sup>5</sup> <i>Zhuh vang too mā-z-abē - z-</i>	I <sup>1</sup> sell <sup>2</sup> all <sup>3</sup> my <sup>4</sup> clothes <sup>5</sup>

billig<sup>6</sup>. Dies<sup>7</sup> ist<sup>8</sup> der<sup>9</sup>  
billig. Dees ist der

wohlfeil:<sup>10</sup> Laden<sup>11</sup>.  
völe-fi-lā lāden.

Hier<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> das<sup>3</sup> Geld<sup>4</sup>—ich<sup>5</sup>  
Heer ist dās geld — ish

denke<sup>6</sup> es<sup>7</sup> ist<sup>8</sup> richtig<sup>9</sup>.  
dēnkā āse ist rīsh-tizh.

Ganz<sup>1</sup> richtig<sup>2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>; sollten<sup>4</sup>  
Gants rish-tizh, mine hēr; sölten

Sie<sup>5</sup> irgend<sup>7</sup> Etwas<sup>8</sup> mehr<sup>9</sup> zu<sup>10</sup>  
see eer-kend etvāhs māre tsoo

meinem Geschäft<sup>11</sup>,<sup>12</sup> h belangend,  
mi-nem gā-shēft bā-lōng-end,

gebrauchen<sup>6</sup>, so lassen Sie es uns<sup>8</sup>  
gābrowchen, so lāsēn see āse oons  
wissen.<sup>13-16</sup> vissen.

Ich<sup>1</sup> werde<sup>2</sup> es<sup>4</sup> thun<sup>3</sup>, mein Herr.<sup>5</sup>  
Ish vērdā āse toon, mine hēr.

Guten<sup>6</sup> Morgen<sup>7</sup>.  
Gooten morken.

Haben<sup>1</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Beinkleider<sup>3</sup>?  
Haben see bīne-kli-der?

Ja, ich<sup>1</sup> habe<sup>2</sup> Beinkleider<sup>5</sup>  
Yah, ish hah-bā bīne-kli-der

von<sup>4</sup> jeder<sup>5</sup> Art<sup>6</sup> und<sup>7</sup> Güte<sup>6</sup>.  
fün yādēr ārt oond guetā.

Was<sup>1</sup> fordern<sup>4</sup> Sie<sup>3</sup> für<sup>5</sup> dieses<sup>6</sup>  
Vāhs fūrdern see fuer deeses  
Paar<sup>7</sup>? pahr?

Sieben<sup>1</sup> Dollars<sup>2</sup>.  
Seeben doll.irs.

baratismos<sup>6</sup>. Aquí<sup>7</sup> esta<sup>8</sup>  
barâtismos. Ak-kē estah

la<sup>9</sup> tienda<sup>11</sup> baratisima<sup>10</sup>.  
lah tyenda barâtisēmah.

Aquí<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> su<sup>3</sup> dinero<sup>4</sup>.  
Ak-kē estāh soo dē-nā-rō.

Ámi parecer<sup>5,6</sup> es<sup>7,8</sup> equitativo<sup>9</sup>.  
Ah mē pārāthēr ēs ākitahtēvō.

Sí<sup>1,2</sup> señor<sup>3</sup>. Cuando<sup>4</sup> nece-  
Sē, sāinyōr. Quandō nā-the-

sitara<sup>5,6</sup> alguna<sup>7</sup> cosa<sup>8</sup>,  
setārah ālgoonah kōsah,

hagame el favor de darne  
hāgāmā el fahvōr dā dārmā

la preferencia.<sup>13-16</sup>  
lah preferenthēah.

Lo<sup>4</sup> hare<sup>1-3</sup>, señor<sup>5</sup>.  
Lōh āh-rā, sain-yōr.

Buen<sup>6</sup> dia<sup>7</sup>.  
Bwen dē-ah.

¿Tiene<sup>1</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> pantalones<sup>4</sup>?  
Tyā-nā U. pântālō-nēs?

Tengo<sup>1,2</sup> pantalones<sup>3</sup> de<sup>4</sup> todas<sup>5</sup>  
Tengo pântālō-nēs dā tōdas

calidades<sup>6</sup> y<sup>7</sup> de todos generos<sup>8</sup>.  
kaledadēs ē dā todos henā-rōs.

¿Cuanto<sup>1</sup> quiere<sup>2,4</sup> U.<sup>3</sup> por<sup>5</sup>  
Quānto kē-ērā U. pōr  
este<sup>6</sup> par<sup>7</sup>? esta pāhr?

Siete<sup>1</sup> pesos<sup>2</sup>.  
Sē-ātā pā-sūs.

à bon marché <sup>9</sup> . C <sup>7</sup> est <sup>8</sup> <i>ah bong marshā. S'ā</i>	cheap <sup>9</sup> . This <sup>7</sup> is <sup>8</sup>
le <sup>9</sup> magasin <sup>11</sup> au bon marché <sup>10</sup> . <i>lu<sup>9</sup> magāzang ō böng mārshā.</i>	the <sup>9</sup> cheap <sup>10</sup> store <sup>11</sup> .
Vous voici <sup>1,2</sup> l' <sup>3</sup> argent <sup>4</sup> — <i>Voo vwausy l-arzhang—</i>	Here <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> the <sup>3</sup> money <sup>4</sup> —
C <sup>7</sup> est <sup>8</sup> just <sup>9</sup> —n'est ce pas? w <i>S'ā zhuest—n'ā suh pah?</i>	I <sup>5</sup> think <sup>6</sup> that <sup>7</sup> is <sup>8</sup> right <sup>9</sup> .
C'est bien <sup>1,2</sup> , monsieur <sup>3</sup> . Quand <sup>4</sup> <i>Sā byang, musyoc. Kang</i>	All <sup>1</sup> right <sup>2</sup> , sir <sup>3</sup> . When <sup>4</sup>
vous <sup>5</sup> désirerez <sup>6</sup> quelque <sup>7</sup> <i>voo dā-sērā-rā kelle</i>	you <sup>5</sup> want <sup>6</sup> any <sup>7</sup> thing <sup>8</sup>
chose <sup>9</sup> de <sup>10</sup> notre <sup>11</sup> resort <sup>12</sup> , <i>shōz duh nōtr resōr,</i>	more <sup>9</sup> in <sup>10</sup> my <sup>11</sup> line <sup>12</sup> ,
venez nous voir. <sup>13-16</sup> x <i>venā noo vvawr.</i>	give <sup>13</sup> us <sup>14</sup> a <sup>15</sup> call <sup>16</sup> .
Je n'y manquerai pas, M <sup>r</sup> . <sup>5</sup> <i>Zhuh n'ā mang-kerā pah, M.</i>	I <sup>1</sup> shall <sup>2</sup> do <sup>3</sup> so <sup>4</sup> , sir <sup>5</sup> .
Bonjour <sup>6,7</sup> . <i>Bong-zhoor.</i>	Good <sup>6</sup> morning <sup>7</sup> .
Avez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> des <sup>3</sup> pantalons <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Avā - voo dā pang-talong?</i>	Have <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> any <sup>3</sup> pantaloons <sup>4</sup> ?
Je <sup>1</sup> tiens <sup>2</sup> toutes <sup>3</sup> sortes <sup>4</sup> de <sup>5</sup> <i>Zhuh tyang toot sort duh</i>	I <sup>1</sup> have <sup>2</sup> pantaloons <sup>3</sup> of <sup>4</sup> all
pantalons <sup>5</sup> , et <sup>6</sup> d'une grande <i>pang-ta-long, ā d'ung grang</i> variété <sup>7</sup> . <i>varē-ētā.</i>	kinds <sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> descriptions <sup>8</sup> .
Que <sup>1</sup> voulez-vous <sup>2-4</sup> de <sup>5</sup> cette <sup>6</sup> <i>Kā voolā-voo luh set</i> paire <sup>7</sup> ? <i>pār?</i>	What <sup>1</sup> do <sup>2</sup> you <sup>3</sup> ask <sup>4</sup> for <sup>5</sup> this <sup>6</sup> pair <sup>7</sup> ?
Sep <sup>1</sup> piastres <sup>2</sup> . <i>Sū pe-īstr</i>	Seven <sup>1</sup> dollars <sup>2</sup> .

Das<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> zu<sup>3</sup> viel<sup>4</sup>.  
Dās ist tsoo feel.

Es<sup>4,2</sup> demasiado<sup>3,4</sup>.  
Es dā-mahs-ē-ādo.

Nicht<sup>1</sup>, wenn<sup>2</sup> Sie<sup>3</sup> die<sup>5</sup> Güte<sup>6</sup>  
Nicht, ven see dee gueta  
des<sup>7,8</sup> Tuches<sup>9</sup> und<sup>10</sup> den<sup>11</sup>  
lēs toochēs oond den

No<sup>1</sup>, Sr., si<sup>2</sup> se<sup>3</sup> ha de juzgar<sup>4</sup>  
Nō, Sr., si sā ah dā hooth-gar  
de r la<sup>5</sup> calidad<sup>6</sup> y<sup>10</sup> de la<sup>11</sup>  
dā lah kâl-ē-dad ē dā lah

Schnitt<sup>15</sup> in Betracht<sup>16</sup> ziehen<sup>4</sup>.  
schnit in bā-tracht tse-ēn.

hechura<sup>12</sup> de<sup>13</sup> este<sup>8</sup> paño<sup>9</sup>.  
ā-choo-rah dā estā pānyo.

Haben<sup>1,3</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Westen<sup>4</sup> zu<sup>5</sup> ver-  
Hahben see vēstēn tsoo fer-  
kaufen<sup>6</sup>? kowfen?

¿Tiene U.<sup>1-3</sup> chalecos<sup>4</sup> que  
Tyānā U. chalākōse kâ  
vender<sup>5,6</sup>? vēndēr?

Ja<sup>1</sup>, mein Herr<sup>2</sup>. Soll<sup>3</sup> ich<sup>4</sup> Ihnen<sup>5</sup>  
Yah, mine hēr, sol ish ē-nen

Sí, señor<sup>2</sup>. ¿Le enseñare<sup>3-4</sup>  
Se, sainyor. La ensū-nyārā

eine<sup>7</sup> Atlasweste<sup>8,9</sup> zeigen<sup>5</sup>?  
ī-na Atlās-vestā tsi-ken?

¿U.<sup>6</sup> un<sup>7</sup> chaleco<sup>9</sup> de raso<sup>8</sup>?  
ah U. oon chalā-kō dā rah-sō?

Nein<sup>1</sup>, ich<sup>2</sup> wünsche<sup>3,4</sup> eine<sup>5</sup> von<sup>6</sup>  
Nine, ish vuenshā i-nā fūn

No<sup>1</sup>, prefereria<sup>2-4</sup> uno<sup>5</sup>  
No, prāfēr-ēr-ē-ah oonō

Kasimir<sup>6</sup>. Es<sup>1</sup> fängt an<sup>2,3</sup> zu<sup>4</sup>  
kasī-meer. Ase fēngt ān tsoo

de casimiro<sup>6</sup>. Empesa<sup>1-3</sup> á<sup>4</sup>  
dā kāsē-mē-rō. Empēs-ah ah

regnen<sup>5</sup>; ich<sup>6</sup> denke<sup>7</sup> ich<sup>8</sup> gehe  
rāzhnēn; ish denkā ish gā-ā

llover<sup>5</sup>, y voy<sup>8-10</sup> á casa<sup>11</sup>.  
lyōvēr, ē vōy ah kah-sā.

nach Hause<sup>8-11</sup>. Legen<sup>12</sup> Sie mir<sup>13</sup>  
nāch how-za. Lazhēn see meer

Enfardelad<sup>12,14</sup> estos<sup>15</sup> panta-  
Enfahr-dā-lād estōs panta-

jene<sup>15</sup> Beinkleider<sup>16</sup> und<sup>17</sup> diese<sup>18</sup>  
yā-nā bine-kli-der oond deesā

lones<sup>16</sup> y<sup>17</sup> este<sup>18</sup> chaleco<sup>19</sup>.  
lō-nēs ē estā chalā-ko.

Weste<sup>19</sup> zusammen<sup>14</sup>. Hier<sup>20</sup> ist<sup>21</sup>  
vestā tsoosammen. Heer ist

Aquí<sup>20</sup> esta<sup>21</sup> una<sup>22</sup> camisa<sup>23</sup>.  
Ah-kē estah oonah kam-ē-sah

ein<sup>22</sup> Hemd<sup>23</sup>—ich<sup>24</sup> gedente<sup>25</sup> es<sup>26</sup>  
īne hemd—ish gā-denkā āse

Quiero<sup>24,25</sup> comprarla<sup>26-28</sup> tam-  
Kē-ērō komprahr-lah tam-

auch<sup>30</sup> zu kaufen<sup>29-28</sup>—legen<sup>31</sup>  
owh tsoo kowfen—lūzhen

bien<sup>30</sup>. Enfardeladla<sup>31-33</sup> con<sup>34</sup>  
byen. Enfahr-dalād-lah kōn



C' <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> trop <sup>3,4</sup> . S' <sup>o</sup> ā trō.	That <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> too <sup>3</sup> much <sup>4</sup> .
Non <sup>1</sup> , si vous examinez <sup>2-4</sup> bien Nong, sē voo-z-ezāminā byang a <sup>5</sup> qualité <sup>6</sup> du <sup>7,8</sup> drap <sup>9</sup> , lah kâlê-tā due drāh, et <sup>10</sup> la <sup>11</sup> façon <sup>12</sup> . ā lah fasong.	Not <sup>1</sup> when <sup>2</sup> you <sup>3</sup> consider <sup>4</sup> the <sup>5</sup> quality <sup>6</sup> of <sup>7</sup> the <sup>8</sup> cloth <sup>9</sup> , and <sup>10</sup> the <sup>11</sup> make <sup>12</sup> of <sup>13</sup> them <sup>14</sup> .
Avez-vous <sup>1-3</sup> des gilets <sup>4</sup> à <sup>5</sup> Avy - voo dā zhilā-z-ah vendre <sup>6</sup> ? vangdr?	Do <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> keep <sup>3</sup> vests <sup>4</sup> to <sup>5</sup> sell <sup>6</sup> ?
Oui <sup>1</sup> , monsieur. <sup>2</sup> Vous <sup>3</sup> montre- Wē, musyoe. Voo mongtrā- rai <sup>3,5</sup> -je <sup>4</sup> un <sup>7</sup> gilet <sup>3</sup> de satin <sup>9</sup> ? rā-zhuh ung zhilā dā sātāng?	Yes <sup>1</sup> , sir <sup>2</sup> . Shall <sup>3</sup> I <sup>4</sup> show <sup>5</sup> you <sup>6</sup> a <sup>7</sup> satin <sup>8</sup> vest <sup>9</sup> ?
Non <sup>1</sup> , j' <sup>2</sup> en préférerais <sup>3,4</sup> un <sup>5</sup> Nōng, zh'ang prā-ferērais ung de casimir <sup>6</sup> . Il <sup>1</sup> commence <sup>2,3</sup> à <sup>4</sup> dā kazēmeer. Il kōm-āngs ah pleuvoir <sup>5</sup> — je <sup>6</sup> vais <sup>9,2</sup> je <sup>6</sup> ploē-vvawr—zhuh vā, zhuh pense <sup>7</sup> , retourner <sup>10</sup> chez moi <sup>11</sup> . pangs, rātoornā chā mwaw. Empaquetez <sup>12,14</sup> moi <sup>13</sup> ces <sup>15</sup> pan- Empākētā mwaw sū pang- talons <sup>16</sup> et <sup>17</sup> ce <sup>18</sup> gilet <sup>19</sup> . Voici <sup>20,21</sup> tālong ā suh zhilā. Vwarwsy une <sup>22</sup> chemise <sup>23</sup> . Je <sup>26</sup> vais <sup>27,2</sup> je <sup>24</sup> uen shmis. Zhuh va, zhuh pense <sup>25</sup> , l' <sup>29</sup> acheter <sup>28</sup> également <sup>30</sup> . pangs, l' ashya ayalmang. Mettez <sup>31</sup> -la <sup>32</sup> Met-ā-lah	No <sup>1</sup> ; I <sup>2</sup> would <sup>3</sup> like <sup>4</sup> a <sup>5</sup> cassimere <sup>6</sup> . It <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> beginning <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> rain <sup>5</sup> —I <sup>6</sup> think <sup>7</sup> I <sup>8</sup> will <sup>9</sup> return <sup>10</sup> home <sup>11</sup> . Put <sup>12</sup> me <sup>13</sup> up <sup>14</sup> those <sup>15</sup> pantaloons <sup>16</sup> and <sup>17</sup> that <sup>18</sup> vest <sup>19</sup> . Here <sup>20</sup> is <sup>21</sup> a <sup>22</sup> shirt <sup>23</sup> . I <sup>24</sup> think <sup>25</sup> I <sup>26</sup> will <sup>27</sup> purchase <sup>28</sup> that <sup>29</sup> also <sup>30</sup> . Put <sup>31</sup>

Sie es<sup>32</sup> zu<sup>24</sup> dem<sup>25</sup> Übrigen<sup>36</sup>.  
see ase tsoo dem uebrigen.

Ja,<sup>1</sup> das<sup>3</sup> ist<sup>3</sup> ein<sup>4</sup> sehr<sup>5</sup> schönes<sup>6</sup>  
Yah, das ist ine säre shoens  
Hemd<sup>7</sup>. hemd.

Was<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> der<sup>3</sup> Preis<sup>4</sup> diesen<sup>5,6</sup>  
Vahs ist der preis deesen  
Halsbinder<sup>7</sup>? häls-binder?

Der<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> sehr<sup>3</sup> niedrig<sup>4</sup>—  
Dër ist säre nē-drizh—

nur<sup>5</sup> zwölf<sup>6</sup> Schillinge<sup>7</sup>.  
noor tsoelf shilingā.

Sehr<sup>1</sup> Gut<sup>2</sup>; legen<sup>3,5</sup> Sie dieselbe<sup>4</sup>  
säre goot; läzhen see dee-sēlbā

zu<sup>6</sup> dem<sup>7</sup> Übrigen<sup>8</sup>.  
tsoo dem uebrizhen.

los<sup>35</sup> otros articulos<sup>36</sup>.  
lös ô-trôs ahrtikoolos.

Sí,<sup>1</sup> es<sup>2,3</sup> una<sup>4</sup> camisa<sup>7</sup> her-  
Sē, ës oona kām-ē-sa ër-  
mosisima<sup>6</sup>. mōsis-ē-mah.

Cuanto<sup>1</sup> pidé U.<sup>2-4</sup> por<sup>5</sup> esta<sup>6</sup>  
Quānto pedā U. por estah  
corbata<sup>7</sup>? korbatah?

Es<sup>1,2</sup> muy<sup>3</sup> de barato<sup>4</sup>.  
Es muy dā bārātō.

Solamente<sup>5</sup> doce<sup>6</sup> chelines<sup>7</sup>.  
Solāmēntā dōthā chel-ē-nēs.

Bien<sup>1,2</sup>, bien<sup>1,2</sup>, enfardelad<sup>3,5</sup>.  
Byen, byen, enfahr-dā-lad-

la<sup>4</sup> con<sup>6</sup> los<sup>7</sup> otros articulos<sup>8</sup>.  
la kōn lös ô-trôs artikoolōs.

In einen Schuhladen.

Con un Zapatero.

Ich<sup>1</sup> denke<sup>2</sup> ich<sup>3</sup> will<sup>4</sup> unten<sup>6</sup>  
Ish denkā ish vil oontēn

Me propongo<sup>1,2,3</sup> de ir<sup>5</sup> á la  
Ma prōpōngō dā eer ah lah

in die Stadt<sup>7</sup> gehen<sup>5</sup>, und<sup>8</sup> mir<sup>10</sup>  
in dee stāt gā-ēn, oond meer

ciudad<sup>7</sup> baja<sup>6</sup>, y<sup>8</sup> de comprar<sup>6</sup>  
the-oodad bāhā, ē dā komprāhr

ein<sup>11</sup> Paar<sup>12</sup> Stiefel<sup>13,14</sup> kaufen<sup>9</sup>.  
īne pāhr steefel kowfen.

un<sup>11</sup> par<sup>12</sup> de<sup>13</sup> botas<sup>14</sup>.  
oon pāhr dā bōtās.

Wollen<sup>15</sup> Sie<sup>16</sup> mich<sup>18</sup> begleiten<sup>17</sup>?  
Völlē see mish bēgli-tēn?

¿Quiere<sup>15</sup> U.<sup>16</sup> venir<sup>17</sup> conmigo<sup>18</sup>?  
Kē-ērā U. vā-neer kōn-mē-go?

Mit<sup>1</sup> Vergnügen<sup>2</sup>, mein<sup>3</sup> Freund<sup>4</sup>.  
Mit verg-nuezhen, mein froind.

Con<sup>1</sup> gusto<sup>2</sup>, amigo<sup>4</sup> mio<sup>3</sup>.  
Kōn goostō, âmēgō mē-ō

Werden<sup>1</sup> wir<sup>2</sup> gehen<sup>3</sup> oder<sup>4</sup> fahren<sup>5</sup>?  
Vērdēn veer gā-ēn ödēr fāh-rēn?

¿Iremos á pie<sup>1-3</sup>, ó<sup>4</sup> en coche<sup>5</sup>?  
Erāmōs ah pe-ā, ô en kochā?

avec <sup>34</sup> les <sup>35</sup> autres articles <sup>36</sup> . <i>ävëk la - z - ô - tre - zartikl.</i>	it <sup>32</sup> up <sup>33</sup> with <sup>34</sup> the <sup>35</sup> rest <sup>36</sup> .
Oui <sup>1</sup> , c' <sup>2</sup> est <sup>3</sup> une <sup>4</sup> très <sup>5</sup> jolie <sup>6</sup> <i>We, s'âte uen trā zhōly</i> <i>chemise<sup>7</sup>. shmīs.</i>	Yes <sup>1</sup> , that <sup>2</sup> is <sup>3</sup> a <sup>4</sup> very <sup>5</sup> fine <sup>6</sup> shirt <sup>7</sup> .
Quel <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> le <sup>3</sup> prix <sup>4</sup> de <sup>5</sup> cette <sup>6</sup> <i>Kel ā lah pree duh set</i> <i>cravate<sup>7</sup>? krāvāt?</i>	What <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> the <sup>3</sup> price <sup>4</sup> of <sup>5</sup> this <sup>6</sup> cravat <sup>7</sup> ?
Elle <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> à <sup>3</sup> très <sup>3</sup> bon marché <sup>4</sup> — <i>El ā ah trā böng mārshā—</i>	That <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> very <sup>3</sup> cheap <sup>4</sup> —
Douze <sup>6</sup> chelins <sup>7</sup> , pas d'avantage <sup>5</sup> . <i>Dooz shēlang pah d'ävāngtazh.</i>	only <sup>5</sup> twelve <sup>6</sup> shillings <sup>7</sup> .
Fort <sup>1</sup> bien <sup>2</sup> , enveloppez <sup>3,5</sup> -la <sup>4</sup> <i>For byang, ang-vel-ōvpā-lah</i>	Very <sup>1</sup> well <sup>2</sup> , put <sup>3</sup> that <sup>4</sup>
avec <sup>6</sup> l' <sup>7</sup> achât <sup>8</sup> <i>ävëk l'āshāh.</i>	up <sup>5</sup> with <sup>6</sup> the <sup>7</sup> rest <sup>8</sup> .

*Magasin à Bottes.**In a Shoe-store.*

Je suis d'avis de descendre <sup>1-6</sup> <i>Zhuh svē d'avē duh dāsāngdr</i>	I <sup>1</sup> think <sup>2</sup> I <sup>3</sup> will <sup>4</sup> go <sup>5</sup> down <sup>6</sup>
en ville <sup>7</sup> pour m' <sup>10</sup> acheter <sup>9</sup> <i>ang vil pour m'ashtā</i>	town <sup>7</sup> , and <sup>8</sup> buy <sup>9</sup> me <sup>10</sup> a <sup>11</sup>
une <sup>12</sup> paire <sup>13</sup> de <sup>13</sup> bottes <sup>14</sup> . Vou- <i>uen pār duh bōt. Voo-</i>	pair <sup>12</sup> of <sup>13</sup> boots <sup>14</sup>
lez <sup>15</sup> -vous <sup>16</sup> m' <sup>18</sup> accompagner <sup>17</sup> ? <i>lā - voo m'āk-ōmpān-yā?</i>	Will <sup>15</sup> you <sup>16</sup> accompany <sup>17</sup> me <sup>18</sup> ?
Avec <sup>1</sup> plaisir <sup>2</sup> , mon <sup>3</sup> ami <sup>4</sup> . <i>Ahvëk plāhzeer, mong-n-āmē.</i>	With <sup>1</sup> pleasure <sup>2</sup> , my <sup>3</sup> friend <sup>4</sup> .
Irons-nous à pied <sup>1-3</sup> ou <sup>4</sup> prendrons- <i>Irong-noo ah pyā oo prangdrong-</i> <i>nous v:iture<sup>5</sup>? noovwaactuer?</i>	Shall we <sup>2</sup> walk <sup>3</sup> , or <sup>4</sup> ride <sup>5</sup> ?

$\overline{D^1}$ , lassen Sie <sup>2</sup> uns <sup>3</sup> gehen <sup>4</sup> ; <i>O, lasen see oons gā-ën</i> ;	$\overline{Vamos}$ , pues, á pie <sup>1-4</sup> . Porque <i>Vámos, pwāse, ah pēā. Porkā</i>
es <sup>5</sup> ist <sup>6</sup> nur <sup>7</sup> ein <sup>8</sup> Schritt <sup>9</sup> bis <i>āse ist noor ine shrit bis</i>	no <sup>7</sup> hay <sup>5,6</sup> que <sup>7</sup> un <sup>8</sup> paso <sup>9</sup> hasta <sup>10</sup> <i>nō i kā oon pāhsō āstāh</i>
zu <sup>10</sup> einem <sup>11</sup> Schuhladen <sup>12, 13</sup> . <i>tsoo i-nem shoo-lahden.</i>	la <sup>11</sup> (primera) zapateria <sup>12, 13</sup> . <i>luh (prē-mārāh) thāpātērē-ah.</i>
Sehr <sup>1</sup> wohl <sup>2</sup> , dann <sup>3</sup> , wollen <sup>5</sup> wir <sup>4</sup> <i>Sāre vole, dān, vōllēn veer</i> gehen <sup>6</sup> . <i>ga-ën.</i>	Muy <sup>1</sup> bien <sup>2</sup> , vamos <sup>4-6</sup> . <i>Mwy byen, vāhmos.</i>
$\overline{Belläufig}$ bemerkt <sup>1-3</sup> , beobach- <i>Bi-kōfizh bā-mērkt, bā-ōbāch-</i>	$\overline{¿}$ Á proposito <sup>1-3</sup> , ha <sup>4</sup> visto <sup>6</sup> U. <sup>5</sup> <i>Ah prō-pozē-to ah veestō U.</i>
teten <sup>4, 6</sup> Sie <sup>5</sup> gestern <sup>12</sup> Abend <sup>13</sup> <i>tētēn see gestērñ ābend</i>	su <sup>7</sup> primo <sup>8</sup> al <sup>9, 10</sup> teatro <sup>11</sup> <i>soo prē-mō al tū-atrō</i>
Ihren <sup>7</sup> Vetter <sup>8</sup> im <sup>9, 10</sup> Theater <sup>11</sup> ? <i>ē-rēñ fetter im tā-ah-ter?</i>	$\overline{ayer}$ por la sera <sup>12, 13</sup> ? t <i>ahyēr por lah sārāh?</i>
Nein <sup>1</sup> , ich <sup>2</sup> beobachtete <sup>3</sup> ihn nicht <sup>4</sup> , <i>Nine, ish bā-ōbāchtētā een nicht,</i>	No <sup>1</sup> , no <sup>4</sup> le he <sup>3</sup> visto— <i>Nō, nō la ā veesto—</i>
meine <sup>5</sup> Gedanken <sup>6</sup> waren <sup>7</sup> zu <sup>8</sup> sehr <sup>9</sup> <i>mī-nā gā-dānken vār-en tsoo sāre</i>	Mi <sup>5</sup> espíritu <sup>6</sup> era <sup>7</sup> captivado <sup>10</sup> <i>Mē ěspē-rētoo ā-rah kaptēvādo</i>
mit <sup>11</sup> dem <sup>12</sup> Spiele <sup>13</sup> beschäftigt <sup>10</sup> . <i>mit dem spē-lā bā-shĕftigt.</i>	por <sup>11</sup> la <sup>12</sup> pieza <sup>13</sup> . <i>por la piātha.</i>
Es <sup>1</sup> war <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> sehr <sup>4</sup> schönes <sup>5</sup> <i>Ase vār ine sāre shoenes</i>	Era <sup>1, 2</sup> una <sup>3</sup> pieza <sup>6</sup> muy <sup>4</sup> <i>A-rah oonah pe-ā-thah mwy</i>
Stück <sup>6</sup> ; wurde aber <sup>7</sup> durch <sup>10</sup> den <sup>11</sup> <i>stuek; voordā āhber doorsh den</i>	agradable <sup>5</sup> ; pero <sup>7</sup> interrompi- <i>āgrādahble; pāro intēr-ompē-</i>
Unruhstifter <sup>13</sup> im <sup>14, 15</sup> Parterre <sup>16</sup> <i>on-roo-ā-stifter im pārtēr-rā</i>	da <sup>10</sup> demasiado <sup>9</sup> , por <sup>11</sup> este <sup>13</sup> <i>da dāmāhsēādo, por estā</i>
zu <sup>8</sup> oft <sup>9</sup> unterbrochen <sup>10</sup> . <i>tsoo ōft oonter-brochen.</i>	bribon <sup>13</sup> del <sup>14, 15</sup> patio <sup>16</sup> . <i>brē-bon del pāhtē-ō.</i>
Ja <sup>1</sup> , er <sup>2</sup> war <sup>3</sup> ein <sup>4</sup> sehr <sup>5</sup> komischer <sup>6</sup> <i>Yah, āre vār ine sāre kōmisher</i> Kamerad <sup>7</sup> . <i>kahm-rād.</i>	Sí <sup>1</sup> , era <sup>2, 3</sup> un <sup>4</sup> bufonillo <sup>5-7</sup> . <i>Sē, ā-rah oon buf-o-nilyō.</i>

Marchons<sup>2,4</sup>, il<sup>5</sup> n'y<sup>7</sup>  
*Marshong, il n'e*

O<sup>1</sup>, let<sup>2</sup> us<sup>3</sup> walk<sup>4</sup>; it<sup>5</sup>

a<sup>6</sup> qu'<sup>7</sup> un<sup>8</sup> pas<sup>9</sup> d'ici, à<sup>10</sup> un<sup>11</sup>  
*ah k'ung pah d'isy, ah ung*

is<sup>6</sup> but<sup>7</sup> a<sup>8</sup> step<sup>9</sup>

magasin<sup>13</sup> à soulier<sup>12</sup>.  
*magazang ah soolyër.*

to<sup>10</sup> a<sup>11</sup> shoe<sup>12</sup>-shop<sup>13</sup>.

Eh bien<sup>1,2</sup>, donc<sup>3</sup>, allons à pied<sup>4-6</sup>. Very<sup>1</sup> well<sup>2</sup>, then<sup>3</sup>, we<sup>4</sup> will<sup>5</sup>  
*Eh byang, dongk, allong-z-ah pyā. go<sup>6</sup>.*

A<sup>1</sup> propos<sup>2,3</sup>, avez<sup>4</sup>-vous<sup>5</sup> vu<sup>6</sup>  
*Ah pröpö - z - avā-voö vue*

By<sup>1</sup> the<sup>2</sup> way<sup>3</sup>, did<sup>4</sup> you<sup>5</sup>

hier<sup>12</sup> soir<sup>13</sup>, votre<sup>7</sup> cousin<sup>8</sup>  
*yër swawr, vötr koozang*

observe<sup>6</sup> your<sup>7</sup> cousin<sup>8</sup> at<sup>9</sup>

au<sup>8,10</sup> théâtre<sup>11</sup>?  
*ö tū-ah-tr ?*

the<sup>10</sup> theatre<sup>11</sup> last<sup>12</sup> evening<sup>13</sup>?

Non<sup>1</sup>, je<sup>2</sup> ne<sup>4</sup> l'y ai<sup>3</sup> point<sup>4</sup> vu.  
*Nong, zhuk nuh l'è ā pwöng vue.*

No<sup>1</sup>, I<sup>2</sup> did<sup>3</sup> not<sup>4</sup>—my<sup>5</sup>

Mön<sup>5</sup> esprit<sup>6</sup> était<sup>7</sup> trop<sup>8,9</sup>  
*Mong-n-èsprè - t - èty trö*

mind<sup>6</sup> was<sup>7</sup> too<sup>8</sup> much<sup>9</sup>

occupé<sup>10</sup> de<sup>11</sup> la<sup>12</sup> représentation<sup>13</sup>.  
*okuepā duh lah rēprāsētāsē-ong.*

engrossed<sup>10</sup> with<sup>11</sup> the<sup>12</sup> play<sup>13</sup>

C'<sup>1</sup> était<sup>2</sup> une<sup>3</sup> très<sup>4</sup> belle<sup>5</sup>  
*S'ety - t - nen trā bel*

It<sup>1</sup> was<sup>2</sup> a<sup>3</sup> very<sup>4</sup> fine<sup>5</sup>

pièce<sup>6</sup>; mais<sup>7</sup> trop<sup>8</sup> souvent<sup>9</sup>  
*pē-ès; mā trö soo-vang-t*

play<sup>6</sup>; but<sup>7</sup> too<sup>8</sup> frequently<sup>9</sup>

interrompue<sup>10</sup> par<sup>11</sup> ce<sup>12</sup>  
*ängter-ömpue pär suh*

interrupted<sup>10</sup> by<sup>11</sup> that<sup>12</sup>

plaisant<sup>13</sup> du<sup>14,15</sup> parterre<sup>16</sup>.  
*plā-sang due pārter.*

rogue<sup>13</sup> in<sup>14</sup> the<sup>15</sup> pit<sup>16</sup>.

Oui<sup>1</sup>, il<sup>2</sup> était<sup>3</sup> très<sup>5</sup> comique<sup>6</sup>.  
*Wë, il etā trā kōm-ik.*

Yes<sup>1</sup>, he<sup>2</sup> was<sup>3</sup> a<sup>4</sup> very<sup>5</sup> comi-  
 cal<sup>6</sup> fellow<sup>7</sup>.



Ganz <sup>1</sup> so <sup>2</sup> ; aber <sup>1</sup> hier <sup>2</sup> sind <sup>4</sup> wir <sup>3</sup> Gants so; âber heer sind veer	Es verdad <sup>1,2,u</sup> Es vërdad.	Pero <sup>1</sup> aquî <sup>9</sup> Pâro âkê
beim <sup>5,6</sup> Schuhladen <sup>7</sup> . Lassen <sup>9</sup> bime shoo-lâden. Lässen	estamos <sup>3,4</sup> delante <sup>5</sup> de la <sup>6</sup> estâmos dâ-lantâ dâ lah	
Sie uns <sup>10</sup> eintreten <sup>11</sup> . see oons ine-trëtën.	zapateria <sup>7,8</sup> . Entramos <sup>9-11</sup> thapaterëa. Entrâ-mos	
Soll <sup>1</sup> ich <sup>2</sup> Sie <sup>4</sup> mit <sup>5</sup> einem <sup>6</sup> Soll ish see mit i-nem	¿Quiere U. <sup>1-5</sup> v un <sup>6</sup> par <sup>7</sup> de <sup>8</sup> Kê-ërâ U. oon pâr dâ	
Paar <sup>7</sup> Schuhe <sup>9</sup> versehen <sup>3</sup> ? pâhr shooâ versâ-ën?	zapatos <sup>9</sup> ? thâpâtos	
Nein <sup>1</sup> , mein Herr <sup>2</sup> ; ich <sup>3</sup> verlange <sup>4</sup> Nine, mine hër; ish ferlâng-â Stiefel <sup>5</sup> . stë-fel.	No <sup>1</sup> , señor <sup>2</sup> ; quiero <sup>3,4</sup> botas <sup>5</sup> . No, sainyör; kê-ërô bôtas.	
Welche <sup>1</sup> Art <sup>2</sup> von <sup>3</sup> Stiefeln <sup>4</sup> Velchâ ârt fûn stë-feln	¿Que <sup>1</sup> genero <sup>2</sup> de <sup>3</sup> botas <sup>4</sup> Kâ henârô dâ bôtas.	
ziehen <sup>7</sup> Sie <sup>9</sup> vor <sup>7</sup> ? von Kalbs- tse-ën see for? fûn kalbps-	le agradece á U. mas <sup>5-7</sup> ? w lâ agrâhdâthâ ah U. mâs?	
haut <sup>8</sup> , von großem Kalbsfell <sup>9,h</sup> howt, fûn grösem kâlbpsfel,	El piel becerillo <sup>9</sup> , de becerra <sup>9</sup> , El pyël betherilyô, dâ betherah,	
oder <sup>10</sup> von Saffian <sup>11</sup> ? Ich <sup>12</sup> ödër fun sâf-ê-ân? Ish	ó <sup>13</sup> de cordoban <sup>11</sup> ? Tengo <sup>12,13</sup> ô dâ kôrdôban? Tengo	
Habe <sup>13</sup> einige <sup>14</sup> sehr <sup>15</sup> schöne <sup>16</sup> habâ i-nizha sâre shoenâ	botas <sup>15</sup> de <sup>17</sup> cordoban <sup>17</sup> muy <sup>15</sup> bôtas da kôrdôban muy	
Saffian <sup>17</sup> Stiefel <sup>18</sup> , welche <sup>19</sup> ich <sup>20</sup> sâf-ê-ân stee-fel, velchâ ish	fino <sup>16</sup> , que <sup>19</sup> vendré <sup>20-22</sup> á U. fe-no, kâ vëndrâ ah U.	
billig <sup>23</sup> verkaufen <sup>23</sup> will <sup>24</sup> . billig verkowfen vill.	muy de barato <sup>23</sup> . muy dâ baratô.	
Welche <sup>1</sup> Art <sup>2</sup> Kalbsleder <sup>3,4</sup> haben <sup>5</sup> Velchâ ârt kalbpslâder habben Sie <sup>6</sup> ? see?	¿Que <sup>1</sup> genero <sup>2</sup> de <sup>3</sup> cuero de terne- Ka henârô dâ kwâro dâ tÛrnâ- ro <sup>4</sup> tiene <sup>5</sup> U. <sup>6</sup> ? ro tyânâ U.	
Ich <sup>1</sup> habe <sup>2</sup> französische <sup>3</sup> , Ish habâ frantsoesiches,	Tengo <sup>1</sup> cuero <sup>2</sup> de ternero <sup>4</sup> , Tengo kwâro dâ tÛrnâro,	

<u>C'est vrai</u> <sup>1,2,aa</sup> Enfin, <sup>bb</sup> <i>S'ā vrā. Ang-fang,</i>	Quite <sup>1</sup> so <sup>2</sup> ; but <sup>1</sup> here <sup>2</sup> we <sup>2</sup>
<u>nous voilà</u> <sup>2-4</sup> au <sup>5,6</sup> magasin <sup>8</sup> <i>noo vvaolah ō magazang</i>	are <sup>4</sup> , at <sup>5</sup> the <sup>6</sup> shoe <sup>7</sup> -store <sup>8</sup> .
à bottes <sup>7</sup> . Entrons <sup>9-11</sup> . <i>ah bōt. Angtrong.</i>	Let <sup>9</sup> us <sup>10</sup> enter <sup>11</sup> .
Vous <sup>4</sup> offrirai-je <sup>1-5</sup> une <sup>6</sup> <i>voo-z - offrē-rā-zh - uen</i>	Shall <sup>1</sup> I <sup>2</sup> accommodate <sup>3</sup> you <sup>4</sup>
paire <sup>7</sup> de <sup>8</sup> souliers <sup>9</sup> ? <i>pār duh sool-yēr ?</i>	with <sup>5</sup> a <sup>6</sup> pair <sup>7</sup> of <sup>8</sup> shoes <sup>9</sup> ?
Non <sup>1</sup> , monsieur <sup>2</sup> , je <sup>3</sup> désirerais <sup>4</sup> <i>Nong, musyoe, zhuh dāzērērā</i> des bottes <sup>5</sup> . <i>dā bōt.</i>	No <sup>1</sup> , sir <sup>2</sup> ; I <sup>3</sup> want <sup>4</sup> boots <sup>5</sup> .
Quelle <sup>1</sup> sorte <sup>2</sup> de <sup>3</sup> bottes <sup>4</sup> <i>Kel sort dā bōt</i>	What <sup>1</sup> kind <sup>2</sup> of <sup>3</sup> boots <sup>4</sup>
préférez <sup>5,7</sup> vous <sup>6</sup> —en veau <sup>8</sup> , <i>prāfārā - voo — ang vō,</i>	do <sup>5</sup> you <sup>6</sup> prefer <sup>7</sup> —calfskin <sup>8</sup> ,
en vieux veau <sup>9</sup> , ou <sup>10</sup> <i>ang vyeu vō, oo</i>	kipskin <sup>9</sup> , or <sup>10</sup>
en maroquin <sup>11</sup> ? j' <sup>12</sup> ai <sup>13</sup> de <sup>14</sup> <i>ang marokang ? zh'ā duh</i>	morocco <sup>11</sup> ? I <sup>12</sup> have <sup>13</sup>
très <sup>15</sup> belles <sup>16</sup> bottes <sup>17</sup> en maro- <i>trā bel bot-s - ang mar-o-</i>	some <sup>14</sup> very <sup>15</sup> fine <sup>16</sup> morocco <sup>17</sup>
quin <sup>17</sup> , que <sup>19</sup> je <sup>20</sup> puis <sup>21</sup> offrir <sup>22</sup> <i>kang, kuh zhuh pwe-z-of-reer</i>	boots <sup>18</sup> , that <sup>19</sup> I <sup>20</sup> will <sup>21</sup>
à bon marché <sup>23</sup> . <i>ah bong marshā.</i>	sell <sup>22</sup> cheap <sup>23</sup> .
Quelle <sup>1</sup> espèce <sup>2</sup> de <sup>3</sup> veau <sup>4</sup> avez <sup>5</sup> . <i>Kel espās duh vō avy-</i> vous <sup>6</sup> ? <i>voo ?</i>	What <sup>1</sup> kind <sup>2</sup> of <sup>3</sup> calfskin <sup>4</sup> have <sup>5</sup> you <sup>6</sup> ?
J' <sup>1</sup> ai <sup>2</sup> des cuirs de veaux <sup>4</sup> de <i>Zh'ā dā kweer duh vō duh</i>	I <sup>1</sup> have <sup>2</sup> French <sup>3</sup> calfskin <sup>4</sup> ,

- Philadelphier<sup>3</sup>, und<sup>6</sup> ordinär<sup>7</sup> frances<sup>3</sup>, de Filadelfia<sup>5</sup>, y<sup>9</sup>  
*Filadelfier, oond ördinarēs* franthēs, dā *Filadelfeah, e*
- Kalbsleder. (Ich habe) einen sehr<sup>8</sup> de algunos ordinarios<sup>7</sup>. (Ade-  
*kalbstlädēr. (Ish habbā) inen säre* da ālgunōs ordēnārēos. (Ahdē-
- schönen<sup>9</sup> Artikel<sup>10</sup> von<sup>11</sup> französ<sup>12</sup> mas) otros generos<sup>10</sup> de<sup>11</sup>  
*shoenen ārtikel fūn frantsoesi-* mahs) otrōs hēnārōs dā
- schem<sup>12</sup> Kalbsleder<sup>13</sup>. Soll<sup>14</sup> ich<sup>15</sup> ternero<sup>13</sup> frances<sup>12</sup>, muy<sup>8</sup> boni-  
*shem kalbstlädēr. Sol. ish* ternāro franthes muy bonē-
- Ihnen<sup>17</sup> welches<sup>18</sup> zeigen<sup>19</sup>? tos<sup>9</sup>. ¿Quiere U. verlos<sup>14-15</sup>?  
*ē-nen velches tsi-zhen?* tos. *Kē-ēra U. vērlōs?*
- Wenn<sup>1</sup> es Ihnen<sup>2</sup> gefällig ist<sup>3</sup>. i Con mucho gusto<sup>1-2</sup>.  
*Ven āse e-nen ga-fellig ist.* Kon moocho goosto.
- Hier<sup>1</sup> sind<sup>3</sup> sie<sup>2</sup>. Ich<sup>4</sup> denke<sup>5</sup> sie<sup>6</sup> Aquí<sup>1</sup> estan<sup>2-3</sup>. Creo<sup>4-5</sup> que  
*Heer sind see. Ish denkū see* Ah-kē estan. Krā-o kū
- werden<sup>7</sup> Ihnen<sup>9</sup> genau<sup>10</sup> passen<sup>8</sup>. le calzan muy bien.<sup>2</sup>  
*vērdēn ē-nen gā-now pāssem.* lā kalthan muy byen.
- Sie<sup>1</sup> sehen<sup>2</sup> sehr<sup>3</sup> plump<sup>4</sup> und<sup>5</sup> Me parecen<sup>1-2</sup> y muy<sup>3</sup> groceros<sup>4</sup>  
*See sā-ēn säre ploomp oond* Mā pārāthēn muy grotherōs  
 groß<sup>6</sup> aus<sup>2</sup>. gross ows. y<sup>5</sup> anchos<sup>6</sup>. e ānchōs.
- Vielleicht<sup>1</sup> mögen<sup>3-4</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Quiza<sup>1</sup> le gustarian<sup>2-4</sup> mucho  
*Fē-licht moezhen see* Kēthah lā goostārēuhn moocho
- am liebsten<sup>6</sup> Saffian<sup>5</sup>=Stiefel. mas<sup>6</sup> z botas de maroqui<sup>1</sup>.  
*ahm leebsten Safi, ān-stē-fel.* mās, botas dā mārō-kē.
- Ich<sup>1</sup> will<sup>2</sup> mir einige<sup>5</sup> Saffian<sup>6</sup>= Quiero<sup>1-2</sup> ver<sup>3-4</sup> algunas<sup>5</sup> de  
*Ish vil meer i-nizha Safyan-* Kē-ērō ver ālgunahs dā
- Stiefel besuchen<sup>2</sup>, wenn<sup>7</sup> Sie<sup>8</sup> er- maroqui<sup>6</sup>, si<sup>7</sup> U.<sup>8</sup> le gusta<sup>9</sup>.  
*ste-fei bē-sā-ēn, vēn see* er- marōkē sē U. la goostah.  
 lauben<sup>9</sup>. loubēn.
- Hier<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> ein<sup>3</sup> sehr<sup>4</sup> schönes<sup>5</sup> Paar<sup>6</sup>, Aquí<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> un<sup>3</sup> par<sup>4</sup> muy<sup>4</sup> fino<sup>5</sup>,  
*Heer ist ine säre shoenes pahr,* Ah-kē esta oon pahr muy feno,
- welches<sup>7</sup> ich<sup>8</sup> Ihnen<sup>11</sup> unter<sup>12</sup> dem<sup>13</sup> que<sup>7</sup> puedo<sup>8-9</sup> vender<sup>10</sup> á U.<sup>11</sup>  
*vēlchēs ish ē-nen oonter dem* kā pwā-dō vēndēr ah U.

France <sup>3</sup> , de Philadelphia <sup>5</sup> , et <sup>6</sup> <i>Frang̃s, duh Filâdelfyah, â</i>	Philadelphia <sup>5</sup> , and <sup>6</sup>
même d'ordinaires <sup>7</sup> (J'ai) <i>mâme d'ordinâr. (Zh'â)</i>	common. <sup>7</sup> A very <sup>8</sup>
un très <sup>9</sup> -beau <sup>9</sup> choix <sup>10</sup> de <sup>11</sup> veaux <sup>13</sup> <i>ung trâ - bo shwaw duh vō</i>	fine <sup>9</sup> article <sup>10</sup> of <sup>11</sup> French <sup>13</sup>
de France <sup>12</sup> . Vous <sup>17</sup> en <sup>18</sup> mon- <i>duh Frang̃s. Voo-z-ang mông-</i>	calf <sup>13</sup> —shall <sup>14</sup> I <sup>15</sup>
treraï <sup>14,16</sup> -je <sup>15</sup> <u>quelques-uns</u> <sup>18</sup> ? <i>trerâ - zhuh kelkâ-z-ung?</i>	show <sup>16</sup> you <sup>17</sup> some <sup>18</sup> ?
<u>S'il vous plaît</u> <sup>1-4</sup> .cc <i>S'il voo plâ.</i>	If <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> please. <sup>3</sup>
Les <sup>2</sup> voici <sup>1-3</sup> . Elles <sup>6</sup> vous <sup>9</sup> vont <sup>7-8</sup> <i>Lâ vvoavsy. Ell voo vong</i>	Here <sup>1</sup> they <sup>2</sup> are <sup>3</sup> . I <sup>4</sup> think <sup>5</sup>
je <sup>4</sup> pense <sup>5</sup> , à merveille <sup>10</sup> . <i>zhuh pang̃s ah mervâlyuh.</i>	they <sup>6</sup> will <sup>7</sup> fit <sup>8</sup> you <sup>9</sup> exactly <sup>10</sup> .
Elles <sup>1</sup> ont <sup>2</sup> trop <sup>3</sup> ordinaires <sup>4</sup> et <sup>5</sup> <i>El-z - ong trō ōrdinâr â</i> trop grandes <sup>6</sup> . <i>tro grâng.</i>	They <sup>1</sup> look <sup>2</sup> very <sup>3</sup> coarse <sup>4</sup> and <sup>1</sup> large <sup>6</sup> .
Vous <sup>2</sup> en préféreriez <sup>3-4</sup> , peut-être <sup>1</sup> , <i>Voo-z-ang prâfâreryâ, poe-t-âtr,</i>	Perhaps <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> would <sup>3</sup> like <sup>4</sup>
en maroquin <sup>5</sup> . <i>ang marôkâng.</i>	morocco <sup>5</sup> better <sup>6</sup> .
<u>Montrez m'en de</u> <sup>dd</sup> maroquin <sup>6</sup> , <i>Mongtrâ m'ang duh marokang,</i>	I <sup>1</sup> will <sup>2</sup> look <sup>3</sup> at <sup>4</sup> some <sup>5</sup>
<u>je vous prie</u> , (s' <sup>7</sup> il vous <sup>8</sup> plaît <sup>9</sup> .) <i>zhuh voo pre, (s'il voo plâ.)</i>	morocco <sup>6</sup> , if <sup>7</sup> you <sup>8</sup> please <sup>9</sup> .
<u>En voici</u> <sup>1-3</sup> une <sup>3</sup> fort <sup>4</sup> belle <sup>5</sup> <i>Ang vvoavsy, uen for bel</i>	Here <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> very <sup>4</sup> fine <sup>5</sup> pair <sup>6</sup> ,
pair <sup>6</sup> , que <sup>7</sup> je <sup>8</sup> puis <sup>9</sup> vous <sup>11</sup> <i>par, kâ zhuh pvl voo</i>	that <sup>7</sup> I <sup>8</sup> can <sup>9</sup> sell <sup>10</sup> you <sup>11</sup>

ersten<sup>14</sup> Preis<sup>15</sup> verkaufen<sup>10</sup> kann<sup>9</sup>. menos<sup>12</sup> de<sup>13</sup> su precio<sup>15</sup> corri-  
 ér-sten prise vèrkowfen kån. menos dā soo præthēō kōrry-

Es<sup>16</sup> sind<sup>17</sup> prächtige<sup>18</sup> Stiefeln<sup>19</sup>. ente<sup>14</sup>. Son<sup>16,17</sup> botas<sup>18</sup> escelentes<sup>18</sup>.  
 Ase sind preshtizhā ste-feln. ěntā. Son bōtās asthēlētēs.

Sind<sup>1</sup> es<sup>3</sup> beschädigt<sup>3</sup>? - ¿Son<sup>1,2</sup> averiadas<sup>3</sup>?  
 Sind ase bā-zhedigt? Son āveriadas?

O<sup>1</sup>, nein<sup>2</sup>, ich<sup>3</sup> kaufte<sup>4</sup> sie<sup>5</sup> auf dem<sup>6</sup> O<sup>1</sup>, no<sup>3</sup>, señor, las<sup>5</sup> he compra-  
 O, nine, ish kowfta see owf dem O, no, sainyor, las ā kompra-

Auktion<sup>7</sup>; und<sup>8</sup> kann<sup>9</sup> sie<sup>13</sup> do<sup>3,4</sup> 4<sup>3</sup> la almoneda<sup>7</sup>; y<sup>3</sup>  
 owk-tse-on; oond kan see do ah lah almonā-dah; ē

billig<sup>14</sup> ohne<sup>15</sup> Verlust<sup>16</sup> puedo<sup>9</sup> venderlas<sup>12,13</sup> muy de  
 billizh ō-nā ferloost pwā-do venderlas muy dā

verkaufen.<sup>12</sup> barato<sup>14</sup> sin<sup>15</sup> perdida<sup>16</sup>.  
 ferkowfen. barahito sin perdē-da.

Was<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> der<sup>3</sup> Preis<sup>4</sup>? ¿A cuanto las vende U.?  
 Vahs ist dēr prise? Ah quantō las vendā U.?

Nur<sup>1</sup> zwanzig<sup>2</sup> Schillinge<sup>3</sup>. Solamente<sup>1</sup> veinte<sup>2</sup> chelines<sup>3</sup>.  
 Noor tswantsig shillingā. Solāmēntā vā-intā chā-lē-nes

Das<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> zwei<sup>3</sup> und<sup>3</sup> ein<sup>6</sup> halben<sup>7</sup> Es decir<sup>1,2</sup>, dos<sup>3</sup> pesos<sup>4</sup> y<sup>3</sup>  
 Das ist tswi oond ine halben Es dātheer, dos pā-sos ē  
 Dollars<sup>4</sup>. döllārs. medio<sup>7</sup>. madēō.

Ja<sup>1</sup>, mein Herr<sup>2</sup>. Sí<sup>1</sup>, señor<sup>2</sup>.  
 Yah, mine hēr. Sē sainyor.

Das<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> sehr<sup>3</sup> billig<sup>4</sup>. Es<sup>1,2</sup> muy de barato<sup>3,4</sup>.  
 Das ist säre billizh. Es muy dā bārātō.

Hier<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> das<sup>7</sup> Geld<sup>8</sup>. Aquí<sup>3</sup> esta<sup>9</sup> su<sup>7</sup> dinero<sup>8</sup>.  
 Heer ist das geld. Ah-ke estah soo dēnaro.

Guten<sup>1</sup> Tag<sup>2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>. Buen<sup>1</sup> dia<sup>2</sup>, señor<sup>3</sup>.  
 Gooten tag, mine hēr. Bwen dēah, sainyor.



<p>           vendre<sup>10</sup> à bas prix.<sup>60</sup>  <i>vangdr ah bah prē.</i> </p>	<p>           less<sup>12</sup> than<sup>13</sup> prime<sup>14</sup> cost<sup>15</sup>.         </p>
<p>           Ce<sup>16</sup> sont<sup>17</sup> d'excellentes<sup>18</sup> bottes.<sup>19</sup>  <i>Suh song d'ēzēlāngt bot.</i> </p>	<p>           They<sup>16</sup> are<sup>17</sup> excellent<sup>18</sup> boots<sup>19</sup>.         </p>
<p>           Sont<sup>1</sup> elles<sup>2</sup> avariées<sup>3</sup>?  <i>Song-t-el - z - āvārēā ?</i> </p>	<p>           Are<sup>1</sup> they<sup>2</sup> damaged<sup>3</sup>?         </p>
<p>           Oh<sup>1</sup>, non<sup>2</sup>, je<sup>3</sup> les<sup>5</sup> ai achetées<sup>4</sup> à<sup>6</sup>  <i>O, nong, zhuh lā-z-ā ashtā ah</i> </p>	<p>           O<sup>1</sup>, no<sup>2</sup>; I<sup>3</sup> bought<sup>4</sup> them<sup>5</sup> at<sup>6</sup> </p>
<p>           un encan<sup>7</sup>; et<sup>8</sup> je<sup>9</sup> puis<sup>10</sup> les<sup>12</sup>  <i>ung anykang; ā zhuh pwē lā</i> </p>	<p>           auction<sup>7</sup>; and<sup>8</sup> can<sup>9</sup> afford<sup>10</sup> </p>
<p>           vendre<sup>11,12</sup> à bon marché<sup>14</sup>,  <i>vangdr ah bong marshā,</i> </p>	<p>           to<sup>11</sup> sell<sup>12</sup> them<sup>13</sup> cheap<sup>14</sup>,         </p>
<p>           sans<sup>15</sup> y perdre<sup>16</sup>.  <i>sang-z-ē pēdr.</i> </p>	<p>           without<sup>15</sup> losing<sup>16</sup>.         </p>
<p>           Quel<sup>1</sup> en<sup>5,6</sup> est<sup>9</sup> le<sup>3</sup> prix<sup>4</sup>?  <i>Kel ang ā luh prē ?</i> </p>	<p>           What<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> the<sup>3</sup> price<sup>4</sup> of<sup>5</sup> them<sup>6</sup>?         </p>
<p>           Seulement<sup>1</sup> vingt<sup>2</sup> chelins<sup>3</sup>.  <i>Soelmang vang shēlāng.</i> </p>	<p>           Only<sup>1</sup> twenty<sup>2</sup> shillings<sup>3</sup>.         </p>
<p>           C'est<sup>1,2</sup> deux<sup>3</sup> piastres<sup>4</sup> et<sup>5</sup>  <i>S'ā doe pyastr ā</i>            demi<sup>7</sup>. demy.         </p>	<p>           That<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> two<sup>3</sup> dollars<sup>4</sup> and<sup>5</sup> a<sup>6</sup>            half<sup>7</sup>.         </p>
<p>           Oui<sup>1</sup>, monsieur<sup>2</sup>.  <i>We, musyoe.</i> </p>	<p>           Yes<sup>1</sup>, sir<sup>2</sup>.         </p>
<p>           C'est<sup>1,2</sup> à très<sup>3</sup> bon marché<sup>4</sup>.  <i>S'a-t - ah trā bong mārshā.</i> </p>	<p>           That<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> very<sup>3</sup> cheap<sup>4</sup>.         </p>
<p>           En voici<sup>5,6</sup> l'argent<sup>7,8</sup>.  <i>Ang vwawsy larzhang.</i> </p>	<p>           Here<sup>5</sup> is<sup>6</sup> the<sup>7</sup> money<sup>8</sup>.         </p>
<p>           Bonjour<sup>1</sup> monsieur<sup>2</sup>.  <i>Bony-zhoor, musyoe.</i> </p>	<p>           Good<sup>1</sup> day<sup>2</sup>, sir<sup>2</sup>.         </p>

In einem Gewürzladen.

Con un Especiero.

Haben<sup>1</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Kartoffeln<sup>4</sup> zu<sup>3</sup> ver=  
Hahben see kartufeln tsoo fer=  
kaufen<sup>5</sup>? kowfen.

¿Tiene<sup>1</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> patatas<sup>4</sup> que<sup>5</sup> ven=  
Tē-ānā U. pātātas kū ven=  
der<sup>6</sup>? der?

So viel Sie wollen, mein Herr<sup>5</sup>?  
So feel see vollen, mine hēr.

Cuántas quiere U.<sup>aa</sup>, señor<sup>5</sup>.  
Quāntās kē-ērū U., sainzor.

Was<sup>1</sup> fördern<sup>2a</sup> Sie<sup>3</sup> dafür<sup>5,6</sup>?  
Vas fūrdern see dah-fuer?

¿Cuánto<sup>1</sup> quiere<sup>2a</sup> U.<sup>3</sup> por<sup>5</sup> ellas<sup>6</sup>?  
Quanto kē-ērū U. por ellas?

Fünzig<sup>3</sup> Cents<sup>4</sup> das<sup>5</sup> Buschel<sup>6</sup>.  
Fuenftizh tsents das booshel.

Cincuenta<sup>3</sup> centavos<sup>4</sup> la<sup>5</sup>  
Theen-thoo-entah thentāvos lah  
fanega<sup>6</sup>. fanāgah.

Das<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> zu<sup>3</sup> viel<sup>4</sup>.  
Das ist tsoo feel.

Es<sup>1,2</sup> demasiado<sup>3,4</sup>.  
Es dāmahsēahdo.

Sie<sup>1</sup> können<sup>2</sup> sie<sup>4</sup> in<sup>5</sup> irgend<sup>6</sup>  
See koenēn see in eerkend

No<sup>2</sup> puede<sup>2</sup> U.<sup>1</sup> comprarlas<sup>3,4</sup>  
Nō pwā-dā U. kōmprārlās

einem andern<sup>7</sup> Gewürzladen<sup>8</sup>  
i-nēm andern gā-uertslāden

en<sup>5</sup> ninguna<sup>6,7</sup> especeria<sup>8</sup>,  
en ningoonah espā-the-ērēa

nicht<sup>2</sup> unter<sup>9</sup> 75<sup>11</sup> Cents<sup>12</sup> kaufen<sup>3</sup>.  
nisht oonter 75 tsents kowfen.

menos<sup>6</sup> de<sup>10</sup> 75<sup>11</sup> centavos<sup>12</sup>.  
mēnōs dā 75 thentāvōs.

Gut<sup>1</sup>, Sie<sup>2</sup> können<sup>3</sup> mir<sup>5</sup> durch den<sup>5</sup>  
Goot, see koenen meer doorsh dēn

Bien<sup>1</sup>. Puede<sup>3</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> enviarme<sup>7,8</sup>  
Byen. Pwa-da U. enveārmē

Knaben<sup>6</sup> einen<sup>10</sup> Buschel<sup>12</sup> bringen<sup>7,9</sup>  
knahben i-nen booshel bringēn

una<sup>10</sup> fanega<sup>11</sup> por su mozo<sup>6</sup>  
oona fanāga pōr soo mōlhō

lassen<sup>4</sup>, wenn<sup>12</sup> es<sup>13</sup> Ihnen<sup>13</sup> beliebt<sup>14</sup>.  
lāssen, oēn āse e-nen bā-leeht.

si<sup>12</sup> quiere<sup>13, 14</sup>. bb  
se kē-ērū.

Wie<sup>15</sup> theuer<sup>16</sup> ist<sup>16</sup> der Käse<sup>17</sup>?  
Vee toier ist der kaesā?

¿Cuánto<sup>15</sup> vale<sup>16</sup> el queso<sup>17</sup>?  
Quānto vahlē el kāsō?

Zehn<sup>1</sup> Cents<sup>2</sup>.  
Tsāne tsents.

Diez<sup>1</sup> centavos<sup>2</sup>.  
Dē-aiih thentah-vos.

Geben Sie mir<sup>1-3</sup> sechs<sup>4</sup> Pfund<sup>5</sup>  
Gā-ben see meer sēc pfoond

Dame<sup>1-3</sup> seis<sup>4</sup> libras<sup>5</sup> de<sup>6</sup> man.  
Dah-mā sā-īs lebrās da man.

Butter<sup>7</sup>, zwei<sup>8</sup> Duzend<sup>9</sup> Eier<sup>10,11</sup>,  
bütter, tswī doot-sērd i-yer,

teca<sup>7</sup>, dos<sup>8</sup> docenas<sup>9</sup> de<sup>10</sup> hue-  
tākah, dos dōthānās da wā-

*Épicerie.**At a Grocery.*

Avez<sup>1</sup>-vous<sup>2</sup>des<sup>3</sup>pommes de terre<sup>4</sup> Have<sup>1</sup> you<sup>2</sup> any<sup>3</sup> potatoes<sup>4</sup> to<sup>5</sup> sell<sup>6</sup>?  
*Avā - voo dā pōm duh tēr*  
 à<sup>5</sup> vendre<sup>6</sup>? *āh vangdr?*

Autant qu'il vous plaira, M.<sup>5</sup> Any<sup>1</sup> quantity<sup>2</sup> of<sup>3</sup> them<sup>4</sup>, sir<sup>5</sup>  
*O-tāng k'il voo plā-rah, M.*

Combien les vendez-vous? What<sup>1</sup> do<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> ask<sup>4</sup> for<sup>5</sup> them<sup>6</sup>?  
*Kombyang lā vang-dā-woo?*

Cinquante<sup>3</sup> sous<sup>4</sup> le<sup>5</sup> boisseau<sup>6</sup>. They<sup>1</sup> are<sup>2</sup> fifty<sup>3</sup> cents<sup>4</sup> per<sup>5</sup> bushel<sup>6</sup>.  
*Sangkang soo l'ah bwawsō.*

C'<sup>1</sup> est<sup>2</sup> trop<sup>3,4</sup> That<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> too<sup>3</sup> high<sup>4</sup> (too much).  
*S'ā trō.*

Vous<sup>1</sup> ne<sup>2</sup> sauriez<sup>3</sup> les<sup>4</sup> acheter<sup>5</sup> You<sup>1</sup> cannot<sup>2</sup> buy<sup>3</sup> them<sup>4</sup>  
*Noo nuh sō-ryā lā-z-ashtā*

d'<sup>5</sup> aucun<sup>6,7</sup> épicier<sup>8</sup> at<sup>5</sup> any<sup>6</sup> other<sup>7</sup> grocery<sup>8</sup>  
*d'ō-kung - nē-pisyā*

à moins<sup>9</sup> de<sup>10</sup> 75<sup>11</sup> sous<sup>12</sup>. less<sup>9</sup> than<sup>10</sup> 75<sup>11</sup> cents<sup>12</sup>.  
*ā mwawng duh 75 soo.*

Eh bien<sup>1</sup>, envoyez<sup>7</sup>-m'<sup>8</sup> en, s'il<sup>12</sup> Well<sup>1</sup>, you<sup>2</sup> can<sup>3</sup> let<sup>4</sup> the<sup>5</sup>  
*Eh byang, ang-voyā-m'ang, s'il*

vous<sup>13</sup> plaît<sup>14</sup>, un<sup>20</sup> boisseau<sup>11</sup>, boy<sup>6</sup> bring<sup>7</sup> me<sup>8</sup> up<sup>9</sup> a<sup>10</sup>  
*voo plā-t - ung bwawsō,*

par votre petit garçon<sup>6</sup>. ff bushel<sup>11</sup>, if<sup>12</sup> you<sup>13</sup> please<sup>14</sup>.  
*par vōtr pety garsong.*

Quel<sup>15</sup> est<sup>16</sup> le prix<sup>18</sup> du fromage<sup>17</sup>? What<sup>15</sup> is<sup>16</sup> cheese<sup>17</sup> worth<sup>18</sup>?  
*Kel ā luh pree due fromazh?*

Dix<sup>1</sup> sous<sup>2</sup>. Ten<sup>1</sup> cents<sup>2</sup>.  
*Dee soo.*

Donnez-moi<sup>1-2</sup> six<sup>4</sup> livres<sup>5</sup> de<sup>6</sup> Let<sup>1</sup> me<sup>2</sup> have<sup>3</sup> six<sup>4</sup> pounds<sup>5</sup> of<sup>6</sup>  
*Don-nā-mwaw see lēvr duh*

beurre<sup>7</sup>, deux<sup>8</sup> douzaines<sup>9</sup> butter<sup>7</sup>, two<sup>8</sup> dozen<sup>9</sup> of<sup>10</sup> eggs<sup>11</sup>,  
*boer, doe doozān*

fünf <sup>13</sup> Pfund <sup>13</sup> Schinken <sup>14</sup> , ein <sup>15</sup> <i>fuenf pfoond shinkēn, ine</i>	vos <sup>11</sup> , cinco <sup>12</sup> libras <sup>13</sup> de jamon <sup>14</sup> , <i>vos, thīnkō lēbrās dā hāmōn,</i>
Pfund <sup>16</sup> Salz <sup>16</sup> , drei <sup>19</sup> Leib <sup>20</sup> <i>pfoond sālts, drī libe</i>	y una <sup>15</sup> libra <sup>16</sup> de <sup>17</sup> sal <sup>18</sup> , tres <sup>19</sup> <i>e oonah librah da sāl, trēs</i>
Brod <sup>23</sup> , vier <sup>23</sup> Pfund <sup>24</sup> Thee <sup>26</sup> , <i>brōl, feer pfoond tā,</i>	libras <sup>20</sup> de <sup>21</sup> pan <sup>23</sup> , cuarto <sup>23</sup> <i>lēbrās dā pān, kwarto</i>
fünf <sup>27</sup> Pfund Kaffee <sup>29</sup> , und <sup>30</sup> <i>fuenf pfoond koffē, oond</i>	libras <sup>24</sup> de <sup>25</sup> té <sup>26</sup> , cinco <sup>27</sup> libras <i>lēbras dā ta, thīnkō lēbras</i>
eine <sup>32</sup> Tüte <sup>33</sup> mit <sup>33</sup> Pfeffer <sup>34</sup> . <i>inā tueta mit pfeffer.</i>	de <sup>28</sup> café <sup>29</sup> ; y <sup>30</sup> un <sup>31</sup> poco <sup>32</sup> eo <i>dā kōfū; e oon pōkō</i>
Hier <sup>35</sup> ist <sup>36</sup> herrliches <sup>37</sup> Schweine- <i>Heer ist hērlishes shwinā-</i>	de <sup>33</sup> pimienta <sup>34</sup> . Aquí <sup>35</sup> esta <sup>36</sup> <i>dā pimē-entah. Ah-ke estah</i>
fleisch <sup>39</sup> . Was <sup>40</sup> ist <sup>41</sup> <i>flishe. Vas ist</i>	escelente <sup>28</sup> puerco <sup>39</sup> . <i>ēsēlenta pwerko.</i>
der <sup>42</sup> Preis <sup>43</sup> ? <i>der prise?</i>	¿A como le vende U.? <i>Ah kōmō lā venda U.?</i>
Acht <sup>1</sup> Cents <sup>2</sup> . <i>Okt tsents.</i>	Ocho <sup>1</sup> centavos <sup>2</sup> . <i>ōkō thēntāvos.</i>
Was <sup>1</sup> kostet <sup>2,5</sup> dieser <sup>3</sup> Besen <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Vas kostet deeser bēsēn?</i>	¿Cuanto <sup>1</sup> vale <sup>5</sup> este <sup>3</sup> escoba <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Quanto vālā estā ēskōbah?</i>
Fünf <sup>2</sup> und zwanzig <sup>1</sup> Cents <sup>3</sup> . <i>Fuenf oond tswantsig tsents.</i>	Veinte <sup>1</sup> y cinco <sup>3</sup> centavos <sup>3</sup> . <i>Vyēntā ē thīnkō thentāvos.</i>
Haben <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> Äpfel <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Hahben see ēpfēl?</i>	¿Tiene <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> algunas <sup>3</sup> manzanas <sup>4</sup> ? <i>Teānā U. algoonas mānhānās?</i>
Nein <sup>1</sup> , mein Herr <sup>2</sup> , wir <sup>3</sup> halten <sup>5</sup> <i>Nine, mine hēr, veer hālten</i> nie <sup>4</sup> welche <sup>6</sup> . nē velchā.	No <sup>1</sup> , señor <sup>2</sup> , ningunas <sup>4,6</sup> tengo <sup>5</sup> . <i>Nō, sainyor, ningoonas tengo.</i>
Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> mir <sup>4</sup> eine <sup>6</sup> Tüte <sup>7</sup> <i>Vollen see meer inā tētā</i>	Dame <sup>3-5</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> <i>Dā-mā U.</i>
mit <sup>3</sup> Nelkenpfeffer <sup>9</sup> geben <sup>3,5</sup> ? <i>mit Nelkenpfeffer gā-ben?</i>	algunos <sup>6-8</sup> clavos <sup>9</sup> . <i>ālgoonos klāvos.</i>
Mit <sup>1</sup> Vergnügen <sup>2</sup> . <i>Mit Vergnuzhen.</i>	Con <sup>1</sup> gusto <sup>2</sup> . <i>Kōn goosto.</i>

d' <sup>10</sup> œufs <sup>11</sup> , cinq <sup>12</sup> livres <sup>13</sup> de jam-	five <sup>13</sup> pounds <sup>13</sup> ham <sup>14</sup> , one <sup>15</sup>
d' œuf sung lèvr duh zham-	
bon <sup>14</sup> , une <sup>15</sup> livre <sup>16</sup> de <sup>17</sup> sel <sup>18</sup> , trois <sup>19</sup>	pound <sup>16</sup> of <sup>17</sup> salt <sup>18</sup> , three <sup>19</sup>
bong, un lèvr duh sel, troav	
livres <sup>20</sup> de <sup>21</sup> pain <sup>22</sup> , quatre <sup>23</sup>	loaves <sup>20</sup> of <sup>21</sup> bread <sup>22</sup> , four <sup>23</sup>
lèvr duh päng, kâtr	
livres <sup>24</sup> de <sup>25</sup> thé <sup>26</sup> , cinq <sup>27</sup> livres	pounds <sup>24</sup> of <sup>25</sup> tea <sup>26</sup> , five <sup>27</sup>
lèvr duh tā, sank lèvr	
de <sup>28</sup> café <sup>29</sup> , et <sup>30</sup> un <sup>31</sup> peu <sup>32</sup>	of <sup>28</sup> coffee <sup>29</sup> ; and <sup>30</sup> a <sup>31</sup> paper <sup>32</sup>
duh kôffā, ā ung poe	
de <sup>33</sup> poivre <sup>34</sup> . Voici <sup>35,36</sup>	of <sup>33</sup> pepper <sup>34</sup> . Here <sup>35</sup> is <sup>36</sup>
duh pwawvr. Vwausy	
d' <sup>37</sup> excellent <sup>38</sup> cochon <sup>39</sup> (pore <sup>39</sup> ).	some <sup>37</sup> excellent <sup>38</sup> pork <sup>39</sup> .
d' exellang koshong (pōrk).	
<hr/>	
Combien se vend-il? gg	What <sup>40</sup> is <sup>41</sup> the <sup>42</sup> price <sup>43</sup> of <sup>44</sup>
Kombyang sā vang-d-il?	it <sup>45</sup> ?
Huit <sup>1</sup> sous <sup>2</sup> .	Eight <sup>1</sup> cents <sup>2</sup> .
We soo.	
Quel <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> le prix <sup>3</sup> de ce <sup>3</sup> balai <sup>4</sup> ?	What <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> this <sup>3</sup> broom <sup>4</sup> worth <sup>5</sup> ?
Kel ā luh pree duh suh ballā?	
Vingt <sup>1</sup> cinq <sup>2</sup> sous <sup>3</sup> .	Twenty <sup>1</sup> -five <sup>2</sup> cents <sup>3</sup> .
Vang sank soo.	
Avez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> des <sup>3</sup> pommes <sup>4</sup> ?	Have <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> any <sup>3</sup> apples <sup>4</sup> ?
Avā - voo dā pōm?	
Non <sup>1</sup> , M. <sup>2</sup> , nous <sup>3</sup> n' <sup>4</sup> en <sup>5</sup> tenons <sup>5</sup>	No <sup>1</sup> , sir <sup>2</sup> , we <sup>3</sup> never <sup>4</sup> keep <sup>5</sup>
Nong, M., noo n'ang tangnong	them <sup>6</sup> .
jamais <sup>4</sup> . zhāmā.	
Donnez <sup>3,5</sup> -moi <sup>4</sup> un <sup>6</sup> peu <sup>7</sup> de <sup>8</sup>	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> let <sup>3</sup> me <sup>4</sup> have <sup>5</sup> a <sup>6</sup>
Donnā-mwaw ung poe luh	
<hr/>	
clous de girofles <sup>9</sup> .	paper of <sup>9</sup> allspice <sup>9</sup> ?
kloo duh zheerofl.	
Avec <sup>1</sup> plaisir <sup>2</sup>	With <sup>1</sup> pleasure <sup>2</sup> .
Avek plāzir.	



## GERMAN NOTES.

- a Wie viel, how much.  
 b The *oi* in this, and all other words, where printed in the Roman character, must be pronounced more like *i* than open *oi*.  
 c U. f. w. (und so weiter), and so forth.  
 d Sonst, else; noch, more; etwas, some; (*some more else*).  
 e Nicht im Geringsten, not in the least.  
 f Entsprechend, being answered for; taken into account.  
 g Geschäft, occupation; affair.  
 h Of great calf's hide, (*the same exp. in Spanish and French*).

## SPANISH NOTES.

- a Bayeta is the more comprehensive word; it signifies *woollen* fabric, in general. It is sanctioned by the Academy in preference to *flanela* or *franela*.  
 b It me would cost exceedingly; and would be also (*tambien*) exceedingly (*demasiado*) irksome.  
 c Let it be as you like it. d Ahora, *at present*.  
 e Not there is of what, *or* about what, (*to be thankful*).  
 f Telas pintadas, *printed cloths*.  
 g At how much sell you this?  
 h En razon de, *in reason of*. i Will it lose its colour?  
 k Cut me off (*cut off for me*). l Al punto, *at the point*.  
 m Telas para camisas, *cloths for shirts*.  
 n Acaba, *finishes to*. o Surprised.  
 p Que viene bien à U., *that goes well on you*.  
 q It will go on me never. r If one has to judge of.  
 s Propongo, *I propose*—v. irr. from propones, *to propose*.  
 t Yesterday for (at) the evening.  
 u That is true. v Do you wish?  
 w Le agradece, &c., *it pleases you more*.  
 x Que le, &c., that they will go on very well (*muy bien*); calzar means *to try on shoes*.  
 y They appear to me. z Mucho mas, *much more*.

aa As much as you wish, or as much as you can desire. The same exp. in French and German.

bb You can bring (send) me up a bushel by the boy, if you please.

cc Poco, *little*.

### FRENCH NOTES.

a How does this call itself? b En, *of it*.

c En, *some of them*; I have some of them very fine.

d Or, *d' lah*. e You have but to take it, &c.

f Soit, *let it be so*. g Or, *aujourd'hui*.

h I shall have a care to pass this way again, after a little (*sous peu*).

i You will oblige me much.

k There is not (nothing) of that (for which you may thank me). *Exp. similar to Spanish*.

l *Plus* makes the superlative. m Sont-ils? *are they?*

n The prices vary *following* the quality. o Net, *no more*.

p I am going (*vais*) to send them immediately (*de suit*).

q Or, *une veille fille*. r Or, *je demand pardon*.

s Or, *il est beaucoup trop gross,—il a trop d'ampleur*, it has too great breadth.

t Va, *goes on*. u It sits to a marvel.

v It is a masterpiece. w Is it not?

x Come and see us. y I shall not fail to do so.

z Je vais, *I am going to*.

aa C'est vrai, *that is true*. bb At length.

cc If it pleases you. dd Show me some of.

ee Or, *au dessous le premier prix*.

ff You can send up a bushel, if it pleases you, by your little boy.

gg How does it sell itself?

[NOTE. The pronunciation is purposely suppressed in the following pages; for, as the student is supposed to have given marked attention to the rules of pronunciation as laid down in the first part of this work, and to have acquired the ability to pronounce

## G e l d.

## Dinero.

Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> mir <sup>4</sup> zwei <sup>5</sup> Franken <sup>6</sup> borgen <sup>3</sup> ?	Quiere <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> prestarme <sup>3,4</sup> dos <sup>5</sup> francos <sup>6</sup> ?
Mit <sup>1</sup> dem <sup>2</sup> größten <sup>3</sup> Vergnügen <sup>4</sup> .	Con <sup>1</sup> muchisimo <sup>2,3</sup> gusto <sup>4</sup> .
Ist <sup>1</sup> dieses <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> Thaler <sup>4</sup> ?	Es <sup>1</sup> eso <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> peso <sup>4</sup> (thaler <sup>4</sup> )?
Ja <sup>1</sup> , mein Herr <sup>2</sup> .—Dieses <sup>3</sup> ist <sup>4</sup> ein <sup>5</sup> Pfennig <sup>6</sup> (Penny <sup>6</sup> ).	Sí <sup>1</sup> , señor <sup>2</sup> . Aquello <sup>3</sup> es <sup>4</sup> un <sup>5</sup> centavo <sup>6</sup> .
Haben <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> paar <sup>4</sup> Pfunde <sup>5,6</sup> bei <sup>7</sup> sich <sup>8</sup> , welche <sup>9</sup> Sie <sup>10</sup> wünschen <sup>11</sup> los zu werden <sup>12-15</sup> , indem <sup>16</sup> Sie mir <sup>19,20</sup> solche borgen <sup>17</sup> ?	¿Tiene <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> dos <sup>4</sup> pesos esterlines <sup>6</sup> que <sup>9</sup> disponer <sup>10-15</sup> y <sup>16</sup> prestarme <sup>17-20</sup> ?
Ich <sup>1</sup> habe <sup>2</sup> nicht <sup>3</sup> einen <sup>5</sup> Heller <sup>6</sup> .	No <sup>3</sup> tengo <sup>4,5</sup> uno solo <sup>5</sup> maravedí <sup>6</sup> .
Das <sup>1</sup> ist <sup>2</sup> unangenehm <sup>3</sup> .	Eso <sup>4</sup> es <sup>5</sup> lastimoso <sup>3</sup> .
Nennen <sup>1,3</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> dieses <sup>4</sup> einen <sup>5</sup> Dime <sup>6</sup> ?	¿Llama <sup>1-3</sup> eso <sup>4</sup> una <sup>5</sup> dima <sup>6</sup> (diez centavos)?
Ja <sup>1</sup> , und <sup>2</sup> dieses <sup>3</sup> ist <sup>4</sup> ein <sup>5</sup> Adler <sup>6</sup> .	Sí <sup>1</sup> , y <sup>2</sup> esto <sup>3</sup> es <sup>4</sup> una <sup>5</sup> aguilá <sup>6</sup> (diez pesos).
Das <sup>1</sup> ist <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> fünf <sup>4</sup> Thalerschein <sup>5,6</sup> .	Es <sup>1,2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> billete <sup>6</sup> de cinco <sup>4</sup> pesos <sup>5</sup> .
Können <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> eine <sup>4</sup> Crown <sup>5</sup> wech= seln <sup>3</sup> ?	Puede <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> cambiarme <sup>3</sup> un <sup>4</sup> crown <sup>5</sup> ?
Ist <sup>1</sup> das <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> mexikanischen <sup>4</sup> Schilling <sup>5</sup> ?	¿Es <sup>1</sup> aquel <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> cheline <sup>5</sup> Meji= cano <sup>4</sup> ?
Nein <sup>1</sup> ; es <sup>2</sup> ist <sup>3</sup> englisches <sup>4</sup> Geld <sup>5</sup> .	No <sup>1</sup> ; es <sup>2,3</sup> moneda <sup>5</sup> inglesa <sup>4</sup> .
Dies <sup>1</sup> ist <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> spanischer <sup>4</sup> Dollar <sup>5</sup> .	Eso <sup>1</sup> es <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> peso <sup>5</sup> español <sup>4</sup>
Können <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> mir <sup>4</sup> eine <sup>7</sup> Guinee <sup>5</sup> wechseln <sup>3,5</sup> ?	¿Puede <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> cambiarme <sup>5,4</sup> una <sup>7</sup> guinea <sup>3</sup> ?
Nein <sup>1</sup> , ich <sup>2</sup> kann <sup>4</sup> es nicht <sup>3</sup> —Geld <sup>4</sup> ist <sup>5</sup> bei <sup>3</sup> mir <sup>9</sup> gegenwärtig <sup>10,11</sup> ganz <sup>6</sup> rar <sup>7</sup> .	No <sup>1</sup> , no <sup>3</sup> lo puedo <sup>2,4</sup> . La mone= da <sup>4</sup> esta <sup>5</sup> muy <sup>6</sup> escasa <sup>7</sup> ahora <sup>11</sup> con <sup>8</sup> migo <sup>9</sup> .
Ist <sup>1</sup> dieses <sup>2</sup> ein <sup>3</sup> guter Louisdor <sup>5</sup> ?	¿Es <sup>1</sup> este <sup>2</sup> luis <sup>5</sup> bueno <sup>4</sup> ?

all words correctly, through the observance of these rules, and by means of continual practice in the preceding pages where the figured pronunciation occurs, it is deemed unnecessary to continue it (the pronunciation) any farther.]

*Argent.**Money.*

Voulez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> me <sup>4</sup> prêter <sup>3</sup> deux <sup>5</sup> francs <sup>6</sup> ?	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> lend <sup>3</sup> me <sup>4</sup> two <sup>5</sup> francs <sup>6</sup> ?
Avec <sup>1</sup> le <sup>2</sup> plus grand <sup>3</sup> plaisir <sup>4</sup> .	With <sup>1</sup> the <sup>2</sup> greatest <sup>3</sup> pleasure <sup>4</sup> .
Est <sup>1</sup> -ce là <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> écu <sup>4</sup> ?	Is <sup>1</sup> this <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> thaler <sup>4</sup> ?
Oui <sup>1</sup> , monsieur <sup>2</sup> .—C' <sup>3</sup> est un <sup>4</sup> sou <sup>6</sup> .	Yes <sup>1</sup> , sir <sup>2</sup> .—This <sup>3</sup> is <sup>4</sup> a <sup>5</sup> penny <sup>6</sup> .
Avez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> , sur <sup>7</sup> vous <sup>8</sup> quelques <sup>4</sup> livres sterling <sup>9</sup> , dont <sup>9</sup> vous <sup>10</sup> désireriez <sup>11</sup> vous defaire <sup>12-13</sup> pour <sup>16</sup> m'en faire un prêt <sup>17-20</sup> ?	Have <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> couple <sup>4</sup> of <sup>5</sup> pounds <sup>6</sup> about <sup>7</sup> you <sup>8</sup> , that <sup>9</sup> you <sup>10</sup> want <sup>11</sup> to <sup>12</sup> get <sup>13</sup> rid <sup>14</sup> of <sup>15</sup> by <sup>16</sup> loaning <sup>17</sup> them <sup>18</sup> to <sup>19</sup> me <sup>20</sup> ?
Je <sup>1</sup> n' <sup>2</sup> ai <sup>3</sup> pas <sup>4</sup> même un <sup>5</sup> sou <sup>6</sup> .	I <sup>1</sup> have <sup>2</sup> not <sup>3</sup> the <sup>4</sup> first <sup>5</sup> farthing <sup>6</sup> .
C' <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> malheureux <sup>3</sup> .	That <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> bad <sup>3</sup> .
Est-ce là dix sous ?	Do <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> call <sup>3</sup> this <sup>4</sup> a <sup>5</sup> dime <sup>6</sup> ?
Oui <sup>1</sup> ; et <sup>2</sup> ceci <sup>3</sup> est <sup>4</sup> une <sup>5</sup> aigle <sup>6</sup> (10 piastres).	Yes <sup>1</sup> ; and <sup>2</sup> this <sup>3</sup> is <sup>4</sup> an <sup>5</sup> eagle <sup>6</sup> .
C' <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> assignat <sup>6</sup> de cinq <sup>4</sup> piastres <sup>5</sup> .	That <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> five <sup>4</sup> dollar <sup>5</sup> bill <sup>6</sup> .
Pouvez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> changer <sup>3</sup> un <sup>4</sup> écu <sup>5</sup> ?	Can <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> change <sup>3</sup> a <sup>4</sup> crown <sup>5</sup> ?
Est <sup>1</sup> ce <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> chelin <sup>5</sup> mexicain <sup>4</sup> ?	Is <sup>1</sup> that <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> Mexican <sup>4</sup> shilling <sup>5</sup> ?
Non <sup>1</sup> ; c' <sup>2</sup> est <sup>3</sup> de l'argent <sup>5</sup> anglais <sup>4</sup> .	No <sup>1</sup> ; it <sup>2</sup> is <sup>3</sup> English <sup>4</sup> money <sup>5</sup> .
C' <sup>1</sup> est <sup>2</sup> une <sup>3</sup> piastre <sup>5</sup> Espagnole <sup>4</sup> .	This <sup>1</sup> is <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> Spanish <sup>4</sup> dollar <sup>5</sup> .
Pouvez <sup>1</sup> -vous <sup>2</sup> me <sup>4</sup> changer <sup>5</sup> une <sup>7</sup> guinée <sup>8</sup> ?	Can <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> give <sup>3</sup> me <sup>4</sup> change <sup>5</sup> for <sup>6</sup> a <sup>7</sup> guinea <sup>8</sup> ?
Non <sup>1</sup> , je <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>3</sup> le puis <sup>4</sup> pas <sup>5</sup> . L'argent <sup>4</sup> me <sup>9</sup> fait de bien rares <sup>7</sup> visites, en ce moment <sup>10,11</sup> .	No <sup>1</sup> , I <sup>2</sup> can <sup>4</sup> not <sup>3</sup> —money <sup>4</sup> is <sup>5</sup> quite <sup>6</sup> scarce <sup>7</sup> with <sup>8</sup> me <sup>9</sup> just <sup>10</sup> now <sup>11</sup> .
Est <sup>1</sup> ce <sup>2</sup> un <sup>3</sup> bon <sup>4</sup> louis d'or <sup>5</sup> ?	Is <sup>1</sup> this <sup>2</sup> a <sup>3</sup> good <sup>4</sup> louis <sup>5</sup> or <sup>6</sup> ?

Er<sup>1</sup> steht<sup>2</sup> gut<sup>3</sup> aus<sup>2</sup>—ich<sup>4</sup> weiß<sup>5</sup>  
aber nicht<sup>8</sup> ob er gut ist, es<sup>7</sup> ist<sup>9</sup>  
jetzt viel<sup>9</sup> falsches<sup>10</sup> Geld<sup>11</sup> im<sup>12</sup>  
Umlaufe<sup>13</sup>. Dieser<sup>14</sup> sieht<sup>15</sup> den-  
noch<sup>17</sup> gut<sup>16</sup> aus<sup>15</sup>.

Gold<sup>1</sup> werden wir<sup>2</sup> jetzt<sup>6</sup> in Ueber-  
fluß<sup>4,5</sup> bekommen<sup>3</sup>. Mir<sup>15</sup> ist<sup>16</sup>  
erzählt worden<sup>17</sup> die<sup>7</sup> Minen<sup>8</sup>  
in<sup>9</sup> Californien<sup>10</sup> liefern<sup>11</sup> eine<sup>12</sup>  
große<sup>13</sup> Menge<sup>14</sup>.

Viele<sup>1</sup> sind<sup>2</sup> geneigt<sup>3</sup> zu<sup>4</sup> glauben<sup>5</sup>  
es<sup>8</sup> sei eine<sup>7</sup> Aufschneiderei<sup>3</sup>.

Ich<sup>1</sup> versichere<sup>2</sup> Sie<sup>3</sup> daß<sup>4</sup> es<sup>5</sup> keine<sup>7</sup>  
Aufschneiderei<sup>8</sup> ist<sup>9</sup>; ich<sup>9</sup> habe<sup>10</sup>  
gute<sup>11</sup> Beweise<sup>12</sup>, um meine<sup>13</sup> Be-  
hauptung<sup>16</sup> zu<sup>14</sup> unterstützen<sup>14</sup>.

Ich<sup>1</sup> bin<sup>2</sup> auf<sup>5</sup> die Beweisführung<sup>6</sup>  
nicht<sup>3</sup> begierig<sup>4</sup>, aber<sup>7</sup> ich<sup>8</sup> bin<sup>9</sup>  
der<sup>10</sup> Meinung<sup>11</sup> daß<sup>12</sup> die<sup>13</sup> Kar-  
toffelgräber<sup>14,15</sup> doch am<sup>16, 17</sup>  
Ende<sup>18</sup> alle<sup>21</sup> wohlhabender<sup>22,23</sup>  
sein<sup>20</sup> werden<sup>19</sup> als<sup>24</sup> die<sup>25</sup>  
Gold<sup>20</sup> gräber<sup>27</sup>.

Parece<sup>1,2</sup> bueno<sup>3</sup>. No puedo  
decírselo á U. Corre<sup>2</sup> mucha<sup>9</sup>  
moneda<sup>11</sup> falsa<sup>10</sup> en<sup>12</sup> el co-  
mercio<sup>13</sup>. a Esta<sup>14</sup> parece<sup>15</sup>  
todavía<sup>17</sup> buena<sup>16</sup>.

El oro<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> muy<sup>4</sup> abundante<sup>5</sup>  
presentemente<sup>6</sup>. Me<sup>15</sup> ha<sup>16</sup>  
dicho<sup>17</sup> que las<sup>7</sup> minas<sup>8</sup>  
de<sup>9</sup> California<sup>10</sup> produzcan<sup>11</sup>  
una<sup>12</sup> cantidad<sup>14</sup> muy abun-  
dante<sup>13</sup>.

Muchos<sup>1</sup> son<sup>2</sup> dispuestos<sup>3</sup> á<sup>4</sup>  
creer<sup>5</sup> que es<sup>6</sup> una<sup>7</sup> charla-  
taneria<sup>8</sup>.

Aseguro<sup>1,2</sup> á U.<sup>3</sup> que<sup>4</sup> no<sup>7</sup> es<sup>5,6</sup>  
charlataneria<sup>8</sup>. Tengo<sup>9,10</sup>  
pruebas<sup>12</sup> muy autenticas<sup>11</sup>  
para<sup>13</sup> probar<sup>14</sup> my<sup>15</sup> asunto<sup>16</sup>.

No<sup>3</sup> quiero<sup>1,2,4</sup> argüir<sup>6</sup>; pero<sup>7</sup>  
soy<sup>8,9</sup> de<sup>10</sup> parecer<sup>11</sup> que<sup>12</sup>  
todos<sup>21</sup> los<sup>13</sup> buscadores<sup>16</sup> de  
patatas<sup>14</sup> seran<sup>19,20</sup> final-  
mente<sup>16-18</sup> mas<sup>22</sup> ricos<sup>23</sup> que<sup>24</sup>  
los<sup>25</sup> buscadores<sup>27</sup> de oro<sup>26</sup>.

Mit einem Wirth.

Con un Hostalero.

Haben<sup>1</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> Zimmer<sup>4</sup> zu<sup>5</sup> ver-  
mieten<sup>6</sup>?

¿Tiene<sup>1</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> cuartos<sup>4</sup> de<sup>5</sup> al-  
quiler<sup>6</sup>?

Ja<sup>1</sup>, mein Herr<sup>2</sup>, ich<sup>3</sup> habe<sup>4</sup> meh-  
rere<sup>5</sup>. Was<sup>6</sup> für Zimmer<sup>7</sup>  
wünschen<sup>10</sup> Sie<sup>9</sup>? Wollen<sup>15</sup>  
Sie<sup>14</sup> ein<sup>16</sup> möblirtes<sup>18</sup> oder<sup>19</sup>  
unmöblirtes<sup>20</sup> Zimmer<sup>17</sup>?

Sí<sup>1</sup>, señor<sup>2</sup>; tengo<sup>3,4</sup> muchos<sup>5</sup>.  
¿Que<sup>6</sup> cuartos<sup>7</sup> quiere<sup>10</sup> U.<sup>9</sup>?  
¿Quiere<sup>15</sup> U.<sup>14</sup> un<sup>16</sup> apo-  
sento<sup>27</sup> con muebles<sup>18</sup> ó<sup>19</sup>  
sin ellos<sup>20</sup>? b



Il<sup>1</sup> semble<sup>2</sup> bon<sup>3</sup>—je<sup>4</sup> ne saurais vous<sup>5</sup> dire<sup>6</sup>. Il<sup>7</sup> court<sup>8, 12, 13</sup> beaucoup<sup>9</sup> de fausse<sup>10</sup> monnaie<sup>11</sup>. Cette<sup>14</sup> pièce parâit<sup>15</sup>, cependant<sup>17</sup>, fort bonne<sup>16</sup>.

L'or<sup>1</sup> abonde<sup>2-5</sup> en ce moment<sup>6</sup>. On m'a dit<sup>15-17</sup> que les<sup>7</sup> mines<sup>8</sup> de la Californie<sup>10</sup> en fournissent<sup>11</sup> une<sup>12</sup> grande<sup>13</sup> quantité<sup>14</sup>.

Bien des personnes<sup>1</sup> pensent<sup>2-5</sup> que c'est<sup>6</sup> de la<sup>7</sup> charlatanerie<sup>8</sup>.

Je<sup>1</sup> vous<sup>3</sup> assure<sup>2</sup> que<sup>4</sup> ce<sup>5</sup> n'est<sup>6</sup> point<sup>7</sup> de la charlatanerie<sup>8</sup>. J'<sup>9</sup>ai<sup>10</sup> des preuves<sup>12</sup> authentiques<sup>11</sup> qui appuient<sup>13, 14</sup> c<sup>15</sup> mon<sup>16</sup> assertion<sup>17</sup>.

Je<sup>1</sup> n'<sup>2</sup>ai<sup>3</sup> point<sup>4</sup> envie<sup>5</sup> d'<sup>6</sup>argumenter<sup>7</sup>; mais<sup>8</sup> je<sup>9</sup> suis<sup>10</sup> d'<sup>11</sup>opinion<sup>12</sup> que<sup>13</sup> tous les<sup>14</sup> mineurs<sup>15</sup> de pommes de terre<sup>16</sup> seront<sup>17, 20</sup>, après<sup>18</sup> tout<sup>19, 21</sup>, bien<sup>22</sup> plus<sup>23</sup> à leur aise<sup>24</sup> d<sup>25</sup> que<sup>26</sup> les<sup>27</sup> mineurs<sup>28</sup> d'<sup>29</sup>or<sup>30</sup>.

It<sup>1</sup> looks<sup>2</sup> good<sup>3</sup>—I<sup>4</sup> don't<sup>5</sup> know<sup>6</sup>—there<sup>7</sup> is<sup>8</sup> much<sup>9</sup> bad<sup>10</sup> money<sup>11</sup> in<sup>12</sup> circulation<sup>13</sup>. That<sup>14</sup> looks<sup>15</sup> good<sup>16</sup>, however<sup>17</sup>.

Gold<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> getting<sup>3</sup> quite<sup>4</sup> plenty<sup>5</sup> now<sup>6</sup>. The<sup>7</sup> mines<sup>8</sup> in<sup>9</sup> California<sup>10</sup> yield<sup>11</sup> an<sup>12</sup> abundant<sup>13</sup> quantity<sup>14</sup>, I<sup>15</sup> am<sup>16</sup> told<sup>17</sup>.

Many<sup>1</sup> are<sup>2</sup> inclined<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup> think<sup>5</sup> it<sup>6</sup> a<sup>7</sup> humbug<sup>8</sup>.

I<sup>1</sup> assure<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> that<sup>4</sup> it<sup>5</sup> is<sup>6</sup> no<sup>7</sup> humbug<sup>8</sup>. I<sup>9</sup> have<sup>10</sup> authentic<sup>11</sup> proofs<sup>12</sup> to<sup>13</sup> back<sup>14</sup> my<sup>15</sup> assertion<sup>16</sup>.

I<sup>1</sup> am<sup>2</sup> not<sup>3</sup> desirous<sup>4</sup> of<sup>5</sup> arguing<sup>6</sup>; but<sup>7</sup> I<sup>8</sup> am<sup>9</sup> of<sup>10</sup> opinion<sup>11</sup> that<sup>12</sup> the<sup>13</sup> potatoe<sup>14</sup> diggers<sup>15</sup>, in<sup>16</sup> the<sup>17</sup> end<sup>18</sup>, will<sup>19</sup> be<sup>20</sup> altogether<sup>21</sup> more<sup>22</sup> wealthy<sup>23</sup> than<sup>24</sup> the<sup>25</sup> gold<sup>26</sup> diggers<sup>27</sup>.

*Avec un Hôte.*

Avez<sup>1</sup>-vous<sup>2</sup> des<sup>3</sup> chambres<sup>4</sup> à<sup>5</sup> louer<sup>6</sup>?

Oui<sup>1</sup>, Mr.<sup>2</sup>, j'<sup>3</sup>en ai<sup>4</sup> plusieurs<sup>5</sup>. Quelles<sup>6</sup> chambres<sup>7</sup> voulez<sup>8</sup>-vous<sup>9</sup> (*avoir*<sup>11, 12</sup>)? Voulez<sup>13</sup>-vous<sup>14</sup> une<sup>15</sup> chambre<sup>17</sup> meublée<sup>18</sup> ou<sup>19</sup> non meublée<sup>20</sup>?

*With a Landlord.*

Have<sup>1</sup> you<sup>2</sup> any<sup>3</sup> rooms<sup>4</sup> to let<sup>5</sup>?

Yes<sup>1</sup>, sir<sup>2</sup>, I<sup>3</sup> have<sup>4</sup> several<sup>5</sup>—what<sup>6</sup> rooms<sup>7</sup> do<sup>8</sup> you<sup>9</sup> wish<sup>10</sup> to<sup>11</sup> have<sup>12</sup>? Do<sup>13</sup> you<sup>14</sup> wish<sup>15</sup> an<sup>16</sup> apartment<sup>17</sup> furnished<sup>18</sup> or<sup>19</sup> unfurnished<sup>20</sup>?

- Ich<sup>1</sup> brauche<sup>2</sup> möblirte<sup>3</sup> Zimmer<sup>4</sup>. Necesito<sup>4,2</sup> aposentos<sup>4</sup> alhajados<sup>3</sup>.
- Ich<sup>1</sup> kann<sup>2</sup> Ihnen<sup>4</sup> dienen.<sup>3</sup> Puedo<sup>4,2</sup> servirle<sup>3,4</sup>. Hágame Belieben<sup>5</sup> Sie<sup>5</sup> herein<sup>8</sup> zu<sup>6</sup> treten<sup>7</sup>. Ich<sup>9</sup> will<sup>10</sup> Ihnen<sup>12</sup> die<sup>13</sup> Zimmer<sup>14</sup> zeigen<sup>11</sup>. Hier<sup>15</sup> ist<sup>16</sup> der<sup>17</sup> Saal<sup>18,19</sup>. el favor<sup>5</sup> de<sup>6</sup> entrar<sup>7,8</sup>. Enseñare<sup>9-11</sup> á U.<sup>12</sup> los<sup>13</sup> aposentos<sup>14</sup>. Aquí<sup>15</sup> esta<sup>16</sup> la<sup>17</sup> sala<sup>18,19</sup>.
- Er<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> nicht<sup>3</sup> sehr<sup>4</sup> groß<sup>5</sup>; aber<sup>6</sup> er<sup>7</sup> paßt<sup>8,9</sup> für<sup>10</sup> mich<sup>11</sup>. No<sup>3</sup> es<sup>1,2</sup> muy<sup>4</sup> ancha<sup>5</sup>, pero<sup>6</sup> me<sup>11</sup> cuadra<sup>7-9</sup> bien.<sup>6</sup>
- Sie<sup>1</sup> sehen<sup>2</sup> daß<sup>3</sup> hier<sup>4</sup> Alles<sup>6,7</sup> ist<sup>5</sup>, was Sie bedürfen<sup>8</sup>, und<sup>9</sup> daß<sup>10</sup> die<sup>11</sup> Möbel<sup>12</sup> sehr<sup>14</sup> nett<sup>15</sup> sind.<sup>13</sup> U.<sup>1</sup> vé<sup>2</sup> que<sup>3</sup> hay<sup>4,5</sup> todo<sup>6,7</sup> lo que es necesario<sup>8</sup>; y<sup>9</sup> que<sup>10</sup> los<sup>11</sup> muebles<sup>12</sup> son<sup>13</sup> muy<sup>14</sup> hermosos<sup>15</sup>. Todos<sup>16</sup> los<sup>17</sup> muebles<sup>18</sup> son<sup>19</sup> de anacardo<sup>20</sup>.
- Alle<sup>16</sup> Möbel<sup>18</sup> sind<sup>19</sup> von (of) Mahagony<sup>20</sup>.
- Hier<sup>1</sup> sind<sup>2</sup> zwei<sup>3</sup> Armstühle<sup>4,5</sup>, sechs<sup>6</sup> Stühle<sup>7</sup>, ein<sup>8</sup> neuer<sup>9</sup> Teppich<sup>10</sup>, ein<sup>11</sup> schöner<sup>12</sup> Spiegel<sup>13</sup>, und<sup>14</sup> sehr<sup>15</sup> saubern<sup>16</sup> Vorhänge<sup>17</sup>. Auch<sup>18</sup> sind<sup>21</sup> an<sup>23</sup> beiden<sup>24</sup> Seiten<sup>25</sup> des<sup>26,27</sup> Kamins<sup>28</sup> Schränke<sup>22</sup>. Aquí<sup>1</sup> estan<sup>2</sup> dos<sup>3</sup> paltronas<sup>4,5</sup>, seis<sup>6</sup> sillas<sup>7</sup>, un<sup>8</sup> nuevo<sup>9</sup> tapiz<sup>10</sup>, un<sup>11</sup> espejo<sup>12</sup> hermoso<sup>13</sup>, y<sup>14</sup> colgaduras<sup>17</sup> muy<sup>15</sup> bonitas<sup>16</sup>; además<sup>18,19</sup>, estan<sup>20,21</sup> alacenas<sup>22</sup> á<sup>23</sup> los<sup>24</sup> ambos<sup>24</sup> lados<sup>25</sup> de<sup>26</sup> la<sup>27</sup> chimenea<sup>28</sup>.
- Lassen<sup>1</sup> Sie mich<sup>2</sup> die<sup>4</sup> Schlafstuben<sup>5</sup> sehen<sup>3</sup>. Hágame<sup>1,2</sup> ver<sup>3</sup> los<sup>4</sup> cuartos de dormir<sup>5</sup>.
- Hierher<sup>1,2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>, wenn<sup>4</sup> es Ihnen<sup>5</sup> beliebt<sup>6</sup>. Por aquí<sup>1,2</sup>, señor<sup>3</sup>, si le guste<sup>4-6</sup>.
- Wir<sup>2</sup> wollen<sup>1</sup> sehen<sup>3</sup>, ob<sup>4</sup> das<sup>5</sup> Bett<sup>6</sup> gut<sup>8</sup> ist<sup>7</sup>; denn<sup>9</sup> das<sup>10</sup> ist<sup>11</sup> die<sup>12</sup> Hauptsache<sup>13,14</sup>. Wenn<sup>15</sup> ich<sup>16</sup> ein<sup>18</sup> gutes<sup>19</sup> Bett<sup>20</sup> habe<sup>17</sup>, kümmere<sup>23</sup> ich<sup>21</sup> mich wenig<sup>22</sup> um<sup>24</sup> das<sup>25</sup> Übrige<sup>25-27</sup>. Veamos<sup>1-3</sup>, si<sup>4</sup> la<sup>5</sup> cama<sup>6</sup> esta<sup>7</sup> buena<sup>8</sup>, porque<sup>9</sup> eso<sup>10</sup> es<sup>11</sup> lo<sup>12</sup> principal<sup>13,14</sup>. Si<sup>15</sup> tenga<sup>16,17</sup> una<sup>18</sup> buena<sup>19</sup> cama<sup>20</sup>, nada<sup>25-26</sup> mas<sup>27</sup> quiero<sup>21-24</sup>. d
- Sie<sup>1</sup> können<sup>2</sup> sich<sup>3</sup> kein<sup>2</sup> besseres<sup>5</sup> wünschen<sup>3</sup>. No<sup>3</sup> puede<sup>2</sup> U.<sup>1</sup> tener<sup>3,4</sup> e una<sup>5</sup> mejor<sup>6</sup>.
- Geh<sup>1,4</sup> die<sup>2</sup> Stube<sup>3</sup> auf<sup>5</sup> die<sup>6</sup> Strasse<sup>7</sup> hinaus<sup>1,4</sup>? ¿Abre<sup>1,4</sup> f el<sup>2</sup> cuarto<sup>3</sup> en<sup>5</sup> la<sup>6</sup> calle<sup>7</sup>?

- Il<sup>1</sup> me faut<sup>2</sup> des chambres<sup>4</sup>  
meublées<sup>3</sup>. I<sup>1</sup> want<sup>2</sup> furnished<sup>3</sup> rooms.<sup>4</sup>
- Je<sup>1</sup> puis<sup>2</sup> vous<sup>4</sup> en donner.<sup>3</sup> I<sup>1</sup> can<sup>2</sup> accommodate<sup>3</sup> you<sup>4</sup>.  
Ayez la bonté<sup>5</sup> d'entrer<sup>6-8</sup>. Please<sup>5</sup> to<sup>6</sup> walk<sup>7</sup> in<sup>8</sup>. I<sup>9</sup>  
Je<sup>9</sup> vais vous montrer<sup>10, 12</sup> will<sup>10</sup> show<sup>11</sup> you<sup>12</sup> the<sup>13</sup>  
les<sup>13</sup> chambres<sup>14</sup>. Voici<sup>15, 16</sup> rooms<sup>14</sup>. Here<sup>15</sup> is<sup>16</sup> the<sup>17</sup>  
le<sup>17</sup> salon<sup>18, 19</sup>. sitting<sup>18</sup> room<sup>19</sup>.
- Il<sup>1</sup> n'est<sup>2</sup> pas<sup>3</sup> bien<sup>4</sup> grand<sup>5</sup>; It<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> not<sup>3</sup> very<sup>4</sup> large<sup>5</sup>; but<sup>6</sup>  
mais<sup>6</sup> il<sup>7</sup> fera<sup>8, 9</sup> mon<sup>11</sup> affaire. it<sup>7</sup> will<sup>8</sup> do<sup>9</sup> for<sup>10</sup> me<sup>11</sup>.
- Vous<sup>1</sup> voyez<sup>2</sup> qu'il y a<sup>5</sup> tout<sup>6, 7</sup> You<sup>1</sup> see<sup>2</sup> that<sup>3</sup> there<sup>4</sup> is<sup>5</sup> every<sup>6</sup>  
ce qui est nécessaire<sup>8</sup>; et<sup>9</sup> thing<sup>7</sup> necessary<sup>8</sup>; and<sup>9</sup> that<sup>10</sup>  
que<sup>11</sup> l'ameublement<sup>12</sup> en the<sup>11</sup> furniture<sup>12</sup> is<sup>13</sup> very<sup>14</sup>  
est<sup>13</sup> fort<sup>14</sup> beau<sup>15</sup>. Tous<sup>16</sup> les<sup>17</sup> neat<sup>15</sup>. All<sup>16</sup> the<sup>17</sup> furni-  
meubles<sup>18</sup> sont<sup>19</sup> d'acajou<sup>20</sup>. ture<sup>18</sup> is<sup>19</sup> mahogany<sup>20</sup>.
- Voici<sup>1, 2</sup> deux<sup>3</sup> fauteuils<sup>4, 5</sup>, six<sup>6</sup> Here<sup>1</sup> are<sup>2</sup> two<sup>3</sup> arm<sup>4</sup> chairs<sup>5</sup>,  
chaises<sup>7</sup>, un<sup>8</sup> tapis<sup>10</sup> tout six<sup>6</sup> chairs<sup>7</sup>, a<sup>8</sup> new<sup>9</sup> carpet<sup>10</sup>,  
neuf<sup>9</sup>, une<sup>11</sup> belle<sup>12</sup> glace<sup>13</sup>, a<sup>11</sup> fine<sup>12</sup> glass<sup>13</sup>; and<sup>14</sup> very<sup>15</sup>  
et de<sup>14</sup> très<sup>15</sup> jolis<sup>16</sup> rideaux<sup>17</sup>; neat<sup>16</sup> curtains<sup>17</sup>; besides<sup>18</sup>  
il y<sup>20</sup> a<sup>21</sup>, en<sup>19</sup> outre<sup>19</sup>, des that<sup>19</sup>, there<sup>20</sup> are<sup>21</sup> cup-  
armoires<sup>22</sup> de<sup>23</sup> chaque<sup>24</sup> côté<sup>25</sup> boards<sup>22</sup> on<sup>23</sup> both<sup>24</sup> sides<sup>25</sup>  
de<sup>26</sup> la<sup>27</sup> cheminée<sup>28</sup>. of<sup>26</sup> the<sup>27</sup> chimney<sup>28</sup>.
- Montrez-moi<sup>1-3</sup> les<sup>4</sup> chambres à Let<sup>1</sup> me<sup>2</sup> see<sup>3</sup> the<sup>4</sup> bedrooms<sup>5</sup>.  
coucher<sup>5</sup>.
- De ce côté-ci<sup>1, 2</sup>, monsieur<sup>3</sup>, s'il This<sup>1</sup> way<sup>2</sup>, sir<sup>3</sup>, if<sup>4</sup> you<sup>5</sup>  
vous plaît<sup>4-6</sup>. please<sup>6</sup>.
- Voyons<sup>1-3</sup> si<sup>4</sup> le<sup>5</sup> lit<sup>6</sup> est<sup>7</sup> bon<sup>8</sup>; Let<sup>1</sup> us<sup>2</sup> see<sup>3</sup> whether<sup>4</sup> the<sup>5</sup>  
car<sup>9</sup> c'est<sup>10, 11</sup> là le<sup>12</sup> princi- bed<sup>6</sup> is<sup>7</sup> good<sup>8</sup>; for<sup>9</sup> that<sup>10</sup>  
pal<sup>13, 14</sup>. Quand<sup>15</sup> j'ai<sup>16, 17</sup> un<sup>18</sup> is<sup>11</sup> the<sup>12</sup> main<sup>13</sup> point<sup>14</sup>.  
bon<sup>19</sup> lit<sup>20</sup>, je<sup>21</sup> fais peu de When<sup>15</sup> I<sup>16</sup> have<sup>17</sup> a<sup>18</sup> good<sup>19</sup>  
cas<sup>22, 23</sup> du<sup>24</sup> reste<sup>25-27</sup>. bed<sup>20</sup>, I<sup>21</sup> hardly<sup>22</sup> care<sup>23</sup>  
for<sup>24</sup> any<sup>25</sup> thing<sup>26</sup> else<sup>27</sup>.
- Vous<sup>1</sup> ne<sup>2</sup> sauriez<sup>3</sup> en désirer<sup>3, 4</sup> You<sup>1</sup> cannot<sup>2</sup> wish<sup>3</sup> for<sup>4</sup> a<sup>5</sup>  
un<sup>5</sup> meilleur<sup>6, 7</sup>. better<sup>6</sup> one<sup>7</sup>.
- La<sup>1</sup> chambre<sup>2</sup> lonne-t-elle<sup>3, 4, 6</sup> sur<sup>5</sup> Does<sup>1</sup> the<sup>2</sup> room<sup>3</sup> look<sup>4</sup> into<sup>5</sup>  
la<sup>6</sup> rue<sup>7</sup>? the<sup>6</sup> street<sup>7</sup>?

Nein<sup>1</sup>, mein Herr<sup>2</sup>, sie<sup>3</sup> geht<sup>4</sup> nach<sup>5</sup>  
dem<sup>6</sup> Garten<sup>7</sup> hinaus<sup>4</sup>.

Besto<sup>1,2</sup> besser<sup>4</sup>. Ich<sup>5</sup> schlafe<sup>9</sup>  
nicht<sup>6</sup> gerne<sup>7</sup> vorn<sup>12</sup> hinaus<sup>13</sup>,  
wegen<sup>15</sup> des<sup>16,17</sup> Wagenge=  
raffels<sup>20,21</sup>.

Wünschen<sup>1,3</sup> Sie<sup>2</sup> die<sup>6</sup> andern<sup>7</sup>  
Stube<sup>8</sup> zu<sup>4</sup> sehen<sup>5</sup>?

Ich<sup>1</sup> vermuthe<sup>2</sup> das<sup>3</sup> Bett<sup>4</sup> ist<sup>5</sup>  
gut<sup>6</sup>. Jetzt<sup>7</sup> kommt es<sup>10,11</sup>  
nur noch<sup>9</sup> auf<sup>12</sup> den<sup>13</sup> Preis<sup>14</sup>  
an.<sup>a</sup> Was<sup>15</sup> verlangen<sup>16</sup> Sie<sup>17</sup>  
für<sup>19</sup> die<sup>20</sup> drei<sup>21</sup> Zimmer<sup>22</sup> mit<sup>23</sup>  
der<sup>24</sup> Küche<sup>25</sup>?

Ich<sup>1</sup> habe<sup>2</sup> den<sup>5</sup> Saal<sup>6</sup> mit<sup>7</sup> einem<sup>8</sup>  
der<sup>9,10</sup> Zimmer<sup>11</sup> immer<sup>3</sup> für<sup>12</sup>  
vierzehn<sup>13</sup> Schillinge<sup>14</sup> vermie=  
thet<sup>4</sup>. Sie<sup>15</sup> sollen<sup>16</sup> mir<sup>18</sup> für<sup>23</sup>  
das<sup>24</sup> Ganze<sup>25</sup> eine<sup>19</sup> Guinee<sup>20</sup>  
die<sup>21</sup> Woche<sup>22</sup> geben<sup>17</sup>—das<sup>26</sup>  
ist<sup>27</sup> nur<sup>28</sup> sieben<sup>29</sup> Schillinge<sup>30</sup>  
für<sup>31</sup> die<sup>32</sup> andere<sup>33</sup> Stube<sup>34</sup>  
und<sup>35</sup> die<sup>36</sup> Küche<sup>37</sup>.

Das finde ich<sup>1,3</sup> viel<sup>5,6</sup> Geld<sup>a, b</sup>.

Bedenken<sup>1</sup> Sie, daß<sup>2</sup> dieses<sup>3</sup> eines<sup>5</sup>  
der<sup>6,7</sup> besten<sup>8</sup> Stadtviertel<sup>9-12</sup>  
ist<sup>1</sup>, wo<sup>13</sup> die<sup>14</sup> Häuser<sup>15</sup> sehr<sup>19</sup>  
theuer<sup>19</sup> vermietet<sup>17</sup> werden<sup>16</sup>.

Nun<sup>1</sup>, ich<sup>2</sup> will<sup>3</sup> Ihnen<sup>5</sup> eine<sup>6</sup>  
Guinee<sup>7</sup> geben<sup>4</sup>; aber<sup>8</sup> ich<sup>9</sup>  
brauche<sup>10,11</sup> einen<sup>12</sup> Theil<sup>13</sup>  
des<sup>14,15</sup> Kellers<sup>16</sup> und<sup>17</sup> einen<sup>18</sup>  
Platz<sup>19</sup> um<sup>20</sup> Holz<sup>21</sup> und<sup>23</sup> Koh=  
len<sup>22</sup> aufz.ubahren<sup>21</sup> zu können.

No<sup>1</sup>, señor<sup>2</sup>, abre<sup>3,4</sup> en<sup>5</sup> el<sup>6</sup> jar=  
din<sup>7</sup>.

Mucho<sup>2</sup> mejor<sup>4</sup>. No<sup>6</sup> quiero<sup>5,7</sup>  
dormir<sup>8,9</sup> en<sup>10</sup> un<sup>11</sup> cuarto<sup>13</sup>  
que abre en la calle<sup>12</sup>,  
á<sup>14</sup> razon<sup>15</sup> del<sup>16,17</sup> ruido<sup>18</sup>  
de<sup>19</sup> los<sup>20</sup> coches<sup>21</sup>.

¿Quiere<sup>1,3</sup> U.<sup>2</sup> ver<sup>4,5</sup> los<sup>6</sup> otros<sup>7</sup>  
cuartos<sup>8</sup>?

Creo<sup>1,3</sup> que la<sup>3</sup> cama<sup>4</sup> esta<sup>5</sup>  
buena<sup>6</sup>. Nada mas que del  
precio.<sup>7,14</sup> ¿Que<sup>15</sup> quiere<sup>16,18</sup>  
U.<sup>17</sup> por<sup>19</sup> los<sup>20</sup> tres<sup>21</sup> cuar=  
tos<sup>22</sup> y<sup>23</sup> la<sup>24</sup> cocina<sup>25</sup>?

He<sup>1,2</sup> siempre<sup>3</sup> alquilado<sup>4</sup> la<sup>5</sup>  
sala<sup>6</sup> y<sup>7</sup> uno<sup>8</sup> de<sup>9</sup> los<sup>10</sup> cuar=  
tos<sup>11</sup> por<sup>12</sup> catorce<sup>13</sup> cheli=  
nes<sup>14</sup>. U.<sup>15</sup> me<sup>16</sup> dara<sup>16,17</sup>  
una<sup>16</sup> guinea<sup>20</sup> á la semana<sup>21,22</sup>  
por<sup>23</sup> el<sup>24</sup> todo<sup>25</sup>. Es<sup>26,27</sup> so=  
lamente<sup>28</sup> siete<sup>29</sup> chelines<sup>30</sup>  
por<sup>31</sup> el<sup>32</sup> otro<sup>33</sup> cuarto<sup>34</sup> y<sup>35</sup>  
la<sup>36</sup> cocina<sup>37</sup>.

Á mi parecer<sup>2, h</sup> es<sup>3</sup> mucho<sup>5,6</sup>  
de dinero<sup>a</sup>.

Mire U.<sup>1</sup> que<sup>2</sup> este<sup>3,4</sup> cuartel<sup>9</sup>  
es<sup>6</sup> el<sup>7</sup> mejor<sup>8</sup> de<sup>10</sup> la<sup>11</sup> ciu=  
dad<sup>12</sup>, y donde<sup>13</sup> las<sup>14</sup> casas<sup>15</sup>  
son<sup>16</sup> muy<sup>18</sup> caras<sup>19</sup> (costosas).

Bien esta. Le dare<sup>2-4</sup> á U.<sup>2</sup>  
una<sup>6</sup> guinea<sup>7</sup>, pero<sup>8</sup> necesi=  
to<sup>9-11</sup> una<sup>12</sup> parte<sup>13</sup> de<sup>14</sup> la<sup>15</sup>  
cantina<sup>16</sup>, y<sup>17</sup> un<sup>18</sup> lugar<sup>19</sup>  
para<sup>20</sup> poner<sup>21</sup> mi horna=  
guera<sup>22</sup> y<sup>23</sup> mi leño<sup>24</sup>.



- Non<sup>1</sup>, monsieur<sup>2</sup>, elle<sup>3</sup> donne<sup>4</sup> sur<sup>5</sup> le<sup>6</sup> jardin<sup>7</sup>. No<sup>1</sup>, sir<sup>2</sup>; it<sup>3</sup> looks<sup>4</sup> into<sup>5</sup> the<sup>6</sup> garden<sup>7</sup>.
- Tant<sup>1,8</sup> mieux<sup>3,4</sup>; je<sup>5</sup> n'aime<sup>6,7</sup> point à<sup>8</sup> coucher<sup>9</sup> dans<sup>10</sup> une<sup>11</sup> chambre<sup>12</sup> sur la rue<sup>13</sup>, à cause du<sup>14-16</sup> bruit<sup>18</sup> des<sup>19,20</sup> voitures<sup>21</sup>. So<sup>1</sup> much<sup>2</sup> the<sup>3</sup> better<sup>4</sup>—I<sup>5</sup> don't<sup>6</sup> like<sup>7</sup> to<sup>8</sup> sleep<sup>9</sup> in<sup>10</sup> a<sup>11</sup> front<sup>12</sup> room<sup>13</sup>, on<sup>14</sup> account<sup>15</sup> of<sup>16</sup> the<sup>17</sup> noise<sup>18</sup> of<sup>19</sup> the<sup>20</sup> carriages<sup>21</sup>.
- Desirez-vous<sup>1-3</sup> voir<sup>4,5</sup> les<sup>6</sup> autres<sup>7</sup> chambres<sup>8</sup>? Do<sup>1</sup> you<sup>2</sup> wish<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup> see<sup>5</sup> the<sup>6</sup> other<sup>7</sup> rooms<sup>8</sup>?
- Le<sup>3</sup> lit<sup>4</sup> me<sup>1</sup> semble<sup>2</sup> bon<sup>6</sup>. Il ne s'agit plus<sup>8-11</sup> à présent<sup>7</sup> que du<sup>12</sup> prix<sup>11, f</sup>. Que<sup>15</sup> demandez-vous<sup>16-18</sup> des<sup>19,20</sup> trois<sup>21</sup> chambres<sup>22</sup>, et<sup>23</sup> de la<sup>24</sup> cuisine<sup>25</sup>? I<sup>1</sup> fancy<sup>2</sup> the<sup>3</sup> bed<sup>4</sup> is<sup>5</sup> good<sup>6</sup>. Now<sup>7</sup> the<sup>8</sup> only<sup>9</sup> question<sup>10</sup> is<sup>11</sup> about<sup>12</sup> the<sup>13</sup> price<sup>14</sup>. What<sup>15</sup> do<sup>16</sup> you<sup>17</sup> ask<sup>18</sup> for<sup>19</sup> the<sup>20</sup> three<sup>21</sup> rooms<sup>22</sup> with<sup>23</sup> the<sup>24</sup> kitchen<sup>25</sup>?
- J'ai<sup>1,2</sup> toujours<sup>3</sup> loué<sup>4</sup>, à<sup>12</sup> quatorze<sup>13</sup> chelines<sup>14</sup>, le<sup>5</sup> salon<sup>6</sup>, et<sup>7</sup> une<sup>8</sup> seule chambre<sup>11</sup>. Vous<sup>15</sup> me<sup>18</sup> donnerez<sup>16,17</sup> du<sup>23,24</sup> tout<sup>25</sup> une<sup>19</sup> guinée<sup>20</sup> par<sup>21</sup> semaine<sup>22</sup>. Ce<sup>26</sup> n'<sup>28</sup>est<sup>27</sup> que<sup>28</sup> sept<sup>29</sup> chelins<sup>30</sup> pour<sup>31</sup> l'<sup>32</sup>autre<sup>33</sup> chambre<sup>34</sup> et<sup>35</sup> la<sup>36</sup> cuisine<sup>37</sup>. I<sup>1</sup> have<sup>2</sup> always<sup>3</sup> let<sup>4</sup> the<sup>5</sup> parlour<sup>6</sup>, with<sup>7</sup> one<sup>8</sup> of<sup>9</sup> the<sup>10</sup> rooms<sup>11</sup>, for<sup>12</sup> fourteen<sup>13</sup> shillings<sup>14</sup>. You<sup>15</sup> will<sup>16</sup> give<sup>17</sup> me<sup>18</sup> one<sup>19</sup> guinea<sup>20</sup> a<sup>21</sup> week<sup>22</sup> for<sup>23</sup> the<sup>24</sup> whole<sup>25</sup>—it<sup>26</sup> is<sup>27</sup> only<sup>28</sup> seven<sup>29</sup> shillings<sup>30</sup> for<sup>31</sup> the<sup>32</sup> other<sup>33</sup> room<sup>34</sup> and<sup>35</sup> the<sup>36</sup> kitchen<sup>37</sup>.
- À vous dire vrai, c'est beaucoup<sup>5,6</sup> d'argent<sup>8</sup>. I<sup>1</sup> think<sup>2</sup> it<sup>3</sup> a<sup>4</sup> great<sup>5</sup> sum<sup>6</sup> of<sup>7</sup> money<sup>8</sup>.
- Considérez<sup>1</sup> que<sup>2</sup> c'est<sup>4</sup> un<sup>5</sup> des<sup>6,7</sup> meilleurs<sup>8</sup> quartiers<sup>9</sup> de<sup>10</sup> la<sup>11</sup> ville<sup>12</sup>; et que le<sup>14</sup> loyer<sup>17</sup> des maisons<sup>15</sup> y est<sup>16</sup> fort<sup>18</sup> cher<sup>19</sup>. Consider<sup>1</sup> that<sup>2</sup> this<sup>3</sup> is<sup>4</sup> one<sup>5</sup> of<sup>6</sup> the<sup>7</sup> best<sup>8</sup> quarters<sup>9</sup> of<sup>10</sup> the<sup>11</sup> town<sup>12</sup>, where<sup>13</sup> the<sup>14</sup> houses<sup>15</sup> are<sup>16</sup> let<sup>17</sup> very<sup>18</sup> high<sup>19</sup>.
- Eh bien<sup>1</sup>, je<sup>2</sup> vous<sup>5</sup> donnerai<sup>3,4</sup> une<sup>6</sup> guinée<sup>7</sup>; mais bien entendu que j'aurai<sup>10,11</sup> une<sup>12</sup> partie<sup>13</sup> de<sup>14</sup> la<sup>15</sup> cave<sup>16</sup>, et<sup>17</sup> un<sup>18</sup> endroit<sup>19</sup> pour<sup>20</sup> y mettre<sup>21</sup> mon charbon de terre<sup>22</sup> et<sup>23</sup> mon bois<sup>24</sup>. Well<sup>1</sup>, I<sup>2</sup> will<sup>3</sup> give<sup>4</sup> you<sup>5</sup> a<sup>6</sup> guinea<sup>7</sup>; but<sup>8</sup> I<sup>9</sup> must<sup>10</sup> have<sup>11</sup> a<sup>12</sup> part<sup>13</sup> in<sup>14</sup> the<sup>15</sup> cellar<sup>16</sup>, and<sup>17</sup> a<sup>18</sup> place<sup>19</sup> to<sup>20</sup> put<sup>21</sup> coals<sup>22</sup> and<sup>23</sup> wood<sup>24</sup> in<sup>25</sup>.



<p>Das<sup>1</sup> versteht<sup>3</sup> sich.<sup>d</sup> Sie<sup>4</sup> sollen<sup>5</sup>  einen<sup>7</sup> verschließbaren<sup>9-13</sup> Platz<sup>7</sup>  bekommen<sup>6</sup>. Wann<sup>16</sup> denken<sup>19</sup>  Sie<sup>18</sup> von<sup>23</sup> Ihrer<sup>24</sup> Wohnung<sup>25</sup>  Besitz<sup>23</sup> zu<sup>20</sup> nehmen<sup>21</sup>?</p>	<p>Se entiende así. i Tendra<sup>5,6</sup>  U.<sup>4</sup> un<sup>7</sup> lugar<sup>8</sup> cerrado  con<sup>9</sup> llave<sup>13</sup>, k ¿Cuando<sup>16</sup>  quiere<sup>17,19</sup> U.<sup>18</sup> tomar<sup>21</sup> pos-  esion<sup>22</sup> de<sup>23</sup> sus<sup>24</sup> aposentos<sup>25</sup>?</p>
<p>Ich<sup>1</sup> denke<sup>2</sup> diesen<sup>8</sup> Abend<sup>5</sup> zum  Schlafen<sup>6</sup> herzukommen<sup>3,4</sup>.  Machen Sie Alles<sup>10-13</sup> bei<sup>16</sup>  guter Zeit<sup>17</sup> zurecht<sup>15</sup> o.</p>	<p>Me propongo<sup>1,2</sup> de<sup>3</sup> venir<sup>4</sup>, y<sup>5</sup>  de acertarme<sup>6</sup> aquí<sup>7</sup> esta<sup>8</sup>  noche<sup>9</sup>. Vea<sup>10</sup> U. que<sup>11</sup> todo<sup>12,13</sup>  sea<sup>14</sup> preparado,<sup>15</sup> en<sup>16</sup> hora  buena.<sup>17</sup></p>
<p>Sehr<sup>1</sup> wohl<sup>2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>, Sie<sup>4</sup>  können<sup>5</sup> so<sup>7</sup> früh<sup>8</sup> kommen<sup>6</sup> als<sup>9</sup>  es Ihnen<sup>10</sup> gefällig<sup>11</sup> ist.</p>	<p>Sera servido<sup>1,2</sup>, Señor.<sup>3</sup> Puede<sup>4,5</sup>  venir<sup>6</sup> cuando<sup>7,8,9</sup> lo  quiera<sup>10,11</sup>.</p>

## B e g r ü ß u n g e n .

## Salutaciones.

<p>Ich<sup>1</sup> wünsche<sup>2</sup> Ihnen<sup>3</sup> einen<sup>4</sup> gu-  ten<sup>5</sup> Morgen<sup>6</sup>.</p>	<p>Buenas<sup>5</sup> dias<sup>6</sup> tenga<sup>1,2</sup> U.<sup>3</sup>.</p>
<p>Wie<sup>1</sup> befinden<sup>2,4</sup> Sie<sup>3</sup> sich heute<sup>5</sup>?</p>	<p>¿Como<sup>1</sup> esta<sup>2</sup> U.<sup>3</sup>. hoy<sup>5</sup>?</p>
<p>Ganz<sup>1</sup> wohl<sup>2</sup>, ich danke<sup>3</sup> Ihnen<sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p>Muy<sup>1</sup> bien<sup>2</sup>, Gracias<sup>3,4</sup>.</p>
<p>Wie<sup>1</sup> ist<sup>2</sup> Ihr<sup>3</sup> Befinden<sup>4</sup>?</p>	<p>¿Como<sup>1</sup> va<sup>2</sup> su<sup>3</sup> salud<sup>4</sup>?</p>
<p>Außerordentlich<sup>1</sup> gut<sup>2</sup>; und<sup>3</sup> das  Ihrige<sup>4</sup>?</p>	<p>Perfectamente<sup>1,2</sup>, y<sup>3</sup> ¿como  esta<sup>4</sup> U?</p>
<p>Wie<sup>1</sup> gewöhnlich<sup>2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<p>Á<sup>1</sup> mi ordinario<sup>2</sup>, Señor<sup>3</sup>.</p>
<p>Erlauben<sup>1</sup> Sie mir<sup>2</sup>, mich nach<sup>5</sup>  Ihrer<sup>6</sup> Gesundheit<sup>7</sup> zu<sup>8</sup> erkun-  digen<sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p>Permitame<sup>1,2</sup> de<sup>3</sup> preguntar<sup>4</sup> à<sup>5</sup>  U.<sup>6</sup>. ¿como esta su salud<sup>7</sup>? m</p>
<p>Dank<sup>1</sup> Ihnen<sup>2</sup>, mein Herr<sup>3</sup>, mir ist<sup>4,5</sup>  nicht<sup>6</sup> ganz<sup>7</sup> wohl<sup>8</sup>.</p>	<p>Mil gracias<sup>1,2</sup>, Señor<sup>3</sup>, No<sup>4</sup>  estoy<sup>4,5</sup> muy<sup>7</sup> bueno<sup>8</sup>.</p>
<p>Wahrlich<sup>1</sup>, das betrübt<sup>5</sup> mich<sup>2,3</sup>  sehr<sup>1</sup>.</p>	<p>En verdad<sup>1</sup>, lo siento<sup>2-5</sup> mu-  chísimo<sup>4</sup>.</p>

Cela<sup>1</sup> est<sup>2</sup> entendu<sup>3</sup>. Vous<sup>4</sup> au- That<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> understood<sup>3</sup>. You<sup>4</sup>  
rez<sup>5,6</sup> un<sup>7</sup> endroit<sup>8</sup>, qui ferme shall<sup>5</sup> have<sup>6</sup> a<sup>7</sup> place<sup>8</sup> with<sup>9</sup>  
à la clef<sup>10-14</sup>. Quand<sup>16</sup> pen- a<sup>10</sup> lock<sup>11</sup> and<sup>12</sup> key<sup>13</sup> to<sup>14</sup>  
sez<sup>17,19</sup> vous<sup>18</sup> occuper<sup>20-23</sup> vo- it<sup>15</sup>. When<sup>16</sup> do<sup>17</sup> you<sup>18</sup>  
tre<sup>24</sup> appartement<sup>25</sup>? mean<sup>19</sup> to<sup>20</sup> take<sup>21</sup> posses-  
sion<sup>22</sup> of<sup>23</sup> your<sup>24</sup> lodging<sup>25</sup>?

Je<sup>1</sup> me propose<sup>2</sup> d'y<sup>7</sup> venir<sup>4</sup>, et<sup>5</sup> I<sup>1</sup> intend<sup>2</sup> to<sup>3</sup> come<sup>4</sup> and<sup>5</sup>  
coucher<sup>6</sup> ce<sup>8</sup> soir<sup>9</sup>. Faites sleep<sup>6</sup> here<sup>7</sup> to<sup>8</sup> night<sup>9</sup>.  
en sorte que<sup>10,13</sup> tout<sup>12,13</sup> soit<sup>14</sup> See<sup>10</sup> that<sup>11</sup> every<sup>12</sup> thing<sup>13</sup>  
prêt<sup>15</sup> à<sup>16</sup> temps<sup>17</sup>. is<sup>14</sup> ready<sup>15</sup> in<sup>16</sup> season<sup>17</sup>.

Fort<sup>1</sup> bien<sup>2</sup>, Monsieur<sup>3</sup>. Vous<sup>4</sup> Very<sup>1</sup> well<sup>2</sup>, sir<sup>3</sup>. You<sup>4</sup> may<sup>5</sup>  
pouvez<sup>5</sup> venir<sup>6</sup> quand<sup>7-9</sup> bon come<sup>6</sup> as<sup>7</sup> soon<sup>8</sup> as<sup>9</sup> you<sup>10</sup>  
il vous plaira<sup>10,11</sup>. please<sup>11</sup>.

*Saluter.**Salutations.*

Je<sup>1</sup> vous<sup>2</sup> souhaite<sup>3</sup> le<sup>4</sup> bon- I<sup>1</sup> wish<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> a<sup>4</sup> good<sup>5</sup> morn-  
jour<sup>5,6</sup> ing<sup>6</sup>.

Comment<sup>1</sup> vous<sup>2</sup> portez-<sup>3,4</sup> vous, How<sup>1</sup> do<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> do<sup>4</sup> to-day<sup>5</sup>?  
aujourd'hui<sup>5</sup>? k

Fort<sup>1</sup> bien<sup>2</sup>, je vous<sup>4</sup> remercie<sup>3</sup>. Quite<sup>1</sup> well<sup>2</sup>, thank<sup>3</sup> you<sup>4</sup>.

Comment<sup>1</sup> est<sup>2</sup> votre<sup>3</sup> santé<sup>4</sup>? How<sup>1</sup> is<sup>2</sup> your<sup>3</sup> health<sup>4</sup>?

Très<sup>1</sup> bonne<sup>2</sup>—et<sup>3</sup> la votre<sup>4</sup>? Exceeding<sup>1</sup> good<sup>2</sup>: and<sup>3</sup>  
yours<sup>4</sup>?

Comme<sup>1</sup> à l'ordinaire<sup>2</sup>, Mr.<sup>3</sup> As<sup>1</sup> usual,<sup>2</sup> sir<sup>3</sup>.

Vous me<sup>2</sup> permettez<sup>1</sup> de<sup>3</sup> m'in- Permit<sup>1</sup> me<sup>2</sup> to<sup>3</sup> inquire<sup>4</sup> after<sup>5</sup>  
former<sup>4</sup> de<sup>5</sup> votre<sup>6</sup> santé<sup>7</sup>.

Merci<sup>1,2</sup>, monsieur<sup>3</sup>—je<sup>4</sup> ne<sup>5</sup> me Thank<sup>1</sup> you<sup>2</sup>, sir<sup>3</sup>; I<sup>4</sup> am<sup>5</sup> not<sup>6</sup>  
porte<sup>5</sup> pas<sup>3</sup> très<sup>7</sup>-bien<sup>8</sup> very<sup>7</sup> well<sup>8</sup>.

J'<sup>1</sup>en suis<sup>2</sup>, vraiment<sup>4</sup>, bien Indeed<sup>1</sup>! I<sup>2</sup> am<sup>3</sup> quite<sup>4</sup> sorry<sup>5</sup>.  
fâché.

Beim Mittagessen.	<i>Comiendo.</i>
Die <sup>1</sup> Glocke <sup>2</sup> läutet <sup>3</sup> zum <sup>4</sup> Essen <sup>5</sup> ; lassen <sup>6</sup> Sie uns <sup>7</sup> dem Rufe folgen <sup>8-11</sup> .	Toca <sup>3</sup> la <sup>1</sup> campanilla <sup>2</sup> por <sup>4</sup> la comida <sup>5</sup> ; entremos <sup>6-9</sup> y <sup>11</sup> comamos <sup>11</sup> .
Was <sup>1</sup> wollen <sup>2</sup> Sie nehmen <sup>4</sup> ?	¿De que quiere U. que le sirva? n
Rindfleisch <sup>2</sup> , wenn ich bitten darf <sup>3-5</sup> .	Un poco <sup>1</sup> de vaca <sup>2</sup> , si le gusta <sup>3-5</sup> .
Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> einen <sup>4</sup> Teller <sup>5</sup> Sup- pe <sup>7</sup> ?	¿Quiere <sup>1,3</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> sopa <sup>7</sup> ?
Wünschen <sup>3</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> Schweinefleisch <sup>5</sup> ?	¿Quiere <sup>1,3</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> un pedazo de puerco <sup>5</sup> ? o
Soll <sup>1</sup> ich <sup>3</sup> Ihnen <sup>4</sup> etwas <sup>6</sup> von <sup>7</sup> diesen <sup>8</sup> Erbsen <sup>9</sup> vorlegen <sup>3</sup> ?	¿Quiere U. que le sirva <sup>1-3</sup> guisantes <sup>9</sup> ?
Wenn <sup>1</sup> es Ihnen <sup>2</sup> gefällig <sup>3</sup> ist, mein Herr <sup>4</sup>	Con mucho gusto <sup>1-3</sup> , Señor <sup>4</sup> .
Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> die <sup>4</sup> Güte <sup>5</sup> haben <sup>3</sup> , mir <sup>8</sup> ein <sup>10</sup> Stück <sup>11</sup> von <sup>12</sup> diesem <sup>13</sup> Kalbfleisch <sup>14</sup> zu geben <sup>7</sup> ?	¿Quiere <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> hacerme <sup>3</sup> el favor <sup>5</sup> de <sup>6</sup> darme <sup>7,8</sup> p un <sup>10</sup> pedazo <sup>11</sup> de <sup>12</sup> ternero <sup>14</sup> ?
Mit <sup>1</sup> Vergnügen <sup>2</sup> .	Con <sup>1</sup> gusto <sup>2</sup> .
Wünschen <sup>3</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> Fett <sup>4</sup> oder <sup>5</sup> Mageres <sup>6</sup> ?	¿Quiere <sup>1,3</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> magro <sup>4</sup> , ó gordo <sup>6</sup> ?
Ein <sup>1</sup> Wenig <sup>2</sup> von <sup>3</sup> Beiden <sup>4</sup> , wenn <sup>5</sup> es Ihnen <sup>6</sup> gefällig <sup>7</sup> ist.	Un <sup>1</sup> poco <sup>2</sup> de <sup>3</sup> ambos <sup>4</sup> me gusta bien <sup>q</sup> .
Kellner! Eine <sup>2</sup> Tasse <sup>3</sup> Thee <sup>5</sup> .	¡Muchacho! una <sup>2</sup> taza <sup>3</sup> de <sup>4</sup> té <sup>5</sup>
Ja <sup>1</sup> , ja <sup>2</sup> mein Herr <sup>3</sup> .	Sí <sup>21</sup> . sí <sup>3</sup> , Señor.
Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> so <sup>4</sup> gut <sup>5</sup> fein <sup>3</sup> und mir <sup>11,12</sup> das <sup>9</sup> Brod <sup>10</sup> reichen <sup>8</sup> ?	Hágame U. el favor de <sup>7</sup> dar- me <sup>8</sup> pan <sup>10</sup> .
Wollen <sup>1</sup> Sie <sup>2</sup> etwas <sup>4</sup> von <sup>5</sup> diesem <sup>6</sup> Salat <sup>7</sup> nehmen <sup>3</sup> ?	¿Quiere <sup>1</sup> U. <sup>2</sup> tomar <sup>3</sup> un poco <sup>4</sup> de <sup>5</sup> esta <sup>6</sup> ensalada <sup>7</sup> ?

*Dîner.**At Dinner.*

La <sup>1</sup> clochette <sup>2</sup> sonne <sup>3</sup> pour <sup>4</sup> dî- ner <sup>5</sup> . Allons <sup>6-9</sup> dîner. <sup>11</sup>	The <sup>1</sup> bell <sup>2</sup> rings <sup>3</sup> for <sup>4</sup> dinner <sup>5</sup> : let <sup>6</sup> us <sup>7</sup> go <sup>8</sup> in <sup>9</sup> and <sup>10</sup> dine <sup>11</sup> .
Que <sup>1</sup> souhaitez- <sup>2,4</sup> vous <sup>3</sup> ?	What <sup>1</sup> will <sup>2</sup> you <sup>3</sup> have <sup>4</sup> ?
Du <sup>1</sup> bœuf <sup>2</sup> s'il vous <sup>4</sup> plaît <sup>5</sup> .	Some <sup>1</sup> beef <sup>2</sup> , if <sup>3</sup> you <sup>4</sup> please <sup>5</sup> .
Voulez- <sup>1</sup> vous <sup>2</sup> de la soupe <sup>7</sup> ?	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> have <sup>3</sup> a <sup>4</sup> plate <sup>5</sup> of <sup>6</sup> soup <sup>7</sup> ?
Désirez- <sup>2</sup> vous <sup>3</sup> <u>un morceau du</u> <u>cochon</u> <sup>5</sup> ?	Do <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> wish <sup>3</sup> for <sup>4</sup> pork <sup>5</sup> ?
Vous <sup>4</sup> offrirai-je <sup>1-3</sup> de <sup>5,6</sup> ces <sup>7,9</sup> pois <sup>8</sup> ?	Shall <sup>1</sup> I <sup>2</sup> help <sup>3</sup> you <sup>4</sup> to <sup>5</sup> some <sup>6</sup> of <sup>7</sup> these <sup>8</sup> peas <sup>9</sup> ?
S'il vous <sup>2</sup> plaît <sup>3</sup> , Monsieur <sup>4</sup> .	If <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> please <sup>3</sup> , sir <sup>4</sup> .
Voulez- <sup>1</sup> vous <sup>2</sup> avoir <sup>3</sup> la <sup>4</sup> bonté <sup>5</sup> de <sup>6</sup> me <sup>8</sup> donner <sup>7</sup> un <sup>10</sup> mor- ceau <sup>11</sup> de <sup>12</sup> ce <sup>13</sup> veau- <sup>14</sup> là ?	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> have <sup>3</sup> the <sup>4</sup> kindness <sup>5</sup> to <sup>6</sup> help <sup>7</sup> me <sup>8</sup> to <sup>9</sup> a <sup>10</sup> piece <sup>11</sup> of <sup>12</sup> that <sup>13</sup> veal <sup>14</sup> ?
Avec <sup>1</sup> plaisir <sup>2</sup> .	With <sup>1</sup> pleasure <sup>2</sup> .
Désirez- <sup>2</sup> vous <sup>3</sup> du gras <sup>4</sup> ou <sup>5</sup> du maigre <sup>6</sup> ?	Do <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> wish <sup>3</sup> fat <sup>4</sup> or <sup>5</sup> lean <sup>6</sup> ?
Un <sup>1</sup> peu <sup>2</sup> de l'un, et de l'autre <sup>3,4</sup> , s'il vous <sup>6</sup> plaît <sup>7</sup> .	A <sup>1</sup> little <sup>2</sup> of <sup>3</sup> both <sup>4</sup> , if <sup>5</sup> you <sup>6</sup> please <sup>7</sup> .
Garçon <sup>1</sup> ! une <sup>2</sup> tasse <sup>3</sup> de <sup>4</sup> thé <sup>5</sup> .	Waiter ! <sup>1</sup> A <sup>2</sup> cup <sup>3</sup> of <sup>4</sup> tea <sup>5</sup> .
Oui <sup>1</sup> , oui <sup>2</sup> ! Monsieur <sup>3</sup> .	Ay <sup>1</sup> , ay <sup>2</sup> , sir <sup>3</sup> .
Voudriez- <sup>1</sup> vous <sup>2</sup> bien me faire <u>passer</u> <sup>3-5</sup> le <sup>6</sup> pain <sup>10</sup> ?	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> be <sup>3</sup> so <sup>4</sup> kind <sup>5</sup> as <sup>6</sup> to <sup>7</sup> pass <sup>8</sup> the <sup>9</sup> bread <sup>10</sup> this <sup>11</sup> way <sup>12</sup> ?
Prendrez- <sup>2</sup> vous <sup>3</sup> un peu <sup>4</sup> de <sup>5</sup> cette <sup>6</sup> salade <sup>7</sup> ?	Will <sup>1</sup> you <sup>2</sup> take <sup>3</sup> some <sup>4</sup> of <sup>5</sup> this <sup>6</sup> salad <sup>7</sup> ?

## GERMAN NOTES.

- a *Geht auf, goes out.*  
 b Now comes it but yet on the price to, (*Now it comes to the price*).  
 c I find that much gold (money).  
 d The proper import of the expression is, that the statement is not only understood; but *agreed to*.  
 e Make every thing aright by good time.

## SPANISH NOTES.

- a The Market (Commerce).    b Without them.  
 c Cuadra bien, *please well*.    d I require nothing more.  
 e Have.    f Opens.  
 g Nothing more but the price.  
 h It appears to me.    i One understands it so.  
 k Cerrado con llave, fastened with a key.  
 l Preguntar à U., *to inquire of you*.  
 m How is your health?  
 n What do you desire that I should help you to?  
 o Pedazo, *piece*.    p Dar, *give*.    q Would please me well.

## FRENCH NOTES.

- a Money makes rare visits to me in this moment.  
 b Court, *circulates*, runs, (from the Latin *curro*, to run).  
 c Qui appuient, *which help*.    d At their ease.  
 e Gives it?  
 f It does not agitate itself. There is nothing more to be discussed at present, but the price.  
 g To tell you the truth (*vrai*).  
 h Bien entendu que, *it being well understood that*.  
 i En sort que, *in such a manner that*.  
 k How do you carry yourself to-day?



# POLYGLOT ARRANGEMENT

OF A

## PART OF THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

### THE NUMERALS.

(*Cardinal.*)

GERMAN.	SPANISH	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Ein,	uno,	un(e),	one.
Zwei,	dos,	deux,	two.
Drei,	tres,	trois,	three.
Vier,	cuatro,	quatre,	four.
Fünf,	cinco,	cinq,	five.
Sechs,	seis,	six,	six.
Sieben,	siete,	sept,	seven.
Acht,	ocho,	huit,	eight.
Neun,	nueve,	neuf,	nine.
Zehn,	diez,	dix,	ten.
Elf (elf),	once,	onze,	eleven.
Zwölf,	doce,	douze,	twelve.
Dreizehn,	trece,	treize,	thirteen.
Vierzehn,	catorce,	quatorze,	fourteen.
Fünfzehn,	quinze,	quinze,	fifteen.
Sechzehn (sechszehn),	diez y seis,	seize,	sixteen.
Siebenzehn,	diez y siete,	dix-sept,	seventeen.
Achzehn,	diez y ocho,	dix-huit,	eighteen.
Neunzehn,	diez y nueve,	dix-neuf,	nineteen.
Zwanzig,	viente,	vingt,	twenty.
Ein und zwanzig,	viente y uno,	vingt-un,	twenty-one.
Dreißig,	treinta,	trente,	thirty.
Vierzig,	quarenta,	quarante,	forty.
Fünfzig,	cincuenta,	cinquante,	fifty.
Sechzig,	sesenta,	soixante,	sixty.
Siebenzig,	setenta,	soixante-dix,	seventy.
Achtzig,	ochenta,	quatre-vingt,	eighty.
Neunzig,	noventa,	quatre-vingt-dix,	ninety.
Hundert,	ciento,	cent,	one hundred.
Hundert und eins,	ciento y uno,	cent un,	hundred and one.
Zwei hundert,	dos ciento,	deux cent,	two hundred.
Tausend,	mil,	mille	one thousand.

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>1. Τοῦ δὲ Ἰησοῦ γεννηθέντος ἐν Βηθλεὲμ τῆς Ἰουδαίας, ἐν ἡμέραις Ἡρώδου τοῦ βασιλέως, ἰδοὺ, μάγοι ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν παρεγένοντο εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, λέγοντες·</p>	<p>1. Or Jésus étant né à Bethléhem, ville de Juda, au temps du roi Hérode, voici arriver des sages d'Orient à Jérusalem,</p>	<p>1. Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,</p>
<p>2. Ποῦ ἐστὶν ὁ τέχθεις βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων; εἶδομεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ τὸν ἀστέρα ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ καὶ ἦλθομεν προσκυνῆσαι αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>2. en disant: Où est le roi des Juifs qui est né? car nous avons vu son étoile en Orient, et nous sommes venus l'adorer.</p>	<p>2. Saying, Where is he that is born king of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.</p>
<p>3. Ἀκούσας δὲ Ἡρώδης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐτάραχθη, καὶ πᾶσα Ἱεροσόλυμα μετ' αὐτοῦ.</p>	<p>3. Ce que le roi Hérode ayant entendu, il en fut troublé, et tout Jérusalem avec lui.</p>	<p>3. When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.</p>
<p>4. Καὶ συναγαγὼν πάντας τοὺς Ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ Γραμματεῖς τοῦ λαοῦ, ἐπυνθάνετο παρ' αὐτῶν ποῦ ὁ Χριστὸς γεννᾶται.</p>	<p>4. Et ayant assemblé tous les principaux sacrificateurs, et les scribes du peuple, il s'informa d'eux où le Christ devait naître.</p>	<p>4. And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born.</p>
<p>5. Οἱ δὲ εἶπον αὐτῷ· Ἐν Βηθλεὲμ τῆς Ἰουδαίας· οὕτω γὰρ γέγραπται διὰ τοῦ προφήτου·</p>	<p>5. Et ils lui dirent: A Bethléhem, ville de Judée; car il est ainsi écrit par un prophète:</p>	<p>5. And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it is written by the prophet,</p>
<p>6 “ Καὶ σὺ Βηθλεὲμ, γῆ Ἰούδα, οὐδαμῶς ἐλαχίστη εἶ ἐν τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν Ἰούδα· ἐκ σοῦ γὰρ ἐξελεύσεται ἡγούμενος, ὅστις ποιήσει ἄν λαόν μου τὸν</p>	<p>6. Et toi, Bethléhem, terre de Juda, tu n'es nullement la plus petite entre les gouverneurs de Juda; car de toi sortira le Conducteur qui</p>	<p>6. And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor,</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>1. Da Jesus geboren war zu Bethlehem, im jüdischen Lande, zur Zeit des Königs Herodes, siehe, da kamen die Weisen vom Morgenlande gen Jerusalem, und sprachen:</p>	<p>1. Y despues que hubó nacido Jesus en Bethlehem de Judea en los dias del Rey Herodes, he aquí unos Magos vinieron del Oriente á Jerusalem.</p>	<p>1. At Iesu nato in Bethlehem Judææ, in diebus Herodis regis, ecce Magi ab Orientibus accesserunt in Hierosolymam, dicentes:</p>
<p>2. Wo ist der neugeborne König der Juden? Wir haben seinen Stern gesehen im Morgenlande, und sind gekommen, ihn anzubeten.</p>	<p>2. Diciendo ¿Dónde está el que ha nacido rey de los Judios? Porque hemos visto su estrella en el Oriente, y vinimos á adorárle.</p>	<p>2. Ubi est natus rex Judæorum? vidimus enim ejus stellam in Oriente, et venimus adorare eum.</p>
<p>3. Da das der König Herodes hörte, erschrock er, und mit ihm das ganze Jerusalem;</p>	<p>3. Y cuando el Rey Herodes hubó oido esto, turbóse y con él toda Jerusalem.</p>	<p>3. Audiens autem Herodes rex, turbatus est, et omnis Hierosolyma cum illo.</p>
<p>4. Und ließ versammeln alle Hohepriester und Schriftgelehrten unter dem Volk, und erforschte von ihnen, wo Christus sollte geboren werden.</p>	<p>4. Y convocados todos los principes de los Sacerdotes y los Escribas del pueblo preguntóles dónde había de nacer el Christo.</p>	<p>4. Et congregans omnes principes Sacerdotum et Scribas populi, sciscitabatur ab eis ubi Christus nasceretur.</p>
<p>5. Und sie sagten ihm: Zu Bethlehem, im jüdischen Lande. Denn also stehet geschrieben durch den Propheten:</p>	<p>5. Y ellos le dijeron: En Bethlehem de Judea, porque así está escrito por el profeta.</p>	<p>5. At illi dixerunt ei: In Bethlehem Judææ: sic enim scriptum est per Prophetam:</p>
<p>6. Und du Bethlehem, im jüdischen Lande, bist mit nichten die kleinste unter den Fürsten Juda; denn aus dir soll mir kommen der Herzog, der über</p>	<p>6. Y tú Bethlehem tierra de Judá, no eres la menor entre los principes de Judá, porque de tí saldrá el caudillo que regirá á Israel</p>	<p>6. Et tu Bethlehem terra Juda, nequaquam minima es in ducibus Juda: ex te enim exhibit dux, qui regat populum meum Israël.</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
'Ισραήλ."	païtra mon peuple d'Israël.	that shall rule my people Israel.
7. Τότε Ἡρώδης λάθρα καλέσας τοὺς μάγους, ἠκρίβωσε παρ' αὐτῶν τὸν χρόνον τοῦ φαινομένου ἀστέρος.	7. Alors Hérode, ayant appelé en secret les sages, s'informa d'eux soigneusement du temps que l'étoile leur était apparue.	7. Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.
8. Καὶ πεμφθὰς αὐτοὺς εἰς Βηθλεὲμ, εἶπε Πορευθέντες, ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσατε περὶ τοῦ παιδίου· ἐπὰν δὲ εὔρητε, ἀπαγγείλατέ μοι, ὅπως κἀγὼ ἔλθῶν προσκυνήσω αὐτῷ.	8. Et les envoyant à Bethléhem, il leur dit : Allez, et vous informez soigneusement touchant le petit enfant ; et quand vous l'aurez trouvé, faites-le-moi savoir, afin que j'y aille aussi, et que je l'adore.	8. And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go, and search diligently for the young child ; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.
9. Οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπορεύθησαν· καὶ ἰδοὺ, ὁ ἀστήρ, ὃν εἶδον ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ, προῆγεν αὐτοὺς, ἕως ἔλθῶν ἔστη ἐπάνω οὗ ἦν τὸ παιδίον.	9. Eux donc ayant ouï le roi, s'en allèrent ; et voici, l'étoile qu'ils avaient vue en Orient allait devant eux, jusqu'à ce qu'elle vint et s'arrêta sur le lieu où était le petit enfant.	9. When they had heard the king, they departed ; and lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.
10. Ἰδόντες δὲ τὸν ἀστέρα, ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλην σφόδρα.	10. Et quand ils virent l'étoile, ils se réjouirent d'une fort grande joie.	10. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.
11. Καὶ ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, εἶδον τὸ παιδίον μετὰ Μαρίας τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ· καὶ πεσόντες προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς θησαυροὺς αὐ-	11. Et étant entrés dans la maison, ils trouvèrent le petit enfant avec Marie, sa mere, lequel ils adorèrent, en se prosternant en terre ;	11. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and worshipped



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>mein Volk Israel ein Herr sey.</p>	<p>mi pueblo.</p>	
<p>7. Da berief Herodes die Weisen heimlich, und erlernete mit Fleiß von ihnen, wann der Stern erschienen wäre,</p>	<p>7. Entonces Herodes llamados en secreto los Magos inquirió de ellos cuidadosamente el tiempo en que apareció la estrella.</p>	<p>7. Tunc Herodes clam vocans Magos, perquisivit ab eis tempus apparen..s stellæ.</p>
<p>8. Und wies sie gen Bethlehem, und sprach: Ziehet hin und forschet fleißig nach dem Kindlein; und wenn ihr es findet, so saget es mir wieder, daß ich auch komme, und es anbetete.</p>	<p>8. Y enviandoles á Bethlehem les dijo: Id, y preguntad con diligencia por el niño, y cuando le hubieseis hallado hacedmelo saber, paraque vaya yo tambien y le adore.</p>	<p>8. Et mittens eos in Bethlehem, dixit: Euntes diligenter explorete de puero: cum autem inveneritis, renunciate mihi ut et ego veniens adorem eum.</p>
<p>9. Als sie nun den König gehöret hatten, zogen sie hin. Und siehe, der Stern, den sie im Morgenlande gesehen hatten, ging vor ihnen hin, bis daß er kam, und stand oben über, da das Kindlein war.</p>	<p>9. Y habiendo ellos oido al Rey marcharonse. Y he aquí la estrella que habían visto en el Oriente iba delante de ellos hasta que llegando se paró sobre dónde estaba el niño.</p>	<p>9. Illi autem audientes regem, profecti sunt, et ecce, stella quam viderant in Oriente, antecedebat eos, usque dum veniens staret suprâ ubi erat puer.</p>
<p>10. Da sie den Stern sahen, wurden sie hoch erfreuet,</p>	<p>10. Y al ver la estrella se regocijaron con extremado gozo.</p>	<p>10. Videntes autem stellam, gavisissimi sunt gaudium magnum valde.</p>
<p>11. Und gingen in das Haus, und fanden das Kindlein mit Maria, seiner Mutter, und fielen nieder, und beteten es an, und thaten ihre Schätze</p>	<p>11. Y entrando en la casa hallaron al niño con su madre María, y postrándose le adoraron, y abriendo sus tesoros le ofrecieron tesoros</p>	<p>11. Et venientes in domum, invenerunt puerum cum Maria matre ejus. Et procidentes adoraverunt eum, et aperientes thesauros</p>



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>τῶν, προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ δῶρα, χρυσόν, καὶ λίβανον, καὶ σμύρναν.</p>	<p>et, après avoir déployé leurs trésors, ils lui offrirent des présens, savoir, de l'or, de l'encens, et de la myrrhe.</p>	<p>him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.</p>
<p>12. Καὶ χρηματισθέντες κατ' ὄναρ μὴ ἀνακάμψαι πρὸς Ἡρώδην, δι' ἄλλης ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν.</p>	<p>12. Puis étant divinement avertis dans un songe de ne retourner point vers Hérode, ils se retirèrent en leur pays par un autre chemin.</p>	<p>12. And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.</p>
<p>13. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ αὐτῶν, ἰδοὺ, ἄγγελος Κυρίου φαίνεται κατ' ὄναρ τῷ Ἰωσήφ, λέγων, Ἐγερθεὶς παράλαβε τὸ παιδίον καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ, καὶ φεῦγε εἰς Αἴγυπτον· καὶ ἴσθι ἐκεῖ ἕως ἂν εἶπω σοι μέλλει γὰρ Ἡρώδης ζητεῖν τὸ παιδίον, τοῦ ἀπολέσαι αὐτό.</p>	<p>13. Or, après qu'ils se furent retirés, voici, l'ange du Seigneur apparut dans un songe à Joseph, et lui dit: Lève-toi, et prends le petit enfant et sa mère, et t'enfuis en Egypte, et demeure là jusqu'à ce que je te le dise; car Hérode cherchera le petit enfant pour le faire mourir.</p>	<p>13. And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.</p>
<p>14. Ὁ δὲ ἐγερθεὶς παρέλαβε τὸ παιδίον καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ νυκτὸς, καὶ ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον.</p>	<p>14. Joseph donc étant réveillé, prit de nuit le petit enfant et sa mère, et se retira en Egypte.</p>	<p>14. When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:</p>
<p>15. Καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ ἕως τῆς τελευταίας Ἡρώδου· ἵνα πληρωθῇ τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου· διὰ</p>	<p>15. Et il demeura là jusqu'à la mort d'Hérode, afin que fut accompli ce dont</p>	<p>15. And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
ge auf, und schenkten ihm Geld, Weihrauch und Myrrhen.	oro é incensio, y mirra.	suos, obtulerunt ei munera, aurum, et thus, et myrrham.
12. Und Gott befohl ihnen im Traum, daß sie sich nicht sollten wieder zu Herodes lenken. Und sie zogen durch einen andern Weg wieder in ihr Land.	12. Y avisados en sueños que no volviesen á Herodes regresaron á su tierra, por otro camino.	12. Et responsi secundum somnium, non reflectere ad Herodem, per aliam viam recesserunt in regionem suam.
13. Da sie aber hinweg gezogen waren, siehe, da erschien der Engel des Herrn dem Joseph im Traum, und sprach: Stehe auf, und nimm das Kindlein und seine Mutter zu dir, und fliehe in Egyptenland, und bleibe allda, bis ich dir sage; denn es ist vorhanden, daß Herodes das Kindlein suche, dasselbe umzubringen.	13. Y despues que hubieron ellos partido he aquí el ángel del Señor aparece en sueños á Joseph diciendo: Levantate y toma al niño, y á su madre y huye á Egipto, y estate allí hásta que yo te avise porque ha de acontecer que Herodes busque al niño para matarle.	13. Recessis autem ipsis, ecce angelus Domini apparet per somnium Joseph, dicens: Excitatus accipe puerum et matrem ejus, et fuge in Ægyptum: et esto ibi usque dum dicam tibi. Futurus est enim Herodes querere puerum ad perdendum eum.
14. Und er stand auf, und nahm das Kindlein und seine Mutter zu sich, bey der Nacht, und entwich in Egyptenland,	14. Y levantandose él tomó de noche al niño y á su madre, y fuese á Egipto.	14. Is autem excitatus accepit puerum et matrem ejus nocte, et secessit in Ægyptum:
15. Und blieb allda bis nach dem Tode Herodes, auf daß erfüllt würde, das der	15. Y permaneció allí hásta la muerte de Herodes para que se cumpliese	15. Et erat ibi usque ad obitum Herodis: ut adimpleretur dictum a

GREEK	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>τοῦ προφήτου, λέγοντος, “ Ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐκάλεσα τὸν υἱόν μου.”</p>	<p>le Seigneur avait parlé par un prophète, disant : J'ai appelé mon Fils hors d'Égypte.</p>	<p>which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.</p>
<p>16. Τότε Ἡρώδης ἰδὼν ὅτι ἐνεπαίχθη ὑπὸ τῶν μάγων, ἐθυμώθη λίαν, καὶ ἀποστείλας ἀνείλε πάντας τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ἐν Βηθλεὲμ, καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ὀρίοις αὐτῆς, ἀπὸ διετούς καὶ κατωτέρω, κατὰ τὸν χρόνον ὃν ἠκρίβωσε παρὰ τῶν μάγων.</p>	<p>16. Alors Hérode, voyant que les sages s'étaient moqués de lui, fut fort en colère, et il envoya tuer tous les enfans qui étaient dans Bethléhem, et dans tout son territoire, depuis l'âge de deux ans et au-dessous, selon le temps dont il s'était exactement informé des sages.</p>	<p>16. Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men.</p>
<p>17. Τότε ἐπληρώθη τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ Ἱερεμίου τοῦ προφήτου, λέγοντος,</p>	<p>17. Alors fut accompli ce dont avait parlé Jérémie le prophète, en disant :</p>	<p>17. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying,</p>
<p>18. “ Φωνὴ ἐν Ῥαμᾷ ἠκούσθη, θρῆνος καὶ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὄδυρμὸς πολλός, Ῥαχὴλ κλαίουσα τὰ τέκνα αὐτῆς· καὶ οὐκ ἤθελε παρακληθῆναι, ὅτι οὐκ εἰσί.”</p>	<p>18. On a ouï à Rama un cri, une lamentation, des plaintes, et un grand gémissement ; Rachel pleurant ses enfans, et n'ayant point voulu être consolée de ce qu'ils ne sont plus.</p>	<p>18. In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.</p>
<p>19. Τελευτήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Ἡρώδου, ἰδοὺ, ἄγγελος Κυρίου κατ' ὄναρ φαίνεται τῷ Ἰωσὴφ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ,</p>	<p>19. Mais après qu'Hérode fut mort, voici, l'ange du Seigneur apparut dans un songe à Joseph,</p>	<p>19. But when Herod was dead, behold, an angel of the Lord appeareth in a dream to Jo-</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
Herr durch den Propheten gesagt hat, der da spricht: Aus Egypten habe ich meinen Sohn gerufen.	lo que habló el Señor por el profeta diciendo: De Egipto to llamé á mi hijo.	Domino per Prophetam, dicentem: Ex Egipto vocavi filium meum.
16. Da Herodes nun sah, daß er von den Weisen betrogen war, ward er sehr zornig, und schickte aus, und ließ alle Kinder zu Bethlehem tödten, und an ihren ganzen Grenzen, die da zweyjährig und darunter waren, nach der Zeit, die er mit Fleiß von den Weisen erlernet hatte.	16. Entonces Herodes cuando se vió burlado de los Magos irritóse sobre manera, y envió, é hizo matar á todos los niños, que había en Bethlehem, y en toda su comarca de dos años abajo conforme al tiempo que él había cuidadosamente inquirido de los Magos.	16. Tunc Herodes videns quoniam illusus esset a Magis, iratus est valde: et mittens occidit omnes pueros qui in Bethlehem, et omnibus finibus ejus, a binatu et infra, secundum tempus quod perquisivit a Magis.
17. Da ist erfüllet, das gesagt ist von dem Propheten Jeremia, der da spricht:	17. Entonces se cumplió lo que había hablado por el profeta Jeremias diciendo,	17. Tunc adimpletum est dictum per Jeremiam prophetam, dicentem:
18. Auf dem Gebirge hat man ein Geschrey gehöret, viel Klagens, Weinens und Heulens; Rahel beweinete ihre Kinder, und wollte sich nicht trösten lassen; denn es war aus mit ihnen.	18. Voz fué oida en Ramá lamentos, y lloros y grandes gemidos: Raquel llorando sus hijos y no quiso ser consolada porque no existen ya.	18. Vox in Rama audita est, ploratus et ululatus et ejulatus multus: Rachel plorans natos suos, et noluit consolari, quia non sunt.
19. Da aber Herodes gestorben war, siehe, da erschien der Engel des Herrn dem Joseph im Traum in	19. Pero habiendo muerto Herodes he aquí un ángel del Señor apareció en sueños á Joseph	19. Desinente autem Herode, ecce angelus Domini secundum somnium appare Joseph in



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>20. Λέγων, Ἐγερέθεις παράλαβε τὸ παιδίον, καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ, καὶ πορεύου εἰς γῆν Ἰσραήλ· τεθνήκασι γὰρ οἱ ζητοῦντες τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ παιδίου.</p>	<p>en Egypte, 20. et lui dit : Lève-toi, et prends le petit enfant et sa mère, et t'en va au pays d'Israël; car ceux qui cherchaient à ôter la vie au petit enfant sont morts.</p>	<p>seph in Egypt, 20. Saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and go into the land of Israel: for they are dead which sought the young child's life.</p>
<p>21. Ὁ δὲ ἐγεγερθεὶς παρέλαβε τὸ παιδίον, καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς γῆν Ἰσραήλ.</p>	<p>21. Joseph donc s'élevant réveillé, prit le petit enfant et sa mère, et s'en vint au pays d'Israël.</p>	<p>21. And he arose, and took the young child and his mother and came into the land of Israel.</p>
<p>22. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὅτι Ἀρχέλαος βασιλεύει ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἀντὶ Ἡρώδου τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐφοβήθη ἐκεῖ ἀπελθεῖν· χρηματισθεὶς δὲ κατ' ὄναρ, ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὰ μέρη τῆς Γαλιλαίας·</p>	<p>22. Mais quand il eut appris qu'Archélaüs régnait en Judée, à la place d'Hérode, son père, il craignit d'y aller; et étant divinement averti dans un songe, il se retira en Galilée.</p>	<p>22. But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither: notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee:</p>
<p>23. Καὶ ἐλθὼν κατώκησεν εἰς πόλιν λεγομένην Ναζαρέτ, ὅπως πληρωθῆ τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ τῶν προφητῶν, ὅτι Ναζωραῖος κληθήσεται·</p>	<p>23. Et y étant arrivé il habita dans la ville appelée Nazareth, afin que fût accompli ce qui avait été dit par les prophètes: Il sera appelé Nazarien.</p>	<p>23. And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene</p>
<p>1. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις παραγίνεται Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστῆς κηρύσσων ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ τῆς Ἰουδαίας,</p>	<p>1. Or en ce temps-là vint Jean-Baptiste, prêchant dans le désert de la Judée,</p>	<p>1. In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea,</p>
<p>2. Καὶ λέγων, Μετανοεῖτε· ἵγ-</p>	<p>2. et disant: Convertissez-vous, car le</p>	<p>2. And saying, Repent ye: for the king-</p>



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>Egyptenland,                      20. Und sprach: Stehe auf, und nimm das Kindlein und seine Mutter zu dir, und ziehe hin in das Land Israel; sie sind gestorben, die dem Kinde nach dem Leben standen.</p>	<p>en Egipto.                      20. Diciendo: Levantate y toma al niño y á su madre, y vete á tierra de Israel porque muertos son los que atentaban á la vida del niño.</p>	<p>Ægypto,                      20. Dicens: Excitatus accipe puerum, et matrem ejus, et vade in terram Israel: mortui sunt enim quærentes animam pueri.</p>
<p>21. Und er stand auf, und nahm das Kindlein und seine Mutter zu sich, und kam in das Land Israel.</p>	<p>21. Entonces levantandose él tomó al niño, y á su madre, y vino á tierra de Israel.</p>	<p>21. Ille autem excitatus accepit puerum et matrem ejus, et venit in terram Israel.</p>
<p>22. Da er aber hörte, daß Archelaus im jüdischen Lande König war, an Statt seines Vaters Herodes, fürchtete er sich dahin zu kommen. Und im Traum empfing er Befehl von Gott, und zog in die Dertter des galiläischn Landes,</p>	<p>22. Mas habiendo oido que Archelao reynaba en Judea en lugar de su padre Herodes temió ir allá y avisado en sueños se retiró á tierra de Galilea.</p>	<p>22. Audiens autem quod Archelaus regnaret in Judæa pro Herode patre suo, timuit illo ire. Responsus autem secundum somnium, secessit in partes Galilææ.</p>
<p>23. Und kam, und wohnete in der Stadt, die da heißt Nazareth; auf daß erfüllet wurde, das da gesagt ist von dem Propheten: Er soll Nazareus heißen.</p>	<p>23. Y vino y habitó en una ciudad llamada Nazareth para que se cumpliese lo que habían dicho los profetas: Será llamado Nazareno.</p>	<p>23. Et veniens commigravit in civitatem dictam Nazaret: ut impleretur dictum per Prophetas, Quod Nazoræus vocabitur.</p>
<p>1. Zu der Zeit kam Johannes, der Täufer, und predigte in der Wüste des jüdischen Landes,</p>	<p>1. Y en aquellos dias vino Juan el Bautista predicando en el desierto de Judea.</p>	<p>1. In autem diebus illis accedit Joannes Baptista, prædicans in deserto Judææ,</p>
<p>2. Und sprach: Thu Buße, das Himmelreich</p>	<p>2. Y diciendo: Arrepentíos porque el</p>	<p>2. Et dicens: Pœnitementini, ap-</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>γικε γάρ ἡ βασι- λεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>royaume des cieux est proche.</p>	<p>dom of heaven is at hand.</p>
<p>3. Οὗτος γάρ ἐστιν ὁ ῥηθεὶς διὰ Ἡσαΐ- ου τοῦ προφήτου, λέγοντος, “Φωνὴ βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρή- μῳ, Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου, εὐθείας ποιεῖτε τὰς τρίβους αὐτοῦ.”</p>	<p>3. Car c'est ici celui dont il a été parlé par Esaïe le prophète, en disant : La voix de celui qui crie dans le désert est : Préparez le chemin du Seigneur, aplanissez ses sen- tiers.</p>	<p>3. For this is he that was spoken of by the prophet Esaias, say- ing, The voice of one crying in the wilder- ness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.</p>
<p>4. Αὐτὸς δὲ Ἰω- άννης εἶχε τὸ ἔνδυ- μα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τρι- χῶν καμήλου, καὶ ζώην δερματίνην περὶ τὴν ὀσφύν αὐ- τοῦ · ἡ δὲ τροφή αὐτοῦ ἦν ἀκρίδες καὶ μέλι ἄγριον.</p>	<p>4. Or Jean avait son vêtement de poil de chameau, et une cein- ture de cuir autour de ses reins ; et son man- ger était des saute- relles et du miel sau- vage.</p>	<p>4. And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins ; and his meat was locusts and wild honey.</p>
<p>5. Τότε ἐξεπο- ρεύετο πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἱεροσόλυμα, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Ἰουδαία, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ περίχω- ρος τοῦ Ἰορδάνου,</p>	<p>5. Alors les habitans de Jérusalem, et de toute la Judée, et de tout le pays des envi- rons du Jourdain vin- rent à lui.</p>	<p>5. Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan,</p>
<p>6. Καὶ ἐβαπτί- ζοντο ἐν τῷ Ἰορδά- νῃ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἐξο- μολογούμενοι τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν.</p>	<p>6. Et ils étaient bap- tisés par lui au Jour- dain, confessant leurs péchés.</p>	<p>6. And were baptized of him in Jordan, con- fessing their sins.</p>
<p>7. Ἰδὼν δὲ πολ- λοὺς τῶν Φαρισαί- ων καὶ Σαδδουκαί- ων ἐρχομένους ἐπὶ τὸ βάπτισμα αὐ- τοῦ, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Γεννήματα ἐχιδνῶν, τίς ὑπέδειξεν ὑμῖν</p>	<p>7. Mais voyant plu- sieurs des pharisiens et des sadducéens ve- nir à son baptême, il leur dit : Race de vi- pères, qui vous a aver- tis de fuir la colère à venir ?</p>	<p>7. But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism, he said unto them, O genera- tion of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>ist nahe herbey gekommen.</p>	<p>reyno de los cielos está cerca.</p>	<p>propinquavit enim regnum cælorum.</p>
<p>3. Und er ist der, von dem der Prophet Jesaia gesagt hat, und gesprochen: Es ist eine Stimme eines Predigers in der Wüste, bereitet dem Herrn den Weg, und machet richtig seine Steige.</p>	<p>3. Porque este es aquel de quien habló el profeta Isaias diciendo: Voz del que clama en el desierto: Aparejad el camino del Señor, haced derechas sus sendas.</p>	<p>3. Hic enim est pronuntiatus ab Esaia Propheta, dicente: Vox clamantis in deserto: Expedite viam Domini, rectas facite semitas ejus.</p>
<p>4. Er aber, Johannes, hatte ein Kleid von Camelschaaren, und einen ledernen Gürtel um seine Lenden; seine Speise aber war Heuschrecken und wilder Honig.</p>	<p>4. Y el mismo Juan llevaba un vestido de pelos de camello, y un cinto de cuero al rededor de sus lomos, y su comida eran langostas y miel silvestre.</p>	<p>4. Ipse autem Joannes habebat indumentum suum e pilis cameli, et zonam pelliceam circa lumbum suum: esca autem ejus erat locustæ et mel silvestre.</p>
<p>5. Da ging zu ihm hinaus die Stadt Jerusalem, und das ganze jüdische Land, und alle Länder an dem Jordan,</p>	<p>5. Entonces salió á él Jerusalém, y toda la Judea, y toda la tierra de la comarca del Jordan.</p>	<p>5. Tunc exibat ad eum Hierosolyma, et omnis Judæa, et omnis circum vicinia Jordanis.</p>
<p>6. Und ließen sich taufen von ihm im Jordan, und bekannten ihre Sünden.</p>	<p>6. Y eran bautizados por él en el Jordan confesando sus pecados.</p>	<p>6. Et baptizabantur in Jordane ab eo, consitentes peccata sua.</p>
<p>7. Als er nun viele Pharisäer und Sadducæer sah zu seiner Taufe kommen, sprach er zu ihnen: Ihr Ottergezüchte, wer hat denn euch gewiesen, daß ihr dem zubünftigen Zorn</p>	<p>7. Mas viendo que muchos de los Pharisæos y Saduceos venían á su bautismo les dijo; oh generacion de viboras! quien os ha enseñado á huir de la ira veni-</p>	<p>7. Videns autem multos Pharisæorum et Sadducæorum venientes ad baptismum suum, dixit eis: Genimina viperarum, quis demon-</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>φυγεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς μελλούσης ὀργῆς ; 8. Ποιήσατε οὖν καρπὸν ἀξίον τῆς μετανοίας.</p>	<p>8. Faites donc des fruits convenables à la repentance.</p>	<p>come ?</p>
<p>9. Καὶ μὴ δόξετε λέγειν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, Πατέρα ἔχομεν τὸν Ἀβραάμ . λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, ὅτι δύναται ὁ Θεὸς ἐκ τῶν λίθων τούτων ἐγεῖραι τέκνα τῷ Ἀβραάμ.</p>	<p>9. Et ne présumez point de dire en vous-mêmes : Nous avons Abraham pour père ; car je vous dis que Dieu peut faire naître de ces pierres même des enfans à Abraham.</p>	<p>8. Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance : 9. And think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father : for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham.</p>
<p>10. Ἦδη δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀξίνη πρὸς τὴν οἶζαν τῶν δένδρων κείται . πᾶν οὖν δένδρον μὴ ποιῶν καρπὸν καλόν, ἐκκόπτεται, καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται.</p>	<p>10. Or la cognée est déjà mise à la racine des arbres ; c'est pourquoi tout arbre, qui ne fait point de bon fruit, va être coupé et jeté au feu.</p>	<p>10. And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees : therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.</p>
<p>11. Ἐγὼ μὲν βαπτίζω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὕδατι εἰς μετάνοιαν . ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος, ἰσχυρότερός μου ἐστίν, οὗ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἱκανὸς τὰ ὑποδήματα βαστάσαι, αὐτὸς ὑμᾶς βαπτίσει ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ καὶ πυρί .</p>	<p>11. Pour moi, je vous baptise d'eau en signe de repentance ; mais celui qui vient après moi est plus puissant que moi, et je ne suis pas digne de porter ses souliers ; celui-là vous baptisera du Saint-Esprit et de feu.</p>	<p>11. I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance : but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear : he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire :</p>
<p>12. Οὗ τὸ πτόνον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ διακαθαριεῖ τὴν ἄλωνα αὐτοῦ, καὶ συναξει τὸν σίτον αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην, τὸ δὲ ἄχυνον</p>	<p>12. Il a son van en sa main, et il nettoiera entièrement son aire, et il assemblera son froment au grenier ; mais il brûlera la paille au feu qui ne s'éteint</p>	<p>12. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner ; but he will burn up the chaff with un-</p>



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
entriinnen werdet ?	dera ?	stravit vobis fugere a futura ira?
8. Sehet zu, thut rechtschaffene Früchte der Buße.	8. Producid pues frutos dignos de arrepentimiento.	8. Facite ergo fructus dignos pœnitentiæ.
9. Denket nur nicht, daß ihr bey euch wollt sagen: Wir haben Abraham zum Vater. Ich sage euch: Gott vermag dem Abraham aus diesen Steinen Kinder zu erwecken.	9. Y no penséis en decir interiormente: A Abraham tenemos por padre; porque yo os digo: que poderoso es Dios para levantar hijos á Abraham aún de estas piedras.	9. Et ne arbitremini dicere in vobis ipsis: Patrem habemus Abraham; dico enim vobis, quoniam potest Deus de lapidibus istis suscitare natos Abrahamæ.
10. Es ist schon die Art den Bäumen an die Wurzel gelegt. Darum, welcher Baum nicht gute Frucht bringt, wird abgehauen und ins Feuer geworfen.	10. Y ahora tambien ya está puesta la segur á la raiz de los árboles. Y todo árbol que no produce buen fruto cortado será, y echado al fuego.	10. Jam vero et securis ad radicem arborum adjacet. Omnis ergo arbor non faciens fructum bonum, exciditur, et in ignem jacitur.
11. Ich taufe euch mit Wasser zur Buße; der aber nach mir kommt, ist stärker, denn ich, dem ich auch nicht genugsam bin, seine Schuhe zu tragen; der wird euch mit dem Heiligen Geist und mit Feuer taufen.	11. Yo en verdad os bautizo en agua para arrepentimiento, mas él que viene en pos de mí, más poderoso es que yo, cuyos zapatos no soy digno de llevar. El os bautizará en el Espíritu Santo, y en fuego.	11. Ego quidem baptizo vos in aqua in pœnitentiam, qui autem post me veniens, fortior me est: cujus non sum idoneus calcæamenta portare, ipse vos baptizabit in Spiritu sancto et igni.
12. Und er hat seine Worfeschaufel in seiner Hand; er wird seine Tenne fegen, und den Weizen in seine Scheune sammeln; aber die Spreu wird er verbren-	12. Su bieldo está en su mano, y limpiará bien la era, y recogerá su trigo en la trox mas la paja la quemará en un fuego inextinguible.	12. Cujus ventilabrum in manu sua, et permansabit aream suam, et congregabit triticum suum in horreum: at pa-



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ρον κατακαύσει πυρὶ ἀσβέστω.</p>	point.	quenchable fire.
<p>13. Τότε παραγίνεται ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰορδάνην πρὸς τὸν Ἰωάννην, τοῦ βαπτισθῆναι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.</p>	<p>13. Alors Jésus vint de Galilée au Jourdain vers Jean pour être baptisé par lui:</p>	<p>13. Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him.</p>
<p>14. Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης διεκώλυεν αὐτὸν, λέγων, Ἐγὼ χρεῖαν ἔχω ὑπὸ σοῦ βαπτισθῆναι, καὶ σὺ ἔρχῃ πρὸς με;</p>	<p>14. Mais Jean l'en empêchait fort, en lui disant: J'ai besoin d'être baptisé par toi, et tu viens vers moi!</p>	<p>14. But John forbade him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?</p>
<p>15. Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὸν· Ἄφες ἄρτι· οὕτω γὰρ πρέπον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν πληρῶσαι πάσαν δικαιοσύνην· τότε ἀφήσιν αὐτόν.</p>	<p>15. Et Jésus répondant, lui dit: Laisse-moi faire pour le présent; car il nous est ainsi convenable d'accomplir toute justice. Et alors il le laissa faire.</p>	<p>15. And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. Then he suffered him.</p>
<p>16. Καὶ βαπτισθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀνέβη εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος, καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἀνεώχθησαν αὐτῷ οἱ οὐρανοὶ, καὶ εἶδε τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Θεοῦ καταβαῖνον ὡσεὶ περιστερὰν, καὶ ἐρχόμενον ἐπ' αὐτόν.</p>	<p>16. Et quand Jésus eut été baptisé, il sortit incontinent hors de l'eau; et voilà, les cieus lui furent ouverts, et Jean vit l'Esprit de Dieu descendant comme une colombe, et venant sur lui.</p>	<p>16. And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:</p>
<p>17. Καὶ ἰδοὺ, φωνὴ ἐκ τῶν οὐρανῶν, λέγουσα, Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα.</p>	<p>17. Et voilà une voix du ciel, disant: Celui-ci est mon Fils bien-aimé, en qui j'ai pris mon bon plaisir.</p>	<p>17. And lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
nen mit ewigem Feuer.		leam comburet igni inextinguibili.
13. Zu der Zeit kam Jesus aus Galiläa an den Jordan zu Johanne, daß er sich von ihm aufen ließe.	13. Entonces Jesus vino de Galilea al Jordan á encontrar á Juan para ser bautizado de él.	13. Tunc accedit Jesus a Galilæa ad Jordanem ad Joannem, baptizari ab eo.
14. Über Johannes wehrete ihm, und sprach: Ich bedarf wohl, daß ich von dir getauft werde; und du kommst zu mir?	14. Mas Juan se lo estorbaba diciendo: ¿Yo he menester ser bautizado de tí, y tú vienes á mí?	14. At Joannes prohibebat eum, dicens: Ego usum habeo a te baptizari, et tu venis ad me?
15. Jesus aber antwortete, und sprach zu ihm: Laß jetzt also seyn; also gebühret es uns, alle Gerechtigkeit zu erfüllen. Da ließ er es ihm zu.	15. Y respondiendo Jesus le dijo: ¿Deja esto ahora porque así nos conviene cumplir toda justicia. Entonces condescendió.	15. Respondens autem Jesus dixit ad eum, Sine interim: sic enim decens est nobis implere omnem justificationem. Tunc dimittit eum.
16. Und da Jesus getauft warstieg er bald herauf aus dem Wasser; und siehe, da that sich der Himmel auf über ihm. Und Johannes sah den Geist Gottes, gleich als eine Taube herab fahren, und über ihn kommen.	16. Y despues que Jesus fué bautizado, subió luego del agua, y he aquí se le abrieron los cielos, y vió al Espiritu de Dios descendiendo como paloma y viniendo sobre él.	16. Et baptizatus Jesus, ascendit statim de aqua: Et ecce aperti sunt ei cæli, evidit Spiritum Dei descendentem sicut columbam, et venientem super eum.
17. Und siehe, eine Stimme vom Himmel herab sprach: Dies ist mein lieber Sohn, an welchem ich Wohlgefallen habe.	17. Y he aquí una voz del cielo que decía: Este es mi hijo muy querido, en quien tengo toda mi complacencia.	17. Et ecce vox de cælis, dicens: Hic est filius meus dilectus, in quo complacui.

## GREEK.

1. Τό τε δ' Ἰησοῦς ἀνήχθη εἰς τὴν ἔρημον ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος, πειρασθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου.

2. Καὶ νηστεύσας ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα καὶ νύκτας τεσσαράκοντα, ὕστερον ἐπέειπεν.

3. Καὶ προσελθὼν αὐτῷ ὁ πειράζων, εἶπεν· Εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰπέ ἵνα οἱ λίθοι οὗτοι ἄρτοι γένωνται.

4. Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπε· Γέγραπται· Οὐκ ἐπ' ἄρτω μόνῳ ζήσεται ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ παντὶ ῥήματι ἐκπορευομένῳ διὰ στόματος Θεοῦ.

5. Τότε παραλαμβάνει αὐτὸν ὁ διάβολος εἰς τὴν ἁγίαν πόλιν, καὶ ἵστησιν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῷ πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ.

6. Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, βάλε σεαυτὸν κάτω· γέγραπται γάρ, "Ὅτι τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ ἐντελεῖται περὶ σοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ χειρῶν ἀροῦσί σε, μήποτε προσκόψῃς πρὸς

## FRENCH.

1. Alors Jésus fut emmené par l'Esprit au désert, pour y être tenté par le diable.

2. Et quand il eut jeûné quarante jours et quarante nuits, finalement il eut faim.

3. Et le tentateur s'approchant, lui dit : Si tu es le Fils de Dieu, dis que ces pierres deviennent des pains.

4. Mais Jésus répondit, et dit : Il est écrit : L'homme ne vivra point de pain seulement, mais de toute parole qui sort de la bouche de Dieu.

5. Alors le diable le transporta dans la sainte ville, et le mit sur les créneaux du temple ;

6. et il lui dit : Si tu es le Fils de Dieu, jette-toi en bas ; car il est écrit : Il ordonnera à ses anges de te porter en leurs mains, de peur que tu ne heurtes ton pied contre quelque pierre.

## ENGLISH.

1. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil.

2. And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungry.

3. And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

4. But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

5. Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple,

6. And saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down : for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee : and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash

## GERMAN.

1. Da ward Jesus vom Geist in die Wüste geführt, auf daß er von dem Teufel versucht würde.

2. Und da er vierzig Tage und vierzig Nächte gefastet hatte, hungerte ihn.

3. Und der Versucher trat zu ihm, und sprach: Bist du Gottes Sohn, so sprich, daß diese Steine Brod werden.

4. Und er antwortete, und sprach: Es steht geschrieben: Der Mensch lebet nicht vom Brod allein, sondern von einem jezalichen Wort, das durch den Mund Gottes gehet.

5. Da führte ihn der Teufel mit sich in die heilige Stadt, und setzte ihn auf die Zinne des Tempels,

6. Und sprach zu ihm: Bist du Gottes Sohn, so laß dich hinab; denn es steht geschrieben: Er wird seinen Enaelu über dir Befehl thun, und sie werden dich auf den Händen tragen, auf daß du deinen Fuß nicht an einen Stein stoßest.

## SPANISH.

1. Entonces Jesus fué llevado por el Espiritu al desierto para ser tentado del diablo.

2. Y habiendo ayunado quarenta dias y quarenta noches despues tuvo hambre.

3. Y llegando se á él el tentador le dijo: Si eres Hijo de Dios, dí que estas piedras se hagan panes.

4. Mas él respondiendo le dijo: Escrito está: no de solo pan vivirá el hombre, mas de toda palabra que sale de la boca de Dios.

5. Entonces le tomó el diablo, le llevó á la Santa Ciudad, y le puso sobre las almenas del templo.

6. Y le dijo: Si eres Hijo de Dios echate de aquí abajo, porque escrito está que te encomendará á sus ángeles, y te tomarán en sus manos para que tu pié no tropieze con piedra alguna.

## LATIN.

1. Tunc Jesus actus est in desertum a Spiritu, tentari a diabolo.

2. Et jejunans dies quadraginta, et noctes quadraginta, postremum esuriit.

3. Et accidens ei tentator, dixit: Si filius es Dei, dic ut lapides isti panes fiant.

4. Ille autem respondens, dixit: Scriptum est, Non in pane solo vivet homo, sed in omni verbo exeunte per os Dei.

5. Tunc assumit eum diabolus in sanctam civitatem, et statuit eum super pinnaculum templi.

6. Et dicit ei: Si filius es Dei, dejice teipsum deorsum. Scriptum est enim, Quia angelis suis mandabit de te, et in manibus tollent te, ne forte impingas ad lapidem



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
λίθον τὸν πόδα σου.”		thy foot against a stone.
7. Ἐφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Πάλιν γέγραπται, “Οὐκ ἐκπειράσεις Κύριον τὸν Θεόν σου.”	7. Jésus lui dit : Il est aussi écrit : Tu ne tenteras point le Seigneur ton Dieu.	7. Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.
8. Πάλιν παραλαμβάνει αὐτὸν ὁ διάβολος εἰς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν λίαν, καὶ δείκνυσιν αὐτῷ πάσας τὰς βασιλείας τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν.	8. Le diable le transporta encore sur une fort haute montagne, et lui montra tous les royaumes du monde et leur gloire ;	8. Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them,
9. Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Ταῦτα πάντα σοι δώσω, ἐὰν πεσὼν προσκυνήσῃς μοι.	9. et il lui dit : Je te donnerai toutes ces choses, si, en te prosternant en terre, tu m'adores.	9. And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.
10. Τότε λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ὑπαγε, ὀπίσω μου σατανᾶ. Γέγραπται γάρ, “Κύριον τὸν Θεόν σου προσκυνήσεις, καὶ αὐτῷ μόνῳ λατρεύσεις.”	10. Mais Jésus lui dit : Va, Satan ; car il est écrit : Tu adoreras le Seigneur ton Dieu, et tu le serviras lui seul.	10. Then said Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan : for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.
11. Τότε ἀφίησιν αὐτὸν ὁ διάβολος· καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἄγγελοι προσήλθον, καὶ διηκόνουν αὐτῷ.	11. Alors le diable le laissa, et voilà, les anges s'approchèrent, et le servirent.	11. Then the devil leaveth him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto him.
12. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι Ἰωάννης παρεδόθη, ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν.	12. Or Jésus ayant ouï dire que Jean avait été mis en prison, se retira en Galilée.	12. Now when Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison, he departed into Galilee ;
13. Καὶ καταλιπὼν τὴν Ναζαρέτ, ἔλθων κατόκησεν	13. Et ayant quitté Nazareth, il alla demeurer à Capernaüm,	13. And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum,



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
7. Da sprach Jesus zu ihm: Wiederum stehet auch geschrieben: Du sollst Gott, deinen Herrn, nicht versuchen.	7. Y Jesus le dijo: tambien está escrito: No tentarás al Señor tu Dios.	pedem tuum. 7. Ait illi Jesus: Rursum scriptum est: Non tentabis Dominum Deum tuum.
8. Wiederum führete ihn der Teufel mit sich auf einen sehr hohen Berg, und zeigte ihm alle Reiche der Welt und ihre Herrlichkeit;	8. De nuevo el diablo le subió á un monte muy encumbrado, y le mostró todos los reynos del mundo, y la gloria de ellos.	8. Iterum assumit eum diabolus in montem excelsum valde, et ostendit ei omnia regna mundi, et gloriam eorum:
9. Und sprach zu ihm: Dies alles will ich dir geben, so du niederfällst, und mich anbetest.	9. Y le dijo: te daré todas estas cosas si postrado me adorares.	9. Et dicit ei: Hæc omnia tibi dabo, si cadens adoraveris me.
10. Da sprach Jesus zu ihm: Hebe dich weg von mir, Satan! denn es steht geschrieben: Du sollst anbeten Gott, deinen Herrn, und ihm allein dienen.	10. Entónces Jesus le respondió: Apartate Satanas; porque escrito está: Adorarás al Señor tu Dios, y á él solo servirás.	10. Tunc dicit ei Jesus: Abi Satana; scriptum est enim, Dominum Deum tuum adorabis, et illi soli servies.
11. Da verließ ihn der Teufel; und siehe, da traten die Engel zu ihm, und dienten ihm.	11. Entónces le dejó el diablo, y he aquí los ángeles llegaron, y le servían.	11. Tunc dimittit eum diabolus: et ecce angeli accesserunt, et ministrabant ei.
12. Da nun Jesus hörte, daß Johannes überantwortet war, zog er in das galiläische Land;	12. Mas cuando Jesus oyó que Juan estaba en prision volvióse á Galilea.	12. Audiens autem Jesus quod Joannes traditus esset, secessit in Galilæam:.
13. Und verließ die Stadt Nazareth, kam und wohnte zu Capernaum.	13. Y dejando á Nazareth, vino, y moró en Japharna-	13. Et relinquens Nazareth veniens commi-

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>εἰς Καπερναοὺμ τὴν παραθαλασσίαν, ἐν ὄριοις Ζαβουλῶν καὶ Νεφθαλείμ.</p>	<p>ville maritime, sur les confins de Zabulon et de Nephthali ;</p>	<p>which is upon the sea-coast in the borders of Zabulon and Nephtholim ;</p>
<p>14. Ἴνα πληρωθῇ τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προφήτου, λέγοντος,</p>	<p>14. afin que fût accompli ce dont il avait été parlé par Esaïe le prophète, disant :</p>	<p>14. That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying,</p>
<p>15. “ Γῆ Ζαβουλῶν καὶ γῆ Νεφθαλείμ, ὁδὸν θαλάσσης, πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, Γαλιλαία τῶν ἐθνῶν,</p>	<p>15. Le pays de Zabulon, et le pays de Nephthali, vers le chemin de la mer, au-delà du Jourdain, la Galilée des Gentils ;</p>	<p>15. The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephtholim, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles :</p>
<p>16. Ὁ λαὸς ὁ καθήμενος ἐν σκότει, εἶδε φῶς μέγα, καὶ τοῖς καθημένοις ἐν χώρᾳ καὶ σκιᾷ θανάτου, φῶς ἀνέτειλεν αὐτοῖς.”</p>	<p>16. ce peuple, qui était assis dans les ténèbres, a vu une grande lumière ; et à ceux qui étaient assis dans la région et dans l'ombre de la mort la lumière s'est levée.</p>	<p>16. The people which sat in darkness saw great light ; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up.</p>
<p>17. Ἀπὸ τότε ἤρξατο ὁ Ἰησοῦς κηρύσσειν, καὶ λέγειν, Μετανοεῖτε ἡγγικε γὰρ ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>17. Dès-lors Jésus commença à prêcher, et à dire : Convertissez-vous, car le royaume des cieux est proche.</p>	<p>17. From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent . for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.</p>
<p>18. Περιπατῶν δὲ παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῆς Γαλιλαίας, εἶδε δύο ἀδελφοὺς, Σίμωνα τὸν λεγόμενον Πέτρον, καὶ Ἀνδρέαν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, βάλλοντας ἀμφίβληστρον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἦσαν γὰρ ἀλιεῖς .</p>	<p>18. Et comme Jésus marchait le long de la mer de Galilée, il vit deux frères, savoir Simon, qui fut appelé Pierre, et André, son frère, qui jetaient leurs filets dans la mer, car ils étaient pêcheurs.</p>	<p>18. And Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea ; for they were fishers.</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>naum, die da liegt am Meer, an den Grenzen Zabulon und Nephthalim.</p>	<p>um ciudad maritima en los confines de Zabulon, y Nephthalim.</p>	<p>gravit in Capernaum maritimam: in finibus Zabulon et Nephthalim.</p>
<p>14. Auf daß erfüllet würde, das da gesagt ist durch den Propheten Jesaia, der da spricht:</p>	<p>14. Para que se cumpliese lo que fué dicho por el profeta Isaías que dijo.</p>	<p>14. Ut adimpletur pronunciatum per Isaiam Prophetam, dicentem:</p>
<p>15. Das Land Zabulon, und das Land Nephthalim, am Wege des Meers, jenseit des Jordans, und die heidnische Galiläa,</p>	<p>15. La tierra de Zabulon, y la tierra de Nephthalim, camino del mar al otro lado del Jordan, Galilea de los Gentiles.</p>	<p>15. Terra Zabulon, et terra Nephthali, viam maris ultra Jordanem, Galilæa gentium:</p>
<p>16. Das Volk, das in Finsterniß saß, hat ein großes Licht gesehen, und die da saßen am Orte und Schatten des Todes, denen ist ein Licht aufgegangen.</p>	<p>16. Pueblo sentado en tinieblas vió gran luz y á los que moraban en la region y sombra de la muerte, luz les amaneció.</p>	<p>16. Populus sedens in tenebris, videns lucem magnam, et sedentibus in regione et umbra mortis, lux orta est eis.</p>
<p>17. Von der Zeit an fing Jesus an zu predigen, und zu sagen: Thut Buße, das Himmelreich ist nahe herbey gekommen.</p>	<p>17. Desde aquel punto comenzó Jesus á predicar y á decir: Arrepentíos porque el reyno de los cielos está cerca.</p>	<p>17. Ex tunc cepit Jesus prædicare, et dicere: Pœnitementini: appropinquavit enim regnum cœlorum.</p>
<p>18. Als nun Jesus an dem galiläischen Meere ging, sah er zween Brüder, Simon, der da heißt Petrus, und Andreas, seinen Bruder; die warfen ihre Netze ins Meer, denn sie waren Fischer.</p>	<p>18. Y Jesus yendo por la costa del mar de Galilea vió á dos hermanos Simon, llamado Pedro, y Andres su hermano que echaban la red en el mar, pues eran pescadores.</p>	<p>18. Circumambulans autem Jesus juxta mare Galilææ, vidit duos fratres, Simonem dictum Petrum, et Andream fratrem ejus, mitten es vericulum in mare; (erant enira pisca ores.)</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>19. Καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς, Δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου, καὶ ποιήσω ὑμᾶς ἁλιεῖς ἀνθρώπων.</p>	<p>19. Et il leur dit : Venez après moi, et je vous ferai pêcheurs d'hommes.</p>	<p>19. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.</p>
<p>20. Οἱ δὲ εὐθέως ἰφέντες τὰ δίκτυα, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>20. Et ayant aussitôt quitté leurs filets, ils le suivirent.</p>	<p>20. And they straightway left their nets, and followed him.</p>
<p>21. Καὶ προβάς κείθεν, εἶδεν ἄλλους δύο ἀδελφούς, Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου, καὶ Ἰωάννην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μετὰ Ζεβεδαίου τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῶν, καταρτίζοντας τὰ δίκτυα αὐτῶν· καὶ ἐκάλεσεν αὐτούς,</p>	<p>21. Et de là étant allé plus avant, il vit deux autres frères, Jacques, fils de Zébédée, et Jean, son frère, dans une nacelle, avec Zébédée, leur père, qui raccommodaient leurs filets, et il les appela.</p>	<p>21. And going on from thence, he saw other two brethren, James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, in a ship with Zebedee their father, mending their nets: and he called them.</p>
<p>22. Οἱ δὲ εὐθέως ἀφέντες τὸ πλοῖον καὶ τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>22. Et ayant aussitôt quitté leur nacelle et leur père, ils le suivirent.</p>	<p>22. And they immediately left the ship, and their father, and followed him.</p>
<p>23. Καὶ περιῆγεν ὅλην τὴν Γαλιλαίαν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, διδάσκων ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν, καὶ κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας, καὶ θεραπεύων πᾶσαν νόσον καὶ πᾶσαν μαλακίαν ἐν τῷ λαῷ.</p>	<p>23. Et Jésus allait par toute la Galilée, enseignant dans leurs synagogues, prêchant l'évangile du royaume, et guérissant toutes sortes de maladies, et toutes sortes de langueurs parmi le peuple.</p>	<p>23. And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease among the people.</p>
<p>24. Καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ἡ ἀκοὴ αὐτοῦ εἰς ὅλην τὴν Συρίαν, καὶ προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ πάντας τοὺς κακῶς ἔχοντας, ποικίλαις νόσοις.</p>	<p>24. Et sa renommée se répandit par toute la Syrie; et on lui présentait tous ceux qui se portaient mal, tourmentés de</p>	<p>24. And his fame went throughout all Syria: and they brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers dis-</p>



## GERMAN.

## SPANISH.

## LATIN.

19. Und er sprach zu ihnen: Folget mir nach; ich will euch zu Menschen-Fischern machen.

20. Bald verließen sie ihre Netze, und folgten ihm nach.

21. Und da er von dannen weiter ging, sah er zween andere Brüder, Jakobum, den Sohn Zebedäi, und Johannem, seinen Brüder, im Schiff, mit ihrem Vater Zebedäo, daß sie ihre Netze stückten; und er rief sie.

22. Bald verließen sie das Schiff und ihren Vater, und folgten ihm nach.

23. Und Jesus ging umher im ganzen galiläischen Lande, lehrete in den Schulen, und predigte das Evangelium von dem Reich, und heilete allerley Seuche und Krankheit im Volk.

24. Und sein Gerücht erscholl in das ganze Syrienland. Und sie brachten zu ihm allerley Kranke, mit mancherley Seuchen und Qual be-

19. Y les dijo: Seguidme, y yo haré que seais pescadores de hombres.

- 20. Y ellos dejadas al instante las redes, le siguieron.

21. Y pasando de allí adelante vió á otros dos hermanos Jacobo hijo de Zebedeo, y su hermano Juan que estaban en un barco con su padre Zebedeo remendando las redes, y les llamó.

22. Y ellos inmediatamente dejaron el barco, y su padre, y le siguieron.

23. Y recorrió Jesus toda la Galilea enseñando en las Sinagogas de ellos, y predicando el Evangelio del reyno, y curando toda enfermedad, y toda dolencia en el pueblo.

24. Y corrió su fama por toda la Syria y le traían todos los enfermos atacados de diversos males y tormentos, y los posei-

19. Et ait illis: Venite post me, et faciam vos pisces hominum.

20. Illi autem continuo dimittentes retia, secuti sunt eum.

21. Et procedens inde, vidit alios duos fratres, Jacobum Zebedæi, et Joannem fratrem ejus in navi cum Zebedæo patre eorum, resarciens retia sua: et vocavit eos.

22. Illi autem statim dimittentes naviculam et patrem suum, secuti sunt eum.

23. Et circuibat totum Galilæam Jesus, docens in synagogis eorum, et prædicans evangelium regni, et sanans omnem morbum, et omnem infirmitatem in populo.

24. Et abiit auditio ejus in totam Syriam, et obtulerunt ei omnes male habentes, variis morbis, et



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>καὶ βασάνοις συνεχόμενοι, καὶ δαιμονιζόμενοι, καὶ σεληνιζόμενοι, καὶ παραλυτικούς· καὶ ἔθεράπευσεν αὐτούς.</p>	<p>diverses maladies, les démoniaques, les lunatiques, les paralytiques, et il les guérissait.</p>	<p>eases and torments and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy; and he healed them.</p>
<p>25. Καὶ ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὄχλοι πολλοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας καὶ Δεκαπόλεως καὶ Ἱεροσολύμων καὶ Ἰουδαίας, καὶ πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου.</p>	<p>25. Et de grandes troupes de peuple le suivirent de Galilée, et de Décapolis, et de Jérusalem, et de Judée, et de delà le Jourdain.</p>	<p>25. And there followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judea, and from beyond Jordan.</p>
<p>1. Ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς ὄχλους· ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος· καὶ καθίσαντος αὐτοῦ, προσήλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.</p>	<p>1. Or Jésus voyant tout ce peuple, monta sur une montagne; puis s'étant assis, ses disciples s'approchèrent de lui;</p>	<p>1. And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him.</p>
<p>2. Καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, ἐδίδασκεν αὐτούς, λέγων,</p>	<p>2. et ayant commencé à parler, il les enseignait de la sorte:</p>	<p>2. And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying;</p>
<p>3. Μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι, ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>3. Bienheureux sont les pauvres en esprit; car le royaume des cieux est à eux.</p>	<p>3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.</p>
<p>4. Μακάριοι οἱ πενθοῦντες, ὅτι αὐτοὶ παρακληθήσονται.</p>	<p>4. Bienheureux sont ceux qui pleurent; car ils seront consolés.</p>	<p>4. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.</p>
<p>5. Μακάριοι οἱ πραεῖς, ὅτι αὐτοὶ κληρονομήσουσι τὴν γῆν.</p>	<p>5. Bienheureux sont les débonnaires; car ils hériteront la terre.</p>	<p>5. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.</p>
<p>6. Μακάριοι οἱ πεινῶντες καὶ διψῶντες τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ χορτασθήσονται.</p>	<p>6. Bienheureux sont ceux qui sont affamés et altérés de la justice; car ils seront</p>	<p>6. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
haftet, die Besessenen, die Wundstüchtigen und die Sichtsbrüchigen; und er machte sie alle gesund.	dos del demonio y los lunáticos y los paralíticos; y los curaba.	torminibus comprehensos, et dæmoniacos, et lunaticos, et paralyticos: et curavit eos.
25. Und es folgte ihm nach viel Volks aus Galiläa, aus den zehn Städten von Jerusalem, aus dem jüdischen Lande, und von jenseit des Jordans.	25. Y le seguían grandes multitudes de pueblo de Galilea, y de Decapolis y de Jerusalem y de Judea, y de la otra banda del Jordan.	25. Et secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ de Galilæa, et Decapoli, et Hierosolymis, et Judæa, et trans Jordanem.
1. Da er aber das Volk sah, ging er auf einen Berg, und setzte sich, und seine Jünger traten zu ihm.	1. Y viendo Jesus las gentes subió á un monté y habiendose sentado llegaron á él sus discípulos.	1. Videns autem turbas, ascendit in montem: et sedente eo, advenerunt ei discipuli ejus.
2. Und er that seinen Mund auf, lehrte sie, und sprach:	2. Y abriendo su boca les enseñaba diciendo.	2. Et aperiens os suum, docebat eos, dicens:
3. Selig sind, die da geistlich arm sind; denn das Himmelreich ist ihr.	3. Bienaventurados los pobres de espíritu, porque de ellos es el reyno de los cielos.	3. Beati pauperes spiritu, quoniam ipsorum est regnum cælorum.
4. Selig sind, die da leid tragen; denn sie sollen getröset werden.	4. Bienaventurados los afligidos, porque ellos serán consolados.	4. Beati lugentes, quia ipsi consolabuntur.
5. Selig sind die Sanftmüthigen; denn sie werden das Erdreich besitzen.	5. Bienaventurados los mansos, porque ellos recibirán en herencia la tierra.	5. Beati mites quoniam ipsi hæreditabunt terram.
6. Selig sind, die da hungert und dürstet nach der Gerechtigkeit; denn sie sollen satt werden.	6. Bienaventurados los que tienen hambre y sed de justicia, porque ellos serán	6. Beati esurientes et sitientes justitiam, quoniam ipsi satira-

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ται. 7. Μακάριοι οἱ ἐλε- ήμονες, ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἐλε- ηθήσονται.</p>	<p>rassasiés. 7. Bienheureux sont les miséricordieux ; car miséricorde leur sera faite.</p>	<p>be filled. 7. Blessed are the merciful : for they shall obtain mercy.</p>
<p>8. Μακάριοι οἱ κα- θαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν Θεὸν ὄψον- ται.</p>	<p>8. Bienheureux sont ceux qui sont nets de cœur ; car ils verront Dieu.</p>	<p>8. Blessed are the pure in heart : for they shall see God.</p>
<p>9. Μακάριοι οἱ εἰ- ρηνοποιοὶ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ Θεοῦ κληθήσονται.</p>	<p>9. Bienheureux sont ceux qui procurent la paix ; car ils seront appelés enfans de Dieu.</p>	<p>9. Blessed are the peace-makers : for they shall be called the children of God.</p>
<p>10. Μακάριοι οἱ δε- διωγμένοι ἕνεκεν δι- καισύνης, ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>10. Bienheureux sont ceux qui sont persé- cutés pour la justice ; car le royaume des cieux est à eux.</p>	<p>10. Blessed are they which are persecut- ed for righteousness' sake : for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.</p>
<p>11. Μακάριοί ἐστε ὅταν ὀνειδίσωσιν ὑμᾶς καὶ διώξωσι, καὶ εἴπωσι πᾶν πο- νηρὸν ῥῆμα καθ' ὑμῶν, ψευδόμενοι, ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ,</p>	<p>11. Vous serez bien- heureux quand on vous aura injuriés et persécutés, et quand, à cause de moi, on aura dit faussement contre vous toute sorte de mal.</p>	<p>11. Blessed are ye when men shall re- vile you, and perse- cute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.</p>
<p>12. Χαίrete καὶ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε, ὅτι ὁ μισθὸς ὑμῶν πολὺς ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς· οὐ- τω γὰρ ἐδίωξαν τοὺς προφῆτας τοὺς πρὸ ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>12. Réjouissez-vous, et tressaillez de joie, parce que votre ré- compense est grande dans les cieux ; car on a ainsi persécuté les prophètes qui ont été avant vous.</p>	<p>12. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad : for great is your reward in heaven : for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.</p>
<p>13. Ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ ἅλας τῆς γῆς. Ἐὰν δὲ τὸ ἅλας μωρανθῇ, ἐν τίνι ἀλισθήσεται ;</p>	<p>13. Vous êtes le sel de la terre ; mais si le sel perd sa saveur, avec quoi le salera-t-</p>	<p>13. Ye are the salt of the earth : but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
oen. 7. Selig sind die Barmherzigen; denn sie werden Barmherzigkeit erlangen.	saciados. 7. Bienaventurados los misericordiosos, porque ellos alcanzarán misericordia.	buntur. 7. Beati misericordes, quoniam ipsi misericordia afficientur.
8. Selig sind, die reines Herzens sind; denn sie werden Gott schauen.	8. Bienaventurados los limpios de corazón, porque ellos verán á Dios.	8. Beati mundi corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt.
9. Selig sind die Friedfertigen; denn sie werden Gottes Kinder heißen.	9. Bienaventurados los pacíficos, porque ellos serán llamados hijos de Dios.	9. Beati pacifici, quoniam ipsi filii Dei vocabuntur.
10. Selig sind, die um Gerechtigkeit willen verfolgt werden; denn das Himmelreich ist ihr.	10. Bienaventurados los que padecen persecucion por causa de la justicia, porque de ellos es el reyno de los cielos.	10. Beati persecutione affecti propter justitiam, quoniam ipsorum est regnum cælorum.
11. Selig seyd ihr, wenn euch die Menschen um meiner willen schmähen und verfolgen, und reden allerley Hebls wider euch, so sie daran lügen.	11. Bienaventurados sois cuando os maldijeren, y os persiguieren, y os dijeren todo mal de vosotros con falsedad por mi causa.	11. Beati estis quum maledixerint vos, et persecuti fuerint, et dixerint omne ralum verbum adversum vos, mentientes, propter me.
12. Seyd fröhlich und getrost, es wird euch im Himmel wohl belohnet werden. Denn also haben sie verfolgt die Propheten, die vor euch gewesen sind.	12. Gozaos y alegrados porque es grande vuestro galardón en los cielos, porque así persiguieron á los profetas que fueron antes de vosotros.	12. Gaudete et exultate, quoniam merces vestra multa in cælis, sic enim persecuti sunt Prophetas qui ante vos.
13. Ihr seyd das Salz der Erde. Wenn das Salz dumm wird, womit will man	13. Vosotros sois la sal de la tierra, y si la sal perdiere su sabor; con que se	13. Vos estis sal terræ; si autem sal infatuatum sit, in quo salietur?



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>εἰς οἷ δὲν ἰσχύει ἔτι, εἰ μὴ βληθῆναι ἔξω, καὶ καταπατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.</p>	<p>on? Il ne vaut plus rien qu'à être jeté dehors, et foulé des hommes.</p>	<p>it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.</p>
<p>14. Ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου. Οὐ δύναται πόλις κρυβῆναι ἐπάνω ὄρους κειμένη.</p>	<p>14. Vous êtes la lumière du monde. Une ville située sur une montagne ne peut point être cachée.</p>	<p>14. Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.</p>
<p>15. Οὐδε καίουσι λύχνον, καὶ τιθέασιν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τὸν μῶδιον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν λυχνίαν, καὶ λάμπει πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.</p>	<p>15. Et on n'allume point la lampe pour la mettre sous un boisseau, mais sur un chandelier, et elle éclaire tous ceux qui sont dans la maison.</p>	<p>15. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick: and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.</p>
<p>16. Οὕτω λαμψάτω τὸ φῶς ὑμῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅπως ἴδωσιν ὑμῶν τὰ καλὰ ἔργα, καὶ δοξάσωσι τὸν πατέρα ὑμῶν τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.</p>	<p>16. Ainsi, que votre lumière luise devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui est aux cieux.</p>	<p>16. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.</p>
<p>17. Μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι τὸν νόμον, ἢ τοὺς προφήτας· οὐκ ἦλθον καταλῦσαι, ἀλλὰ πληρῶσαι.</p>	<p>17. Ne croyez pas que je sois venu anéantir la loi ou les prophètes; je ne suis pas venu les anéantir, mais les accomplir.</p>	<p>17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.</p>
<p>18. Ἀμὴν γὰρ λέγω ὑμῖν, ἕως ἂν παροίηθῃ ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ, ἰῶτα ἐν ἡμῖα κεραία οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, ἕως ἂν πάντα γένηται.</p>	<p>18. Car je vous dis, en vérité, que jusqu'à ce que le ciel et la terre soient passés, un seul iota, ou un seul trait de lettre, ne passera point, que toutes ces choses ne</p>	<p>18. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.</p>



GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

salzen? Es ist zu nichts hinfort nütze, denn daß man es hinausschütte, und lasse es die Leute zerretzen.

14. Ihr seyd das Licht der Welt. Es mag die Stadt, die auf einem Berge liegt, nicht verborgen seyn.

15. Man zündet auch nicht ein Licht an, und setzt es unter einen Scheffel, sondern auf einen Leuchter, so leuchtet es denen allen, die im Hause sind.

16. Also laffet euer Licht leuchten vor den Leuten, daß sie eure guten Werke sehen, und euren Vater im Himmel preisen.

17. Ihr sollt nicht wähnen, daß ich gekommen bin, das Gesetz oder die Propheten aufzulösen. Ich bin nicht gekommen aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen.

18. Denn ich sage euch wahrlich: Bis daß Himmel und Erde zergehe, wird nicht zergehen der kleinste Buchstabe, noch Ein Titel vom Gesetz, bis daß es alles geschehe.

hará salada? No vale ya para nada sino para ser echada fuera. y pisada de los hombres.

14. Vosotros sois la luz del mundo. Una ciudad situada sobre un monte no puede esconderse.

15. Ni se enciende una vela para ponerla bajo un celemin sino en el candelero, y así alumbrá á todos los de la casa.

16. Brille así vuestra luz delante de los hombres para que vean vuestras buenas obras y glorifiquen á vuestro Padre que está en los cielos.

17. No creáis que yo he venido á abrogar la Ley ó los profetas: no he venido á abrogarlos sino á hacerlos cumplidos.

18. Porque en verdad os digo que antes pasarán el cielo y la tierra, que deje de pasar una jota ó una tilde de la Ley sin que todas las cosas sean cumplidas.

ad nihilum valet ultra, si non ejici foras, et conculcari ab hominibus.

14. Vos estis lux mundi: non potest civitas abscondi supra montem posita.

15. Neque accendunt lucernam, et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum, et lucet omnibus in domo.

16. Sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus, ut videant vestra pulchra opera, et glorificent Patrem vestrum qui in cælis.

17. Ne putetis quod veni dissolvere legem, aut Prophetas; non veni dissolvere, sed adimplere.

18. Amen quippe dico vobis, donec prætereat cælum et terra, jota unum, aut unus apex non præteribit a lege, donec omnia fiant.

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>19 Ος εἰν οὖν λύση μίαν τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦτων τῶν ἐλαχίστων, καὶ διδάξη οὕτω τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἐλάχιστος κληθήσεται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν· ὃς δ' ἂν ποιήσῃ καὶ διδάξῃ, οὗτος μέγας κληθήσεται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>soient faites.</p> <p>19. Celui donc qui aura violé l'un de ces petits commandemens, et qui aura enseigné ainsi les hommes, sera tenu le plus petit au royaume des cieus ; mais celui qui les aura faits et enseignés, sera tenu grand au royaume des cieus.</p>	<p>19. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven : but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.</p>
<p>20. Λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, ὅτι εἰν μὴ περισσεύσῃ ἡ δικαιοσύνη ὑμῶν πλεῖον τῶν Γραμματέων καὶ Φαρισαίων, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>20. Car je vous dis que si votre justice ne surpasse celle des scribes et des pharisiens, vous n'entrerez point dans le royaume des cieus.</p>	<p>20. For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.</p>
<p>21. Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρήθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις, Οὐ φονεύσεις· ὃς δ' ἂν φονεύσῃ, ἔνοχος ἔσται τῇ κρίσει.</p>	<p>21. Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit aux anciens : Tu ne tueras point ; et qui tuera sera punissable par le jugement.</p>	<p>21. Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill : and whosoever shall kill, shall be in danger of the judgment :</p>
<p>22. Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι πᾶς ὁ ὀργιζόμενος τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ εἰκῆ, ἔνοχος ἔσται τῇ κρίσει· ὃς δ' ἂν εἴπῃ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ ῥακά ἔνοχος ἔσται τῷ συνεδρίῳ· ὃς δ' ἂν εἴπῃ μωρὲ, ἔνοχος ἔσται εἰς τὴν γέειναν τοῦ</p>	<p>22. Mais moi, je vous dis que qui-conque se met en colère sans cause contre son frère, sera punissable par le jugement ; et celui qui dira à son frère, Raca, sera punissable par le conseil ; et celui qui lui dira, Fou,</p>	<p>22. But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment : and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council : but whoso-</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>19. Wer nun Eins von diesen kleinsten Geboten auflöset, und lehret die Leute also, der wird der Kleinste heißen im Himmelreich; wer es aber thut und lehret, der wird groß heißen im Himmelreich.</p>	<p>19. De modo que el que quebrantase uno de estos minimos mandamientos, y enseñase así á los hombres, será llamado muy pequeño en el reyno de los cielos. Mas el que los guardar y enseñare, este será llamado grande en el reyno de los cielos.</p>	<p>19. Quiergo solverit unum mandatorum istorum minimorum, et docuerit sic homines, minimus vocabitur in regno cælorum: qui autem fecerit et docuerit, hic magnus vocabitur in regno cælorum.</p>
<p>20. Denn ich sage euch: Es sey denn eure Gerechtigkeit besser, denn der Schriftgelehrten und Pharisäer, so werdet ihr nicht in das Himmelreich kommen.</p>	<p>20. Porque yo os digo que si vuestra justicia no fuere mayor que la de los Escribas y Phariseos no entraréis en el reyno de los cielos.</p>	<p>20. Dico enim vobis, quod si non abundaverit justitia vestra plus Scribarum et Phariseorum, non intrabitis in regnum cælorum.</p>
<p>21. Ihr habt gehöret, daß zu den Alten gesagt ist: Du sollst nicht tödten; wer aber tödtet, der soll des Gerichts schuldig seyn.</p>	<p>21. Oisteis que fué dicho á los antiguos: no matarás, y cualquiera que matare, quedará obligado á juicio.</p>	<p>21. Audistis quia pronunciatum est antiquis: Non occides: qui autem occiderit, obnoxius erit iudicio.</p>
<p>22. Ich aber sage euch: Wer mit seinem Bruder zürnet, der ist des Gerichts schuldig; wer aber zu seinem Bruder sagt: Racha, der ist des Raths schuldig; wer aber sagt: Du Narr, der ist des höllischen Feuers schuldig.</p>	<p>22. Mas yo os digo que cualquiera que se enojare con su hermano, quedará sujeto á juicio, y cualquiera que llamare Raca á su hermano, quedará sujeto al Synedric Mas él que le llamare insensato quedará sujeto al fu-</p>	<p>22. Ego autem dico vobis, quia omnis irascens fratri suo immerito, obnoxius erit iudicio: qui autem dixerit fratri suo Raca obnoxius erit concessui: qui autem dixerit fatue, obnoxius</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
πυρός.	sera punissable par la ge.ienne du feu.	ever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell-fire.
23. Ἐὰν οὖν προσφέρῃς τὸ δῶρόν σου ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον, κἀκεῖ μνησθῆς, ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου ἔχει τι κατὰ σοῦ,	23. Si donc tu apportes ton offrande à l'autel, et que là il te souvienne que ton frère a quelque chose contre toi ;	23. Therefore, it thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee,
24. Ἄφες ἐκεῖ τὸ δῶρόν σου, ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, καὶ ὕπαγε, πρῶτον διαλλάγηθι τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου, καὶ τότε ἔλθων πρόσφερε τὸ δῶρόν σου.	24. laisse là ton offrande devant l'autel, et va te réconcilier premièrement avec ton frère ; puis viens, et offre ton offrande.	24. Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way ; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.
25. Ἴσθι εὐνοῶν τῷ ἀντιδίκῳ σου ταχὺ, ἕως ὅτου εἶ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μετ' αὐτοῦ, μήποτε σε παραδῶ ὁ ἀντίδικος τῷ κριτῇ, καὶ ὁ κριτής σε παραδῶ τῷ ὑπηρέτῃ, καὶ εἰς φυλακὴν βληθήσῃ.	25. Sois bientôt d'accord avec ta partie adverse, tandis que tu es en chemin avec elle ; de peur que ta partie adverse ne te livre au juge, et que le juge ne te livre au sergent, et que tu ne sois mis en prison.	25. Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him ; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.
26. Ἀμὴν λέγω σοι, οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθῃς ἐκεῖθεν ἕως ἂν ἀποδῶς τὸν ἔσχατον κοδράντην.	26. En vérité, je te dis que tu ne sortiras point de là, jusqu'à ce que tu aies payé le dernier quadrain.	26. Verily, I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.
27. Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρῆρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Οὐ μοιχένσεις.	27. Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit aux anciens : Tu ne commettras point adultère.	27. Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery :



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>23. Darum, wenn du deine Gabe auf dem Altar opferst, und wirst allda eingedenk, daß dein Bruder etwas wider dich habe,</p>	<p>ego del infierno.</p>	<p>erit in gehennam ignis.</p>
<p>24. So laß allda vor dem Altar deine Gabe, und gehe zuvor hin, und versöhne dich mit deinem Bruder; und alsdann komm, und opfere deine Gabe.</p>	<p>24. Deja tu ofrenda ante el altar y vete: reconciliate primero con tu hermano, y despues ven y presenta tu ofrenda.</p>	<p>23. Si ergo offers munus tuum ad altare, et ibi recordatus fueris, quia frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te, 24. Relinque ibi munus tuum ante altare, et vade, prius reconciliare fratri tuo, et tunc veniens offer munus tuum.</p>
<p>25. Sey willfährig deinem Widersacher bald, dieweil du noch bey ihm auf dem Wege bist, auf daß dich der Widersacher nicht dermaleinst überantworte dem Richter, und der Richter überantworte dich dem Diener, und werdest in den Kerker geworfen.</p>	<p>25. Acomodate con tu adversario prontamente mientras estás con él todavía en el camino, no sea que el adversario te entregue al Juez, y el Juez te entregue al ministro, y seas echado en la carcel.</p>	<p>25. Esto benesentiens adversario tuo cito, dum es in via cum eo: ne forte te tradat adversarius iudici, et iudex te tradat ministro, et in custodiam conjiciaris.</p>
<p>26. Ich sage dir: Wahrlich, du wirst nicht von dannen heraus kommen, bis du auch den letzten Heller bezahlest.</p>	<p>26. En verdad te digo que no saldrás de allí hasta que pagues al último maravedi.</p>	<p>26. Amen dico tibi, non exies inde, donec reddas novissimum quadrantem.</p>
<p>27. Ihr habt gehört, daß zu den Alten gesagt ist: Du sollst nicht ehebrechen.</p>	<p>27. Oisteis que fué dicho á los antiguos: No cometerás adulterio.</p>	<p>27. Audistis quia pronunciatum est antiquis: Non mœchaberis</p>



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>28. Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι πᾶς ὁ βλέπων γυναῖκα πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι αὐτήν, ἤδη ἐμοίχευσεν αὐτήν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ.</p>	<p>28. Mais moi, je vous dis que qui-conque regarde une femme pour la convoiter, il a déjà commis dans son cœur un adultère avec elle.</p>	<p>28. But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.</p>
<p>29. Εἰ δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου ὁ δεξιὸς σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔξελε αὐτὸν, καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· συμφέρει γάρ σοι, ἵνα ἀπόληται ἐν τῶν μελῶν σου, καὶ μὴ ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου βληθῆ εἰς γέενναν.</p>	<p>29. Que si ton œil droit te fait broncher, arrache-le, et jette-le loin de toi; car il vaut mieux qu'un de tes membres périsse, que si tout ton corps était jeté dans la géhenne.</p>	<p>29. And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.</p>
<p>30. Καὶ εἰ ἡ δεξιὰ σου χεὶρ σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον αὐτήν, καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· συμφέρει γάρ σοι, ἵνα ἀπόληται ἐν τῶν μελῶν σου, καὶ μὴ ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου βληθῆ εἰς γέενναν.</p>	<p>30. Et si ta main droite te fait broncher, coupe-la, et jette-la loin de toi; car il vaut mieux qu'un de tes membres périsse, que si tout ton corps était jeté dans la géhenne.</p>	<p>30. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.</p>
<p>31. Ἐβρέθη δὲ ὅτι ὁς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, δότω αὐτῇ ἀποστάσιον·</p>	<p>31. Il a été dit encore: Si quelqu'un répudie sa femme, qu'il lui donne la lettre de divorce.</p>	<p>31. It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement:</p>
<p>32. Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ὁς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐ-</p>	<p>32. Mais moi, je vous dis que qui-conque aura répudié</p>	<p>32. But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his</p>

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

28. Ich aber sage euch: Wer ein Weib anseheth ihrer zu begehren, der hat schon mit ihr die Ehe gebrochen in sein am Herzen.

29. Aergert dich aber dein rechtes Auge, so reiß es aus, und wirf es von dir. Es ist dir besser, daß eines deiner Glieder verderbe, und nicht der ganze Leib in die Hölle geworfen werde.

30. Aergert dich deine rechte Hand, so haue sie ab, und wirf sie von dir. Es ist dir besser, daß eines deiner Glieder verderbe, und nicht der ganze Leib in die Hölle geworfen werde.

31. Es ist auch gesagt: Wer sich von seinem Weibe scheidet, der soll ihr geben einen Scheidebrief.

32. Ich aber sage euch: Wer sich von seinem Weibe scheidet, (es sey

28. Yo os digo pues que todo aquel que pusiere los ojos en una muger para codiciarla ya cometi6 con ella adulterio en su corazon.

29. Y si tu ojo derecho te fuere ocasion de caer, sacalo y arrojalo fuera de tí, porque mas te vale que perezca uno de tus miembros que no, que todo tu cuerpo sea arrojado al infierno.

30. Y si tu mano derecha te fuere ocasion de caer cortala, y lanzala de tí pues mejor te es el que perezca uno de tus miembros que no el que todo tu cuerpo sea arrojado al infierno.

31. Hase dicho: Cualquiera que repudiare á su muger dela carta de divorcio.

32. Mas yo os digo que cualquiera que repudiare á su mu-

28. Ego autem dico vobis, quia omnis conspiciens mulierem ad concupiscendum eam, jam mœchatus est eam in corde suo.

29. Si autem oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te, erue eum, et projice abs te; confert enim tibi ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum, et non totum corpus tuum conjiciatur in gehennam.

30. Et si dextera tua manus scandalizat te, abscinde eam, et projice abs te: confert enim tibi ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum, et non totum corpus tuum conjiciatur in gehennam.

31. Pronunciatum est autem, quod quicumque absolverit uxorem suam, det ei repudium.

32. Ego autem dico vobis, quia quicumque absol-

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>τοῦ, παρεκτὸς λόγου πορνείας, ποιεῖ αὐτὴν μοιχᾶσθαι· καὶ ὃς ἐὰν ἀπολελυμένην γαμήσῃ, μοιχᾶται.</p>	<p>sa femme, si ce n'est pour cause d'adultère, il la fait devenir adultère; et qui-conque se mariera à la femme répudiée, commet un adultère.</p>	<p>wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced, committeth adultery.</p>
<p>33. Πάλιν ἤκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις· Οὐκ ἐπι-ορκήσεις, ἀποδώσεις δὲ τῷ Κυρίῳ τοὺς ὄρκους σου·</p>	<p>33. Vous avez aussi appris qu'il a été dit aux anciens: Tu ne parjureras point; mais tu rendras au Seigneur ce que tu auras promis par jurement.</p>	<p>33. Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:</p>
<p>34. Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, μὴ ὁμόσαι ὅλως· μῆτε ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὅτι θρόνος ἐστὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ·</p>	<p>34. Mais moi, je vous dis: Ne jurez en aucune manière; ni par le ciel, car c'est le trône de Dieu;</p>	<p>34. But I say unto you, Swear not at all: neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:</p>
<p>35. Μῆτε ἐν τῇ γῆ, ὅτι ὑποπόδιόν ἐστι τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ· μῆτε εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, ὅτι πόλις ἐστὶ τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως·</p>	<p>35. ni par la terre, car c'est le marche-pied de ses pieds; ni par Jérusalem, parce que c'est la ville du grand roi.</p>	<p>35. Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King:</p>
<p>36. Μῆτε ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ σου ὁμόσης, ὅτι οὐ δύνασαι μίαν τρίχα λευκὴν ἢ μέλαιναν ποιῆσαι.</p>	<p>36. Tu ne jureras point non plus par ta tête; car tu ne peux faire un cheveu blanc ou noir.</p>	<p>36. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.</p>
<p>37. Ἔστω δὲ ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν, Ναὶ, ναὶ· Οὐ, οὐ· τὸ δὲ περισσὸν τούτων, ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἐστίν.</p>	<p>37. Mais que votre parole soit: Oui, Oui, Non, Non; car ce qui est de plus est mauvais.</p>	<p>37. But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.</p>
<p>38. Ἰκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη, Ὁφθαλμὸν</p>	<p>38. Vous avez appris qu'il a été dit:</p>	<p>38. Ye have heard that it hath been said,</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>denn um Ehebruch.) der machet, daß sie die Ehe bricht; und wer eine Abgeschiedene frey- et, der bricht die Ehe.</p>	<p>ger á no ser por cau- sa de fornicacion, hace que ella sea adúltera, y cualqui- era que se case con la divorciada comete adulterio.</p>	<p>verit uxorem su- am, excepta rati- one fornicationis, facit eam mœ- chari: et qui ab- solutam duxerit, adulterat.</p>
<p>33. Ihr habt weiter gehört, daß zu den Al- ten gesagt ist: Du sollst keinen falschen Eid thun, und sollst Gott deinen Eid halten.</p>	<p>33. Tambien oiste- is que fué dicho á los antiguos. No te per- jurarás, mas cumpli- rás lo que hubieres jurado al Señor.</p>	<p>33. Iterum au- distis quia pro- nunciatum est an- tiquis: Non per- jurabis: reddes autem Domino juramenta tua.</p>
<p>34. Ich aber sage euch: daß ihr allerdinge nicht schwören sollt, weder bey dem Himmel, denn er ist Gottes Stuhl;</p>	<p>34. Mas yo os digo: No juréis de ninguna manera ni por el cie- lo porqué es el trono de Dios.</p>	<p>34. Ego autem dico vobis, non jurare omnino, neque in cælo, quia thronus est Dei:</p>
<p>35. Noch bey der Er- de, denn sie ist seiner Füße Schemel; noch bey Jerusalem, denn sie ist eines großen Königs Stadt.</p>	<p>35. Ni por la tierra porque es la peana de sus pies ni por Jerusalem porque es la ciudad del gran Rey.</p>	<p>35. Neque in terra, quia scabel- lum est pedum ejus: neque in Hi- erosolyma, quia civitas est magni regis:</p>
<p>36. Auch sollst du nicht bey deinem Haup- te schwören; denn du vermagst nicht ein eini- ges Haar weiß oder schwarz zu machen.</p>	<p>36. Ni jurarás por tu cabeza porque no puedes hacer un ca- bello blanco ó negro.</p>	<p>36. Neque in capite tuo jurave- ris, quia non po- tes unum capil- lum album aut ni- grum facere.</p>
<p>37. Eure Rede aber sey: Ja, ja; nein, nein. Was darüber ist, das ist vom Uebel.</p>	<p>37. Mas vuestro hablar sea si, si; no, no; porque lo que excede de esto, de mal procede.</p>	<p>37. Sit autem sermo vester, Eti- am, etiam, Non, non: quod autem abundans his, a malo est.</p>
<p>38. Ihr habt gehört, das da gesagt ist: Au-</p>	<p>38. Habéis oido que fué dicho ojo por ojo,</p>	<p>38. Audistis quia pronunciatum est:</p>



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ, καὶ ὀδόντα ἀντὶ ὀδόντος &c.	Œil pour œil, et dent pour dent.	An' eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.
39. Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, μὴ ἀντιστῆναι τῷ πονηρῷ· ἀλλ' ὅστις σε ραπίσει ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν σου σιαγόνα, στρέψον αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην·	39. Mais moi, je vous dis : Ne résistez point au mal ; mais si quelqu'un te frappe à ta joue droite, présente-lui aussi l'autre.	39. But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil : but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.
40. Καὶ τῷ θέλοντί σοι κριθῆναι, καὶ τὸν χιτῶνά σου λαβεῖν, ἄφες αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον.	40. Et si quelqu'un veut plaider contre toi, et t'ôter ta robe, laisse-lui encore le manteau.	40. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.
41. Καὶ ὅστις σε ἀγγαρεύσει μίλιον ἔν, ὑπάγε μετ' αὐτοῦ δύο.	41. Et si quelqu'un te veut contraindre d'aller avec lui une lieue, vas-en deux.	41. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.
42. Τῷ αἰτοῦντί σε δίδου· καὶ τὸν θέλοντα ἀπὸ σοῦ δανείσασθαι μὴ ἀποστραφῆς.	42. Donne à celui qui te demande, et ne te détourne point de celui qui veut emprunter de toi.	42. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.
43. Ἦκούσατε ὅτι ἐρῶν ἔβη, Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου, καὶ μισήσεις τὸν ἐχθρόν σου·	43. Vous avez appris qu'il a été dit : Tu aimeras ton prochain, et tu haïras ton ennemi.	43. Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy :
44. Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν, εὐλογεῖτε τοὺς καταρωμένους ὑμᾶς, καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοὺς μισούντας ὑμᾶς, καὶ προσεύχεσθε ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰπηρεαζόντων ὑμᾶς	44. Mais moi, je vous dis : Aimez vos ennemis, et bénissez ceux qui vous maudissent ; faites du bien à ceux qui vous haïssent, et priez pour ceux qui vous courent sus et vous per-	44. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you ;



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
ge um Auge, Zahn um Zahn.	y diente por diente.	Oculum pro oculo, et dentem pro dente.
39. Ich aber sage euch: daß ihr nicht widerstreben sollt dem Uebel; sondern so dir jemand einen Streich giebt auf deinen rechten Backen, dem biete den andern auch dar.	39. Mas yo os digo: No opóngáis resistencia á la injuria, antes si alguno te hiriere en la mexilla derecha, presentale la otra.	39. Ego autem dico vobis, non obsistere malo: sed quicumque te percusserit in dexteram tuam maxillam, verte illi et aliam.
40. Und so jemand mit dir rechten will, und deinen Rock nehmen, dem laß auch den Mantel.	40. Y si alguien quisiere ponerte pleyto y quitarte la túnica, alargale tambien tu capa.	40. Et volenti tibi iudicium parari, et tunicam tuam tollere, dimitte ei et pallium.
41. Und so dich jemand nöthiget eine Meile, so gehe mit ihm zwo.	41. Y si alguno te compeliere á una legua vé con él dos.	41. Et quicumque te angariaverit milliare unum, vade cum illo duo.
42. Sieh dem, der dich bittet; und wende dich nicht von dem, der dir abborgen will.	42. Al que te pidiere, dale; y al que te quisiese pedir prestado, no le vuelvas las espaldas.	42. Petenti te, da: et volentem a te mutuare, ne avertaris.
43. Ihr habt gehört, daß gesagt ist: Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben, und deinen Feind hassen.	43. Habéis oido que fué dicho: Amaras á tu proximo, y aborrecerás á tu enemigo.	43. Audistis quia pronunciatum est, Diliges proximum tuum, et odio habebis inimicum tuum.
44. Ich aber sage euch: liebet eure Feinde; segnet, die euch fluchen; thut wohl denen, die euch hassen; bittet für die, so euch beleidigen und verfolgen;	44. Mas yo os digo: Amad á vuestros enemigos bendecid á los que os maldicen: acced bien á los que os odian, y orad por los que os calumnian y persíguen.	44. Ego autem dico vobis, Dilige te inimicos vestros, benedicite maledicentes vos: benefacite odientibus vos, et orate pro infestantibus vos et insectanti-

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>καὶ διωκόντων ὑμᾶς ·            45. Ὅπως γένησθη            υἱοὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν            τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς, ὅτι            τὸν ἥλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνα-            ἔλλει ἐπὶ πονηροῦς            καὶ ἀγαθοῦς, καὶ βρέ-            χει ἐπὶ δικαίους καὶ            ἀδίκους.</p>	<p>sécutent ;            45. afin que vous            soyez les enfans de            votre Père qui est aux            cieux ; car il fait le-            ver son soleil sur les            méchans et sur les            gens de bien, et il en-            voie sa pluie sur les            justes et sur les in-            justes.</p>	<p>45. That ye may be            the children of your            Father which is in            heaven : for he mak-            eth his sun to rise on            the evil and on the            good, and sendeth            rain on the just and            on the unjust.</p>
<p>46. Ἐὰν γὰρ ἀγα-            πήσητε τοὺς ἀγαπῶν-            τας ὑμᾶς, τίνα μισθὸν            ἔχετε ; οὐχὶ καὶ οἱ            τελῶναι τὸ αὐτὸ ποι-            οῦσι ;</p>	<p>46. Car si vous ai-            mez seulement ceux            qui vous aiment,            quelle récompense en            aurez-vous ? Les pé-            agers même n'en            font-ils pas tout au-            tant ?</p>	<p>46. For if ye love            them which love you,            what reward have ye ?            do not even the pub-            licans the same ?</p>
<p>47. Καὶ ἐὰν ἀσπά-            σησθε τοὺς ἀδελ-            φοὺς ὑμῶν μόνον, τί            περισσὸν ποιεῖτε ;            ἢ καὶ οἱ τελῶναι            ἕτω ποιοῦσιν ;</p>	<p>47. Et si vous faites            accueil seulement à            vos frères, que faites-            vous plus que les            autres ? Les péagers            même ne le font-ils            pas aussi ?</p>	<p>47. And if ye salute            your brethren only,            what do ye more than            others ? do not even            the publicans so ?</p>
<p>48. Ἔσεσθε οὖν            ὑμεῖς τέλειοι, ὡσπερ            ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν            τοῖς οὐρανοῖς τέλειός            ἐστι.</p>	<p>48. Soyez donc par-            faits, comme votre            Père qui est aux cieux            est parfait.</p>	<p>48. Be ye therefore            perfect, even as your            Father which is in            heaven is perfect.</p>
<p>1. Προσέχετε τὴν            ἐλεημοσύνην ὑμῶν μὴ            ποιεῖν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν            ἀνθρώπων, πρὸς τὸ            θεαθῆναι αὐτοῖς · εἰ            δὲ μήγε, μισθὸν οὐκ            ἔχετε παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ            ὑμῶν τῷ ἐν τοῖς οὐ-            ρανοῖς.</p>	<p>1. Prenez garde de            ne pas faire votre            aumône devant les            hommes pour en être            regardés ; autrement            vous n'en recevrez            point la récompense            de votre Père qui est            a 'x cieux.</p>	<p>1. Take heed that            ye do not your alms            before men, to be seen            of them : otherwise            ye have no reward of            your Father which is            in heaven.</p>

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

45. Auf daß ihr Kinder seyd eures Vaters im Himmel. Denn er läßt seine Sonne aufgehen über die Bösen und über die Guten, und läßt regnen über Gerechte und Unge-  
rechte.

46. Denn so ihr liebet, die euch lieben, was werdet ihr für Lohn haben? Thun nicht daselbe auch die Zöllner?

47. Und so ihr euch nur zu euren Brüdern freundlich thut, was thut ihr sonderliches? Thun nicht die Zöllner also?

48. Darum solst ihr vollkommen seyn, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist.

1. Habt Acht auf eure Almosen, daß ihr die nicht gebet vor den Leuten, daß ihr von ihnen gesehen werdet; ihr habt anders keinen Lohn bey eurem Vater im Himmel.

45. Paraque séais hijos de vuestro Padre que está en los cielos el cual hace salir el sol sobre malos y buenos, y llueve sobre justos, é injustos.

46. Porque si amáis á los que os aman, ¿que recompensa habéis de tener? ¿No hacen lo mismo aun los publicanos?

47. Y si saludáis solamente á vuestros hermanos ¿qué mas hacéis que los otros? ¿No hacen tambien lo mismo los publicanos?

48. Sed pues vosotros perfectos así como vuestro Padre que esta en los cielos es perfecto.

1. Mirad que no hagáis vuestra limosna delante de los hombres con el fin de ser vistos de ellos de otra manera no tendréis galardón de vuestro Padre que está en los cielos.

bus vos.

45. Ut sitis filii Patris vestri qui in cælis, quia solem suum producit super malos et bonos, et pluit super justos et injustos.

46. Si enim dilexeritis diligentes vos, quam mercedem habetis? nonne et publicani idem faciunt?

47. Et si salutaveritis fratres vestros tantum, quid abundans facitis? nonne et publicani sic faciunt?

48. Estote ergo vos perfecti, sicut Pater vester qui in cælis, perfectus est.

1. Attendite misericordiam vestram non facere ante homines, ad spectari eis: si autem non, mercedem non habetis apud Patrem vestrum, qui in

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>2. Ὄταν οὖν ποιῆς ἐλεημοσύνην, μὴ σαλπίσσης ἔμπροσθέν σου, ὡσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταὶ ποιοῦσιν ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς καὶ ἐν ταῖς ῥύμαις, ὅπως δοξασθῶσιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀπέχουσι τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῶν.</p>	<p>2. Lors donc que tu feras ton aumône, ne fais point sonner la trompette devant toi, comme les hypocrites font dans les synagogues et dans les rues, pour en être honorés des hommes. En vérité, je vous dis qu'ils reçoivent leur récompense.</p>	<p>2. Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do, in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily, I say unto you, They have their reward.</p>
<p>3. Σοῦ δὲ ποιούντος ἐλεημοσύνην, μὴ γνώτω ἡ ἀριστερά σου τί ποιεῖ ἡ δεξιὰ σου.</p>	<p>3. Mais quand tu fais ton aumône, que ta main gauche ne sache point ce que fait ta droite.</p>	<p>3. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth :</p>
<p>4. Ὅπως ἡ σου ἡ ἐλεημοσύνη ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ· καὶ ὁ πατήρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ, αὐτὸς ἀποδώσει σοι ἐν τῷ φανερῷ.</p>	<p>4. Afin que ton aumône soit dans le secret ; et ton Père qui voit ce qui se fait en secret t'en récompensera publiquement.</p>	<p>4. That thine alms may be in secret : and thy Father, which seeth in secret, himself shall reward thee openly.</p>
<p>5. Καὶ ὅταν προσεύχη, οὐκ ἔση ὡσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταὶ, ὅτι φιλοῦσιν ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς καὶ ἐν ταῖς γωνίαις τῶν πλατειῶν ἐστῶτες προσεύχεσθαι, ὅπως ἂν φανῶσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἀπέχουσι τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῶν.</p>	<p>5. Et quand tu prieras, ne sois point comme les hypocrites ; car ils aiment à prier en se tenant debout dans les synagogues et aux coins des rues, afin d'être vus des hommes. En vérité, je vous dis qu'ils reçoivent leur récompense.</p>	<p>5. And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are : for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily, I say unto you, They have their reward.</p>
<p>6. Σὺ δὲ ὅταν προσεύχη, εἰσελθε εἰς τὸ ταμιεῖόν σου, καὶ κλείσας τὴν θύραν</p>	<p>6. Mais toi, quand tu pries, entre dans ton cabinet ; et ayant fermé ta porte prie</p>	<p>6. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut</p>



GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

2. Wenn du nun Almosen giebst, sollst du nicht lassen vor dir posaunen, wie die Heuchler thun in den Schulen, und auf den Gassen, auf daß sie von den Leuten gepriesen werden. Wahrlich, ich sage euch: Sie haben ihren Lohn dahin.

3. Wenn du aber Almosen giebst, so laß deine linke Hand nicht wissen, was die rechte thut;

4. Auf daß dein Almosen verborgen sey; und dein Vater, der in das Verborgene sieht, wird dir vergelten öffentlich.

5. Und wenn du betest, sollst du nicht seyn wie die Heuchler, die da gerne stehen und beten in den Schulen, und an den Ecken auf den Gassen, auf daß sie von den Leuten gesehen werden. Wahrlich, ich sage euch: Sie haben ihren Lohn dahin.

6. Wenn du aber betest, so gehe in dein Kämmerlein, und schliesse die Thür zu, und

2. Así que cuando haces limosna no hagas que se toque la trompeta delante de tí, como hacen los hipócritas en las sinagogas, y en las calles para atraerse honra de los hombres. En verdad os digo que ya recibieron su recompensa.

3. Mas cuando des limosna haz que tu mano izquierda, no sepa lo que hace tu derecha.

4. Paraque tu limosna quede secreta, y tu Padre que ve en lo secreto, te premiará en público.

5. Y cuando ores no seas como los hipócritas: Porque ellos aman el orar en pié en las sinagogas y en las esquinas de las calles para ser vistos de los hombres. En verdad os digo que ya reciben su recompensa.

6. Mas tú cuando orares entra en tu aposento, y cerrada la puerta ora á tu Pa-

cælis.

2. Cum ergo facis eleēmosynam, ne tuba clangaris ante te, sicut hypocritæ faciunt in synagogis et in vicis, ut glorificentur ab hominibus: amen dico vobis, excipiunt mercedem suam.

3. Te autem faciente eleēmosynam, nesciat sinistra tua quid faciat dextera tua.

4. Ut sit tua eleēmosyna in secreto: et Pater tuus videns in secreto, ipse reddet tibi in manifesto.

5. Et quum ores, non eris sicut hypocritæ: quia amant in synagogis, et in angulis platearum stantes orare, ut apparent hominibus. Amen dico vobis, quod excipiunt mercedem suam.

6. Tu autem cum ores, intra in cubiculum tuum, et claudens osti-



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
σου, πρόσευξαι τῷ πατρὶ σου τῷ ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ· καὶ ὁ πατὴρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ, ἀποδώσει σοι ἐν τῷ φανερῷ.	ton Père qui te voit dans ce lieu secret ; et ton Père qui te voit dans ce lieu secret, te récompensera publiquement.	thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret ; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.
7. Προσευχόμενοι δὲ μὴ βαττολογήητε, ὡσπερ οἱ ἔθνηκοῦδοκοῦσι γὰρ ὅτι ἐν τῇ πολυλογίᾳ αὐτῶν εἰσακουσθήσονται.	7. Or, quand vous priez, n'usez point de vaines redites, comme font les païens ; car ils s'imaginent d'être exaucés en parlant beaucoup.	7. But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do : for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.
8. Μὴ οὖν ὁμοιωθῆτε αὐτοῖς· οἶδε γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὃν χρεῖαν ἔχετε, πρὸ τοῦ ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι αὐτόν.	8. Ne leur ressemblez donc point ; car votre Père sait de quoi vous avez besoin, avant que vous le lui demandiez.	8. Be not ye therefore like unto them : for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him.
9. Οὕτως οὖν προσεύχεσθε ὑμεῖς· Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ἁγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου·	9. Vous donc priez ainsi : Notre Père qui es aux cieux, ton nom soit sanctifié.	9. After this manner therefore pray ye : Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name.
10. Ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου· γενηθῆτω τὸ θέλημά σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.	10. Ton règne vienne. Ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel.	10. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.
11. Τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον.	11. Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien.	11. Give us this day our daily bread.
12. Καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν τοῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν.	12. Et nous quitte nos dettes, comme nous quittons aussi les dettes à nos débiteurs.	12. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.
13 Καὶ μὴ εἰσνεύκης ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμὸν, ἀλλ' ὄυσα	13. Et ne nous induis point en tentation ; mais délivre-	13. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

hete zu deinem Vater im Verborgenen; und dein Vater, der in das Verborgene siehet, wird dir's vergelten öffentlich.

7. Und wenn ihr betet, sollt ihr nicht viel plappern, wie die Heiden; denn sie meinen, sie werden erhëret, wenn sie viele Worte machen.

8. Darum sollt ihr euch ihnen nicht gleichen: Euer Vater weiß, was ihr bedürftet, ehe denn ihr ihn bittet.

9. Darum sollt ihr also beten: Unser Vater in dem Himmel! Dein Name werde geheiligt.

10. Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden, wie im Himmel.

11. Unser tägliches Brod gib uns heute.

12. Und vergieb uns unsere Schulden, wie wir unsern Schuldigern vergeben.

13. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung, sondern erlöse uns von

dre en secreto, y tu Padre que ve en lo secreto, te recompensará en público.

7. Y al orar no habléis mucho como los Gentiles creyendo que han de ser oídos por su mucho hablar.

8. No os asemejéis á ellos: porque vuestro Padre sabe de lo que tenéis necesidad antes que vosotros le pidáis.

9. Vosotros pues habéis de orar así: Padre nuestro que estas en los cielos santificado sea tu nombre.

10. Venga el tu reino: hagase tu voluntad en la tierra así como en el cielo.

11. Danos hoy nuestro pan cotidiano.

12. Y perdonanos nuestras deudas así como nosotros perdonamos á nuestros deudores.

13. Y no nos dejes caer en tentacion mas libranos de mal por-

um tuum, oræ Patrem tuum qui in secreto: et Pater tuus conspiciens in secreto, reddet tibi in apparenti.

7. Orantes autem ne inania loquamini, sicut ethnici, arbitrantur enim quod in multiloquio suo exaudientur.

8. Ne igitur assimilemini eis: novit enim Pater vester quorum usum habetis, ante vos petere eum.

9. Sic ergo orate vos: Pater noster qui in cælis, sanctificetur nomen tuum.

10. Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cælo et in terra.

11. Panem nostrum super substantialem da nobis hodie.

12. Et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.

13. Et ne inferas nos in tentationem, sed libera

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ· ὅτι σου ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία, καὶ ἡ δύναμις, καὶ ἡ δόξα, εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας· ἀμήν.</p>	<p>nous du mal. Car à toi est le règne, et la puissance, et la gloire à jamais. Amen.</p>	<p>For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.</p>
<p>14. Ἐὰν γὰρ ἀφήτε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτῶν, ἀφήσει καὶ ὑμῖν ὁ πατήρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος·</p>	<p>14. Car si vous pardonnez aux hommes leurs offenses, votre Père céleste vous pardonnera aussi les vôtres.</p>	<p>14. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you :</p>
<p>15. Ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀφήτε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ ὁ πατήρ ὑμῶν ἀφήσει τὰ παραπτώματα ὑμῶν.</p>	<p>15. Mais si vous ne pardonnez point aux hommes leurs offenses, votre Père ne vous pardonnera point non plus vos offenses.</p>	<p>15. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.</p>
<p>16. Ὅταν δὲ νηστεύητε, μὴ γίνεσθε ὡσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταί, σκυθρωποί· ἀφανίζουσι γὰρ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν, ὅπως φανῶσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις νηστεύοντες. Ἀμήν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἀπέχουσι τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῶν.</p>	<p>16. Et quand vous jeûnerez, ne prenez point un air triste, comme font les hypocrites ; car ils se rendent tout défaits de visage, afin qu'il paraisse aux hommes qu'ils jeûnent. En vérité, je vous dis qu'ils reçoivent leur récompense.</p>	<p>16. Moreover, when ye fast, be not as the hypocrites : for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily, I say unto you, They have their reward.</p>
<p>17. Σὺ δὲ νηστεύων ἄλειψαί σου τὴν κεφαλὴν, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπόν σου νίψαι·</p>	<p>17. Mais toi, quand tu jeûnes, oins ta tête, et lave ton visage ;</p>	<p>17. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face ;</p>
<p>18. Ὅπως μὴ φανῆς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις νηστεύων, ἀλλὰ τῷ πατρὶ σου τῷ ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ· καὶ ὁ πατήρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ, ἀποδώσει</p>	<p>18. afin qu'il ne paraisse point aux hommes que tu jeûnes, mais à ton Père qui est présent dans ton lieu secret ; et ton Père qui te voit</p>	<p>18. That thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father, which is in secret : and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
dem Uebel. Denn dein ist das Reich, und die Kraft, und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit. Amen.	que tuyo es el reyno, el poder, y la gloria por los siglos. Amen.	nos a malo. Quoniam tuum est regnum, et potentia, et gloria in secula. Amen.
14. Denn so ihr den Menschen ihre Fehler vergebet, so wird euch euer himmlischer Vater auch vergeben.	14. Porque si perdonáreis á los hombres sus ofensas vuestro Padre celestial os perdonará tambien á vosotros.	14. Si enim dimiseritis hominibus lapsus eorum, dimittet et vobis Pater vester caelestis.
15. Wo ihr aber den Menschen ihre Fehler nicht vergebet, so wird euch euer Vater eure Fehler auch nicht vergeben.	15. Mas si no perdonáreis á los hombres sus ofensas tampoco vuestro Padre os perdonará vuestras ofensas.	15. Si autem non dimiseritis hominibus lapsus ipsorum, nec Pater vester dimittet lapsus vestros.
16. Wenn ihr fastet, sollt ihr nicht sauer sehen, wie die Heuchler; denn sie verstellen ihre Angesichter, auf daß sie vor den Leuten scheinen mit ihrem Fasten. Wahrlich, ich sage euch: Sie haben ihren Lohn dahin.	16. Y cuando ayunéis no os pongáis caritristes como los hipócritas, los cuales desfiguran sus rostros para hacer ver á los hombres que ayunan. En verdad os digo que ya reciben su recompensa.	16. Quum autem jejunatis, ne fiat sicut hypocritæ, obtristati; obscurant enim facies suas; ut appareant hominibus jejunantes. Amen dico vobis, quia recipiunt mercedem suam.
17. Wenn du aber fastest, so salbe dein Haupt, und wasche dein Angesicht;	17. Mas tú cuando ayunes unge tu cabeza y lava tu cara.	17. Tu autem jejunans, unge tuum caput, et faciem tuam lava:
18. Auf daß du nicht scheinst vor den Leuten mit deinem Fasten, sondern vor deinem Vater, welcher verborgen ist; und dein Vater, der in das Verborgene sieht,	18. Para no hacer ver á los hombres que ayunas sino á tu Padre que está en lo secreto y tu Padre que ve en lo secreto te recompensará en	18. Ut ne appareas hominibus jejunans, sed Patri tuo qui in secreto: et Pater tuus videns in secreto, reddet tibi



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
σοι ἐν τῷ φανερωῷ.	dans ton lieu secret te récompensera publiquement.	openly.
19. Μὴ θησαυρίζετε ὑμῖν θησαυρούς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ὅπου σῆς καὶ βρώσις ἀφανίζει, καὶ ὅπου κλέπται διорύσσουσιν, καὶ κλέπτουσι·	19. Ne vous amassez point des trésors sur la terre, que les vers et la rouille consomment, et que les larrons percent et dérobent.	19. Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal :
20. Θησαυρίζετε δὲ ὑμῖν θησαυρούς ἐν οὐρανῷ, ὅπου οὔτε σῆς, οὔτε βρώσις ἀφανίζει, καὶ ὅπου κλέπται οὐ διорύσσουσιν, οὐδὲ κλέπτουσιν.	20. Mais amassez-vous des trésors dans le ciel, où ni les vers ni la rouille ne consomment rien, et où les larrons ne percent ni ne dérobent.	20. But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal.
21. Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδιά ὑμῶν.	21. Car où est votre trésor, là sera aussi votre cœur.	21. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.
22. Ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματός ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς· ἐὰν οὖν ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς σου ἀπλοῦς ᾖ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου φωτεινὸν ἔσται·	22. L'œil est la lumière du corps ; si donc ton œil est net, tout ton corps sera éclairé.	22. The light of the body is the eye : if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.
23. Ἐὰν δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς σου πονηρὸς ᾖ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά του σκοτεινὸν ἔσται. Εἰ οὖν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ, σκότος ἐστὶ, τὸ σκότος πόσον ;	23. Mais si ton œil est mal disposé, tout ton corps sera ténébreux ; si donc la lumière qui est en toi n'est que ténèbres, combien seront grandes les ténèbres mêmes ?	23. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness !
24. Οὐδεὶς δύναται δευσι κυριοῖς δουλεύειν·	24. Nul ne peut servir deux maîtres ; car,	24. No man can serve two masters :



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN
<p>wird dir vergelten öffentlich.</p>	<p>público.</p>	<p>in manifesto.</p>
<p>19. Ihr sollt euch nicht Schätze sammeln auf Erden, da sie die Motten und der Rost fressen, und da die Diebe nach graben und stehlen.</p>	<p>19. No amontonéis tesoros para vosotros en la tierra, en donde la polilla y el orin los consumen y en donde los ladrones los desentierran y roban.</p>	<p>19. Ne thesaurizate vobis thesauros in terra, ubi ærugo et tinea exterminat, et ubi fures perfodiunt, et furantur.</p>
<p>20. Sammelt euch aber Schätze im Himmel; da sie weder Motten noch Rost fressen, und da die Diebe nicht nach graben, noch stehlen.</p>	<p>20. Mas amontonad para vosotros tesoros en el cielo en donde ni la polilla ni el orin los consumen, y en donde los ladrones no los desentierran ni roban.</p>	<p>20. Thesaurizate autem vobis thesauros in cælo, ubi neque ærugo, neque tinea exterminat, et ubi fures non effodiunt, nec furantur.</p>
<p>21. Denn wo euer Schatz ist, da ist auch euer Herz.</p>	<p>21. Porque donde está vuestro tesoro allí está tambien vuestro corazon.</p>	<p>21. Ubi enim est thesaurus vester, ibi erit et cor vestrum.</p>
<p>22. Das Auge ist des Leibes Licht. Wenn dein Auge einfach ist, so wird dein ganzer Leib Licht seyn.</p>	<p>22. Luz de tu cuerpo es tu ojo, por lo que si tu ojo fuere sencillo, todo tu cuerpo estará lleno de luz.</p>	<p>22. Lucerna corporis est oculus: si igitur oculus tuus simplex fuerit, totum corpus tuum lucidum erit.</p>
<p>23. Wenn aber dein Auge ein Schalk ist, so wird dein ganzer Leib finster seyn. Wenn aber das Licht, das in dir ist, Finsterniß ist, wie groß wird dann die Finsterniß selber seyn?</p>	<p>23. Mas si tu ojo fuere maligno todo tu cuerpo estará lleno de tinieblas. Así que si la luz que hay en tí es tinieblas ¿cuán grandes serán las mismas tinieblas?</p>	<p>23. Si autem oculus tuus malus fuerit, totum corpus tuum tenebrosum erit. Si ergo lumen quod in te, tenebræ sunt, tenebræ quantæ?</p>
<p>24. Niemand kann zween Herren dienen;</p>	<p>24. Ninguno puede servir á dos señores,</p>	<p>24. Nemo potest duobus domi-</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ειν· ἢ γὰρ τὸν ἕνα μισήσει, καὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀγαπήσει· ἢ ἐνὸς ἀνθέξεται, καὶ τοῦ ἐτέρου καταφρονήσει· οὐ δύνασθε Θεῷ δουλεύειν καὶ μαμμωνᾷ.</p>	<p>ou il haïra l'un, et aimera l'autre ; ou il s'attachera à l'un, et méprisera l'autre ; vous ne pouvez servir Dieu et Mammon.</p>	<p>for either he will hate the one, and love the other ; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.</p>
<p>25. Διὰ τοῦτο λέγω ὑμῖν, μὴ μεριμνᾶτε τῇ ψυχῇ ὑμῶν, τί φάγητε, καὶ τί πίνητε· μηδὲ τῷ σώματι ὑμῶν, τί ἐνδύσησθε· οὐχὶ ἡ ψυχὴ πλείον ἐστὶ τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἐνδύματος ;</p>	<p>25. C'est pourquoi je vous dis : Ne soyez point en souci pour votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez, et de ce que vous boirez ; ni pour votre corps, de quoi vous serez vêtus. La vie n'est-elle pas plus que la nourriture, et le corps plus que le vêtement ?</p>	<p>25. Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink ; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment ?</p>
<p>26. Ἐμβλέψατε εἰς τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ὅτι οὐ σπείρουν, οὐδὲ θερίζουσιν, οὐδὲ συνάγουσιν εἰς ἀποθήκας, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος τρέφει αὐτά. Οὐχ ὑμεῖς μᾶλλον διαφέρετε αὐτῶν ;</p>	<p>26. Considérez les oiseaux du ciel, car ils ne sèment, ni ne moissonnent, ni n'assemblent dans des greniers, et cependant votre Père céleste les nourrit. N'êtes-vous pas beaucoup plus excellens qu'eux ?</p>	<p>26. Behold the fowls of the air : for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns ; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they ?</p>
<p>27. Τίς δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν μεριμνῶν δύναται προσθεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πῆχυν ἕνα ;</p>	<p>27. Et qui est celui d'entre vous, qui puisse par son souci ajouter une coudée à sa taille ?</p>	<p>27. Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature ?</p>
<p>28. Καὶ περὶ ἐνδύματος τί μεριμνᾶτε ; καταμάθετε τὰ κρίνα τοῦ ἀγροῦ· τὼς αὐξά-</p>	<p>28. Et pourquoi êtes-vous en souci du vêtement ? Apprenez comment croissent les</p>	<p>28. And why take ye thought for raiment ? Consider the lilies of the field, how</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>entweder er wird einen hassen und den andern lieben; oder wird einem anhangen, und den andern verachten. Ihr k�nnet nicht Gott dienen und dem Mamonen.</p>	<p>porque � aborrecer� al uno y amar� al otro, � se allegar� al uno y menospreciar� al otro. No pod�is servir � Dios y � las riquezas.</p>	<p>nis servire: aut enim unum odedit, et alterum diligit: aut unum amplexabitur, et alterum despiciet. Non potestis Deo servire et mammon�.</p>
<p>25. Darum sage ich euch: Sorget nicht f�r euer Leben, was ihr essen und trinken werdet; auch nicht f�r euren Leib, was ihr anziehen werdet. Ist nicht das Leben mehr, denn die Speise? Und der Leib mehr, denn die Kleidung?</p>	<p>25. Por esto os digo: no and�is afanados por vuestra vida pensando que hab�is de comer � que hab�is de beber, ni por vuestro cuerpo que hab�is de vestir. � No vale mas la vida que el alimento, y el cuerpo que el vestido?</p>	<p>25. Propter hoc dico vobis, ne anxiamini anim� vestr�, quid manducetis, et quid bibatis: neque corpori vestro, quid induamini. Nonne anima plus est esca, et corpus indumento?</p>
<p>26. Sehet die V�gel unter dem Himmel an: sie s�en nicht, sie ernten nicht, sie sammeln nicht in die Scheunen, und euer himmlischer Vater n�hret sie doch. Seyd ihr denn nicht viel mehr, denn sie?</p>	<p>26. Mirad las aves del cielo que no siembran ni siegan, ni recogeen en troges, y vuestro Padre celestial las alimenta � no val�is pues vosotros mucho mas que ellas?</p>	<p>26. Inspicite in volatilia c�eli, quoniam non seminant, neque metunt, neque congregant in horrea, et Pater vester c�lestis pascit illa. Nonne vos magis excellitis illis?</p>
<p>27. Wer ist unter euch, der seiner L�nge eine Elle zusezen m�ge, ob er gleich darum sorget?</p>	<p>27. Y qu�en de vosotros dandose � discurrir podr� a�adir un codo � su estatura?</p>	<p>27. Quis autem ex vobis anxius potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?</p>
<p>28. Und warum sorget ihr f�r die Kleidung? Schauet die Lilien auf dem Felde, wie</p>	<p>28. Y � porqu� os afan�is por el vestido? Contemplad los lirios del campo co-</p>	<p>28. Et circa vestimentum quid anxiamini? Observate lilia agri</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>νει· οὐ κοπιᾷ, οὐδὲ νήθει.</p>	<p>lis des champs ; ils ne travaillent ni ne filent.</p>	<p>they grow ; they toil not, neither do they spin :</p>
<p>29. Λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐδὲ Σολομὼν ἐν πάσῃ τῇ δόξῃ αὐτοῦ περιεβάλετο ὡς ἐν τούτων·</p>	<p>29. Cependant, je vous dis que Salomon même, dans toute sa gloire, n'a pas été vêtu comme l'un d'eux.</p>	<p>29. And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.</p>
<p>30. Εἰ δὲ τὸν χόρτον τοῦ ἀγροῦ σήμερον ὄντα, καὶ αὔριον εἰς κλίβανον βαλλόμενον, ὁ Θεὸς οὕτως ἀμφιένυσσιν, οὐ πολλῶ μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς, ὀλιγόπιστοι ;</p>	<p>30. Si donc Dieu revêt ainsi l'herbe des champs, qui est aujourd'hui sur pied, et qui demain sera jetée au four, ne vous vêtira-t-il pas beaucoup plutôt, ô gens de petite foi ?</p>	<p>30. Wherefore, i. God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith ?</p>
<p>31. Μὴ οὖν μεριμνήσητε, λέγοντες, Τί φάγομεν, ἢ τί πίωμεν, ἢ τί περιβαλώμεθα ;</p>	<p>31. Ne soyez donc point en souci, disant : Que mangerons-nous ? ou que boirons-nous ? ou de quoi serons-nous vêtus ?</p>	<p>31. Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat ? or, What shall we drink ? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed ?</p>
<p>32. Πάντα γὰρ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνη ἐπιζητεῖ· οἶδε γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος, ὅτι χρῆζετε τούτων ἀπάντων.</p>	<p>32. Vu que les païens recherchent toutes ces choses ; car votre Père céleste connaît que vous avez besoin de toutes ces choses.</p>	<p>32. (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek :) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.</p>
<p>33. Ζητεῖτε δὲ πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν.</p>	<p>33. Mais cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par dessus.</p>	<p>33. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.</p>
<p>34. Μὴ οὖν μεριμνήσητε εἰς τὴν αὔριον· ἢ γὰρ αὔριον·</p>	<p>34. Ne soyez donc point en souci pour le lendemair· car le</p>	<p>34. Take therefore no thought for the morrow : for the mor-</p>



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>ſie wachſen : ſie arbeiten nicht, auch ſpinnen ſie nicht.</p>	<p>mo crecen : ellos no trabajan, ni hilan.</p>	<p>quomodo augentur : non fatigantur, neque nent.</p>
<p>29. Ich ſage euch, daß auch Salomo in aller ſeiner Herrlichkeit nicht bekleidet geweſen iſt, als derſelben Eine.</p>	<p>29. Y ſin embargo os digo que ni aún Salomon en medio de toda ſu gloria no estuvo vestido como uno de estos.</p>	<p>29. Dico autem vobis, quoniam nec Salomon in omni gloria ſua amictus eſt ſicut unum iſtorum.</p>
<p>30. So dem Gott das Gras auf dem Felde alſo kleidet, das doch heute ſtehet, und morgen in den Ofen geworfen wird, ſollte er das nicht vielmehr euch thun? O ihr Kleingläubigen!</p>	<p>30. Pues ſi la yerba del campo que hoy es y mañana es echada en el horno, Dios la viſte así ; no os vestirá mucho mas á vosotros hombres de poca fé ?</p>	<p>30. Si autem ſœnum agri hodie exiſtens, et cras in clibanum injectum, Deus ſic circumornat, non multo magis vos, exiguæ fidei ?</p>
<p>31. Darum ſollt ihr nicht ſorgen, und ſagen : Was werden wir eſſen? Was werden wir trinken? Womit werden wir uns kleiden.</p>	<p>31. No os aſanéis pues diciendo que comeremos? ó que beberemos? ó con que nos cubriremos ?</p>	<p>31. Ne igitur anxie mini, dicentes : Quid manducabimus, aut quid bibemus, aut quid circumamiciemur ?</p>
<p>32. Nach ſolchem alſen trachten die Heiden. Denn euer himmlischer Vater weiß, daß ihr deß alles bedürft.</p>	<p>32. (Porque los Gentiles buſcan eſtas cosas) porque vuestro Padre ceſtial ſabe que tenéis neceſidad de todas eſtas cosas.</p>	<p>32. Omnia enim hæc gentes inquirent. Novit enim Pater veſter cæleſtis quod opus habetis horum omnium.</p>
<p>33. Trachtet am erſten nach dem Reiche Gottes, und nach ſeiner Gerechtigkeit; ſo wird euch ſolches alles zuſallen.</p>	<p>33. Buscad pues primero el reyno de Dios, y ſu justicia, y todas eſtas cosas os ſerán añadidas.</p>	<p>33. Quærite autem primum regnum Dei, et juſtitiam ejuſ, et hæc omnia adponentur vobis.</p>
<p>34. Darum ſorget nicht für den andern Morgen; denn der</p>	<p>34. Así que no andéis cuidadosos por el día de mañana,</p>	<p>34. Ne igitur anxie mini in cras: nam cras curabit</p>



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
μεριμνήσει τὰ ἑαυ- τῆς· ἀρκετὸν τῇ ἡμέ- ρᾳ ἡ κακία αὐτῆς.	lendemain prendra soin de ce qui le re- garde : à chaque jour suffit sa peine.	row shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.
1. Μὴ κρίνετε, ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε.	1. Ne jugez point, afin que vous ne soy- ez point jugés.	1. Judge not, that ye be not judged.
2. Ἐν ᾧ γὰρ κρί- ματι κρίνετε, κριθή- σεσθε· καὶ ἐν ᾧ μέ- τρῳ μετρεῖτε, ἀντιμε- τρηθήσεται ὑμῖν.	2. Car de tel juge- ment que vous juge- rez, vous serez jugés ; et de telle mesure que vous mesurerez, on vous mesurera ré- ciproquement.	2. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged ; and with what meas- ure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.
3. Τί δὲ βλέπεις τὸ κάρφος τὸ ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ τοῦ ἀδελ- φοῦ σου, τὴν δὲ ἐν τῷ σῶ ὀφθαλμῷ δο- κὸν οὐ κατανοεῖς ;	3. Et pourquoi re- gardes-tu le fétu qui est dans l'œil de ton frère, et tu ne prends pas garde à la poutre qui est dans ton œil ?	3. And why behold- est thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye ?
4. Ἡ πῶς ἐρεῖς τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου, Ἄφες ἐκβάλω τὸ κάρφος ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ σου ; καὶ ἰδοὺ ἡ δο- κὸς ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ σου·	4. Ou comment dis- tu à ton frère : Per- mets que j'ôte de ton œil ce fétu, et voilà, tu as une poutre dans ton œil ?	4. Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye ; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye ?
5. Ὑποκριτὰ, ἔκ- βαλε πρῶτον τὴν δο- κὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ σου, καὶ τότε διαβλέ- ψεις ἐκβαλεῖν τὸ κάρφος ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλ- μοῦ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου.	5. Hypocrite, ôte premièrement de ton œil la poutre, et après cela tu verras com- ment tu ôteras le fétu de l'œil de ton frère.	5. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye ; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.
6. Μὴ δῶτε τὸ ἅγι- ον τοῖς κυσὶ, μηδὲ βύλιτε τοὺς μαργα- ρίτας ὑμῶν ἔμπρο- σθεν τῶν χοίρωι ἀή-	6. Ne donnez point les choses saintes aux chiens, et ne jetez point vos perles de- vant les pourceaux,	6. Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they tran-

GERMAN	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>morgende Tag wird für das Seine sorgen. Es ist genug, daß ein jeglicher Tag seine eigene Plage habe.</p>	<p>porque el dia de mañana traerá su cuidado ; bastale al dia su propio afan.</p>	<p>suaipsius : sufficiens diei malitia sua.</p>
<p>1. Nichts nicht, auf daß ihr nicht gerichtet werdet.</p>	<p>1. No juzguéis porque no seáis juzgados.</p>	<p>1. Ne judicate, ut non judicemini.</p>
<p>2. Denn mit welcherley Gericht ihr richtet, werdet ihr gerichtet werden ; und mit welcherley Maasß ihr messet, wird euch gemessen werden.</p>	<p>2. Porque con el juicio con que juzgáreis seréis juzgados, y con la medida con que midiereis se os volverá á medir.</p>	<p>2. In quo enim iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini : et in qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis.</p>
<p>3. Was siehest du aber den Splitter in deines Bruder Auge, und wirfst nicht gewahr den Balken in deinem Auge ?</p>	<p>3. Y ¿ porqué ves la mota en el ojo de tu hermano y no echas de ver la viga que está en tu ojo ?</p>	<p>3. Quid autem intueris festucam quæ in oculo fratris tui, at in tuo oculo trabem non animadvertis ?</p>
<p>4. Oder wie darfst du sagen zu deinem Bruder : Halt, ich will dir den Splitter aus deinem Auge ziehen ? und siehe, ein Balke ist in deinem Auge.</p>	<p>4. O ¿ como dices á tu hermano, deja que saque la mota de tu ojo, y he aquí tú tienes una viga en tu propio ojo ?</p>	<p>4. Aut quomodo dices fratri tuo : Sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo, et ecce trabs in oculo tuo ?</p>
<p>5. Du Heuchler, ziehe am ersten den Balken aus deinem Auge ; darnach besteh, wie du den Splitter aus deines Bruders Auge ziehest.</p>	<p>5. Hipócrita, echa primero la viga de tu ojo, y entonces verás claramente para sacar la mota del ojo de tu hermano.</p>	<p>5. Hypocrita, ejice primum trabem de oculo tuo, et tunc intueberis ejicere festucam de oculo fratris tui.</p>
<p>6. Ihr sollt das Heiligthum nicht den Hunden geben, und eure Perlen sollt ihr nicht vor die Säue werfen ;</p>	<p>6. No déis lo santo á los perros ni echéis vuestras perlas delante de los puercos, no sea que las hu-</p>	<p>6. Ne detis sanctum canibus, neque mittatis margaritas vestras ante porcos, ne</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ποτε καταπατήσωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν, καὶ στραφέντες ῥήξωσιν ὑμᾶς.</p>	<p>de peur qu'ils ne le foulent à leurs pieds, et que se retournant ils ne vous déchirent.</p>	<p>ple them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.</p>
<p>7. Αἰτεῖτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν· ζητεῖτε, καὶ εὕρήσετε· κρούετε, καὶ ἀνοίγησεται ὑμῖν.</p>	<p>7. Demandez, et il vous sera donné; cherchez, et vous trouverez; heurtez, et il vous sera ouvert.</p>	<p>7. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:</p>
<p>8. Πᾶς γὰρ ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει, καὶ ὁ ζητῶν εὕρισκει, καὶ τῷ κρούοντι ἀνοίγησεται.</p>	<p>8. Car quiconque demande, reçoit; et quiconque cherche, trouve; et il sera ouvert à celui qui heurte.</p>	<p>8. For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.</p>
<p>9. Ἡ τίς ἐστὶν ἐξ ὑμῶν ἄνθρωπος, ὃν ἐὰν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ;</p>	<p>9. Mais qui sera l'homme d'entre vous qui donne une pierre à son fils, s'il lui demande du pain?</p>	<p>9. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?</p>
<p>10. Καὶ ἐὰν ἐχθρὸν αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ὄφιν ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ;</p>	<p>10. Et s'il lui demande un poisson, lui donnera-t-il un serpent?</p>	<p>10. Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?</p>
<p>11. Ἰὲ οὖν ὑμεῖς, πονηροὶ ὄντες, οἴδατε δόματα ἀγαθὰ διδόναι τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν, πόσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν, ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, δώσει ἀγαθὰ τοῖς αἰτοῦσιν αὐτόν;</p>	<p>11. Si donc vous, qui êtes méchants, savez bien donner à vos enfans des choses bonnes, combien plus votre Père qui est aux cieux, donnera-t-il des biens à ceux qui les lui demandent!</p>	<p>11. If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?</p>
<p>12. Πάντα οὖν ὅσα ἂν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιῆτε αὐτοῖς· οὗτος γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ</p>	<p>12. Toutes les choses donc que vous voulez que les hommes vous fassent, faites-les-leur aussi de même, car c'est la loi</p>	<p>12. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
auf daß sie dieselbigen nicht zertreten mit ihren Füßen, und sich wenden, und euch zerreißen.	ellen con sus pies y volviendose contra vosotros os despedacen.	forte conculcent eas in pedibus suis, et conversi dirumpant vos.
7. Bittet, so wird euch gegeben; suchet, so werdet ihr finden; klopffet an, so wird euch aufgethan.	7. Pedit, y se os dará: buscad, y hallaréis: llamad, y se os abrirá.	7. Petite, et dabitur vobis: quærite, et inveniatis: pulsate, et aperietur vobis.
8. Denn wer da bittet, der empfängt; und wer da sucht, der findet; und wer da anklopffet, dem wird aufgethan.	8. Porque todo aquel que pide recibe; y el que busca halla, y al que llama se le abrirá.	8. Omnis enim petens accipit: et quærens invenit, et pulsanti aperietur.
9. Welcher ist unter euch Menschen, so ihn sein Sohn bittet um Brod, der ihm einen Stein biete?	9. O quíen de vosotros es el hombre á quien si su hijo pidiere pan acaso le dará una piedra?	9. Aut quis est ex vobis homo, quem si petierit filius suus panem, nunquid lapidem dabit ei?
10. Oder so er ihn bittet um einen Fisch, der ihm eine Schlange biete?	10. O si le pidiere un pez, acaso le dará una serpiente?	10. Et si piscem petierit, nunquid serpentem dabit ei?
11. So denn ihr, die ihr doch arg seyd, könnet dennoch euren Kindern gute Gaben geben, wie vielmehr wird euer Vater im Himmel Gutes geben denen, die ihn bitten.	11. Si vosotros pues siendo malos sabéis dar buenas dádivas á vuestros hijos; quanto mas vuestro Padre que está en los cielos dará buenas dádivas á los que se las pidieren?	11. Si ergo vos mali existentes, nostis data bona dare filiis vestris, quan o magis Pater vester qui in cælis, dabit bona petentibus se?
12. Alles nun, was ihr wollet, daß euch die Leute thun sollen, das thut ihr ihnen; das ist das Gesetz und die Propheten.	12. Así que todo lo que quisieris que los hombres hagan con vosotros, hacedlo así vosotros tambien con ellos: porque esta es	12. Omnia ergo quæcumque vultis ut faciant vobis homines, ita et vos facite illis. Hæc enim es



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>προφήται.            13. Εἰσέλθετε διὰ τῆς στενῆς πύλης· ὅτι πλατεία ἡ πύλη, καὶ εὐρύχωρος ἡ ὁδὸς ἣ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ἀπώλειαν, καὶ πολλοὶ εἰσιν οἱ εἰσερχόμενοι δι' αὐτῆς.</p>	<p>et les prophètes.            13. Entrez par la porte étroite, car c'est la porte large et le chemin spacieux qui mène à la perdition; et il y en a beaucoup qui entrent par elle.</p>	<p>prophets.            13. Enter ye in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:</p>
<p>14. Ὅτι στενή ἡ πύλη, καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδὸς ἣ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωὴν, καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὐρίσκοντες αὐτήν.</p>	<p>14. Car la porte est étroite; et le chemin est étroit qui mène à la vie; et il y en a peu qui le trouvent.</p>	<p>14. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.</p>
<p>15. Προσέχετε δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν, οἵτινες ἔρχονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ἐνδύμασι προβάτων, ἔσωθεν δὲ εἰσι λύκοι ἄρπαγες.</p>	<p>15. Or gardez-vous des faux prophètes, qui viennent à vous en habits de brebis, mais qui au-dedans sont des loups ravissans.</p>	<p>15. Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.</p>
<p>16. Ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσασθε αὐτούς. Μήτι συλλέγουσιν ἀπὸ ἀκανθῶν σταφυλὴν, ἢ ἀπὸ τριβόλων σῦκα;</p>	<p>16. Vous les connaîtrez à leurs fruits: Cueille-t-on les raisins à des épines, ou les figues à des char-dons?</p>	<p>16. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?</p>
<p>17. Οὕτω πᾶν δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποῦς καλοὺς ποιεῖ· τὸ δὲ σαπρὸν δένδρον καρποῦς πονηροῦς ποιεῖ.</p>	<p>17. Ainsi tout bon arbre fait de bons fruits; mais le mauvais arbre fait de mauvais fruits.</p>	<p>17. Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.</p>
<p>18. Οὐ δύναται δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποῦς πονηροῦς ποιεῖν, οὐδὲ δένδρον σαπρὸν καρποῦς καλοὺς ποιεῖν.</p>	<p>18. Le bon arbre ne peut point faire de mauvais fruits, ni le mauvais arbre faire de bons fruits.</p>	<p>18. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.</p>
<p>19. Πᾶν δένδρον μὴ</p>	<p>19. Tout arbre qui</p>	<p>19. Every tree that</p>



## GERMAN.

## SPANISH.

## LATIN.

13. Sehet ein durch die enge Pforte; denn die Pforte ist weit, und der Weg ist breit, der zur Verdammniß abführet; und ihrer sind viele, die darauf wandeln.

14. Und die Pforte ist enge, und der Weg ist schmal, der zum Leben führet; und wenige sind ihrer, die ihn finden.

15. Sehet euch vor, vor den falschen Propheten, die in Schafskleidern zu euch kommen; inwendig aber sind sie reißeude Wölfe.

16. An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen. Kann man auch Trauben lesen von den Dornen, oder Feigen von den Disteln?

17. Also ein jeglicher guter Baum bringet gute Früchte; aber ein fauler Baum bringet arge Früchte.

18. Ein guter Baum kann nicht arge Früchte bringen, und ein fauler Baum kann nicht gute Früchte bringen.

19. Ein jeglicher

la Ley y los Profetas.

13. Entrad por la puerta angosta, porque ancha es la puerta, y espacioso el camino que conduce á la perdicion, y muchos son los que entran por ella.

14. Porque estrecha es la puerta, y angosto el camino que conduce á la vida y pocos son los que atinan con él.

15. Guardaos de los falsos profetas que vienen á vosotros vestidos de pieles de ovejas y por dentro son lobos rapaces.

16. Por sus frutos los conoceréis. Acaso se cogen uvas de los espinos, ó higos de los abrojos?

17. Así mismo todo árbol bueno lleva buen fruto, y el árbol malo lleva mal fruto.

18. No puede el árbol bueno llevar mal fruto, ni el árbol malo llevar fruto bueno.

19. Todo árbol que

Lex et Prophetæ.

13. Intrate per angustam portam, quia lata porta et spatiosa via ducens ad perditionem, et multi sunt ingredientes per eam.

14. Quia angusta porta, et stricta via ducens ad vitam, et pauci sunt invenientes eam.

15. Attendite vero a falsis prophetis, qui veniunt ad vos in indumentis ovium, intrinsecus autem sunt lupi rapaces.

16. A fructibus eorum agnoscetis eos. Nunquid colligunt a spinis uvam, aut de tribulis ficum?

17. Sic omnis arbor bona fructus bonos facit. at cariosa arbor fructus malos facit.

18. Non potest arbor bona fructus malos facere, neque arbor cariosa fructus pulchros facere.

19. Omnis arbor

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ποιούν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται, καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται</p>	<p>ne fait point de bon fruit, est coupé et jeté au feu.</p>	<p>bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.</p>
<p>20. Ἄραγε ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε αὐτούς.</p>	<p>20. Vous les connaîtrez donc à leurs fruits.</p>	<p>20. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.</p>
<p>21. Οὐ πᾶς λέγων μοι, Κύριε, Κύριε, εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν· ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς.</p>	<p>21. Tous ceux qui me disent : Seigneur ! Seigneur ! n'entreront pas dans le royaume des cieus ; mais celui qui fait la volonté de mon Père qui est aux cieus.</p>	<p>21. Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven ; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.</p>
<p>22. Πολλοὶ ἐροῦσί μοι ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, Κύριε, Κύριε, οὐ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι προεφητεύσαμεν, καὶ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι δαιμόνια ἐξεβάλομεν, καὶ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι δυνάμεις πολλὰς ἐποιήσαμεν ;</p>	<p>22. Plusieurs me diront en ce jour-là : Seigneur ! Seigneur ! n'avons-nous pas prophétisé en ton nom ? et n'avons-nous pas chassé les démons en ton nom ? et n'avons-nous pas fait plusieurs miracles en ton nom ?</p>	<p>22. Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name ? and in thy name have cast out devils ? and in thy name done many wonderful works ?</p>
<p>23. Καὶ τότε ὁμολογήσω αὐτοῖς, ὅτι οὐδέποτε ἔγνων ὑμᾶς· ἀποχωρεῖτε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι τὴν ἀνομίαν.</p>	<p>23. Mais je leur dira alors tout ouvertement : Je ne vous ai jamais reconnus ; retirez-vous de moi, vous qui vous adonnez à l'iniquité.</p>	<p>23. And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you : depart from me, ye that work iniquity.</p>
<p>24. Πᾶς οὖν ὅστις ἀκούει μου τοὺς λόγους τούτους, καὶ ποιεῖ αὐτούς, ὁμοιώσω αὐτὸν ἀνδρὶ φρονίμῳ, ὅστις ᾠκοδόμησε τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν·</p>	<p>24. Quiconque entend donc ces paroles que je dis, et les met en pratique, je le comparerai à l'homme prudent, qui a bâti sa maison sur la roche ;</p>	<p>24. Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock :</p>

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

Baum, der nicht gute Früchte bringet, wird abgehauen und ins Feuer geworfen.

20. Darum an ihren Früchten sollte ihr sie erkennen.

21. Es werden nicht alle, die zu mir sagen: Herr, Herr! in das Himmelreich kommen; sondern die den Willen thun meines Vaters im Himmel.

22. Es werden viele zu mir sagen an jenem Tage: Herr, Herr, haben wir nicht in deinem Namen geweissaget? Haben wir nicht in deinem Namen Teufel ausgetrieben? Haben wir nicht in deinem Namen viele Thaten gethan?

23. Dann werde ich ihnen bekennen: Ich habe euch noch nie erkannt; weicht alle von mir, ihr Uebelthäter.

24. Darum, wer diese meine Rede höret, und thut sie, den vergleiche ich einem klugen Manne, der sein Haus auf einen Felsen bauete.

no lleva buen fruto, será cortado y echado al fuego.

20. Por sus frutos pues los conoceréis.

21. No todo aquel que me dice Señor, Señor, entrará en el reyno de los cielos, sino aquel que hiciebre la voluntad de mi Padre que está en los cielos.

22. Muchos me dirán en aquel día Señor, Señor ¿no hemos profetizado en tu nombre? ¿y no hemos en tu nombre lanzado demonios? ¿y hecho muchos milagros en tu nombre?

23. Y entonces yo les diré claramente. Nunca os conocí; apartaos de mi operarios de la maldad.

24. Por tanto todo aquel que oye estas mis palabras y las practica, lo compararé á un hombre cuerdo que edificó su casa sobre peña.

non faciens fructum pulchrum, excinditur, et in ignem injicitur.

20. Itaque ex fructibus eorum agnoscetis eos.

21. Non omnis dicens mihi, Domine, Domine, intrabit in regnum cælorum: sed faciens voluntatem Patris mei, qui in cælis.

22. Multi dicent mihi in illa die: Domine, Domine, nonne tuo nomine prophetavimus, et tuo nomine demonia ejecimus, et tuo nomine efficiuntias multas fecimus?

23. Et tunc confitebor illis, Quod nunquam novi vos; abscedite a me omnes operantes iniquitatem.

24. Omnis ergo quicumque audit mea verba hæc, et facit ea, assimilabo illum viro prudenti, qui ædificavit domum suam super petram

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>25. Καὶ κατέβη ἡ βροχὴ, καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ποταμοὶ, καὶ ἔπνευσαν οἱ ἄνεμοι, καὶ προσέπεσον τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ οὐκ ἔπεσε· τεθεμελίωτο γὰρ ἔπι τὴν πέτραν.</p>	<p>25. et lorsque la pluie est tombée, et que les torrens sont venus, et que les vents ont soufflé, et ont donné contre cette maison, elle n'est point tombée, parce qu'elle était fondée sur la roche.</p>	<p>25. And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock.</p>
<p>26. Καὶ πᾶς ὁ ἀκούων μου τοὺς λόγους τούτους, καὶ μὴ ποιῶν αὐτοὺς, ὁμοιωθήσεται ἀνδρὶ μωρῷ ὅστις ᾠκοδόμησε τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον·</p>	<p>26. Mais quiconque entend ces paroles que je dis, et ne les met point en pratique, sera semblable à l'homme insensé, qui a bâti sa maison sur le sable;</p>	<p>26. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:</p>
<p>27. Καὶ κατέβη ἡ βροχὴ, καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ποταμοὶ, καὶ ἔπνευσαν οἱ ἄνεμοι, καὶ προσέκοψαν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ ἔπεσε· καὶ ἦν ἡ πτώσις αὐτῆς μεγάλη.</p>	<p>27. et lorsque la pluie est tombée, et que les torrens sont venus, et que les vents ont soufflé, et ont donné contre cette maison, elle est tombée, et sa ruine a été grande.</p>	<p>27. And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.</p>
<p>28. Καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε συνετέλεσεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ἐξέπλήσονται οἱ ὄχλοι ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ·</p>	<p>28. Or il arriva que quand Jésus eut achevé ce discours, les troupes furent étonnées de sa doctrine;</p>	<p>28. And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine:</p>
<p>29. Ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων, καὶ οὐχ ὡς οἱ γραμματεῖς.</p>	<p>29. car il les enseignait comme ayant de l'autorité, et non pas comme les scribes.</p>	<p>29. For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.</p>



## GERMAN.

25. Da nun ein Platzregen fiel, und ein Gewässer kam, und weheten die Winde, und stießen an das Haus, fiel es doch nicht, denn es war auf einen Felsen gegründet.

26. Und wer diese meine Rede höret, und thut sie nicht, der ist einem thörichten Manne gleich, der sein Haus auf den Sand bauete.

27. Da nun ein Platzregen fiel, und kam ein Gewässer, und weheten die Winde, und stießen an das Haus, da fiel es, und that einen großen Fall.

28. Und es begab sich, da Jesus diese Rede vollendet hatte, entsetzte sich das Volk über seine Lehre.

29. Denn er predigte gewaltig, und nicht wie die Schriftgelehrten.

## SPANISH.

25. Y descendió lluvia, y vinieron rios, y soplaron vientos, y dieron con ímpetu sobre aquella casa y no cayó porque estaba cimentada sobre peña.

26. Y todo aquel que oye estas mis palabras, y no las cumple, será semejante á un hombre loco que edificó su casa sobre arena.

27. Y descendió lluvia, y rios vinieron, y soplaron vientos, y dieron impetuosamente sobre aquella casa, y cayó, y fué grande su ruina.

28. Y sucedió que cuando Jesus hubo concluido estos razonamientos las gentes estaban pasmadas de su doctrina.

29. Porque los enseñaba como quien tiene autoridad y no á la manera de los Escribas.

## LATIN.

25. Et descendit pluvia et venerunt flumina, et flaverunt venti, et procubuerunt domui illi, et non cecidit: fundata erat enim super petram.

26. Et omnis audiens mea verba hæc, et non faciens ea, assimilabitur viro stulto, qui ædificavit domum suam super arenam:

27. Et descendit pluvia, et venerunt flumina, et flaverunt venti, et prouerunt domui illi, et cecidit, et fuit casus illius magnus.

28. Et factum est, quum consummasset Jesus sermones hos, stupebant illum turbæ super doctrinam ejus.

29. Erat enim docens eos ut auctoritatem habens, et non sicut Scribæ.



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
1. Καταβάντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὄχλοι πολλοί.	1. Et quand il fut descendu de la montagne, de grandes troupes le suivirent.	1. When he was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed him.
2. Καὶ ἰδοὺ λεπρὸς ἐλθὼν προσεκύνει αὐτῷ, λέγων· Κύριε, ἐὰν θέλῃς, δύνασαι με καθαρίσαι.	2. Et voici, un lépreux vint et se prosterna devant lui, en lui disant : Seigneur, si tu veux, tu peux me rendre net.	2. And behold, there came a leper and worshipped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.
3. Καὶ ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα, ἤψατο αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, λέγων· Θέλω, καθαρίσθητι· Καὶ εὐθέως ἐκαθαρίσθη αὐτοῦ ἡ λέπρα.	3. Et Jésus étendant la main, le toucha, en disant : Je le veux, sois net ; et incontinent sa lèpre fut guérie.	3. And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will ; be thou clean. And immediately his leprosy was cleansed.
4. Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ὅρα μηδενὶ εἶπης· ἀλλὰ ὕπαγε, σεαυτὸν δεῖξον τῷ ἱερεῖ, καὶ προσένεγκε τὸ δῶρον, ὁ προσέταξε Μωσῆς, εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς.	4. Puis Jésus lui dit : Prends garde de ne le dire à personne ; mais va, et te montre au sacrificateur, et offre le don que Moïse a ordonné, afin que cela leur serve de témoignage.	4. And Jesus saith unto him, See thou tell no man ; but go thy way, show thyself to the priest, and offer the gift that Moses commanded, for a testimony unto them.
5. Εἰσελθόντι δὲ τῷ Ἰησοῦ εἰς Καπερναοῦμ, προσῆλθεν αὐτῷ ἑκατόνταρχος παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν,	5. Et quand Jésus fut entré dans Capernaüm, un centenier vint à lui, le priant,	5. And when Jesus was entered into Capernaüm, there came unto him a centurion, beseeching him,
6. Καὶ λέγων, Κύριε, ὁ παῖς μου βέβληται ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ παραλυτικὸς, σεινῶς βασανιζόμενος.	6. et disant : Seigneur, mon serviteur est paralytique dans ma maison, et il souffre extrêmement.	6. And saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented.
7. Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Ἰησοῦς· Ἐγὼ ἔλ-	7. Jésus lui dit : J'irai, et je le guérirai.	7. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

LATIN.

1. Da er aber vom Berge herab ging, folgte ihm viel Volks nach.

1. Y cuando hubo descendido del monte le seguían muchas gentes.

1. Descendente autem eo de monte, secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ.

2. Und siehe, ein Aussätziger kam, und betete ihn an, und sprach: Herr, so du willst, kannst du mich wohl reinigen.

2. Y he aquí vino un leproso, y le adoraba diciendo Señor, si tú quieres puedes limpiarme.

2. Et ecce leprosus veniens, adorabat eum, dicens: Domine, si velis, efficax es me mundare.

3. Und Jesus streckte seine Hand aus, rührte ihn an, und sprach: Ich wills thun; sey gereiniget. Und alsobald ward er von seinem Aussatz rein.

3. Y estendiendo Jesus la mano le tocó diciendo: Quiero, se limpió, é inmediatamente quedó limpio de su lepra.

3. Et extencens manum, tetigit eum Jesus, dicens: Volo, mundare. Et confestim mundata est ejus lepra.

4. Und Jesus sprach zu ihm: Siehe zu, sage es niemand; sondern gehe hin, und zeige dich dem Priester, und opfere die Gabe, die Moses befohlen hat, zu einem Zeugniß über sie.

4. Entónces Jesus le dijo: Mira no lo digas á nadie mas ve, presentate al Sacerdote, y ofrece el don que Moyses ordenó en testimonio á ellos.

4: Et ait illi Jesus: Vide, nemini dixeris: sed abi, teipsum ostende sacerdoti, et offer munus quod præcepit Moyses, in testimonium illis.

5. Da aber Jesus einging zu Capernaum, trat ein Hauptmann zu ihm, der bat ihn,

5. Y habiendo entrado Jesus en Capernaum se llegó á él un centurion rogandole.

5. Introeunte autem Jesu in Capernaum, accessit ad eum Centurio, appellans eum,

6. Und sprach: Herr, mein Knecht liegt zu Hause, und ist gichtbrüchig, und hat große Qual.

6. Y diciendo: Señor, mi criado está postrado en cama paralítico reciamente atormentado.

6. Et dicens: Domine, puer meus jacet in domo paralyticus, vehementer discruciatius.

7. Jesus sprach zu ihm Ich will kom-

7. Y Jesus le dijo: Yo iré y le sanaré.

7. Et ait illi Jesus: Ego veniens

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>θὼν θεραπεύσω αὐτόν.</p>		and heal him.
<p>8. Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ ἑκατόνταρχος ἔφη· Κύριε, οὐκ εἰμι ἱκανὸς ἵνα μου ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην εἰσέλθῃς· ἀλλὰ μόνον εἰπέ λόγον, καὶ ἰαθήσεται ὁ παῖς μου.</p>	<p>8. Mais le centenier lui répondit : Seigneur, je ne suis pas digne que tu entres sous mon toit ; mais dis seulement la parole, et mon serviteur sera guéri.</p>	<p>8. The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof : but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed.</p>
<p>9. Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἄνθρωπος εἰμι ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν, ἔχων ὑπ' ἐμαυτὸν στρατιώτας· καὶ λέγω τούτῳ, πορεύθητι, καὶ πορεύεται· καὶ ἄλλῳ, ἔρχου, καὶ ἔρχεται· καὶ τῷ δούλῳ μου, ποίησον τοῦτο, καὶ ποιεῖ.</p>	<p>9. Car moi-même, qui suis un homme constitué sous la puissance d'autrui, j'ai sous moi des gens de guerre, et je dis à l'un : Va, et il va ; et à un autre : Viens, et il vient ; et à mon serviteur : Fais cela, et il le fait.</p>	<p>9. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me : and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth ; and to another, Come, and he cometh ; and to my servant, Do this and he doeth it.</p>
<p>10. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἐθαύμασε, καὶ εἶπε τοῖς ἀκολουθοῦσιν· Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ τοσαύτην πίστιν εὑρον.</p>	<p>10. Ce que Jésus ayant entendu, il s'en étonna, et dit à ceux qui le suivaient : En vérité, je vous dis que je n'ai pas trouvé, même en Israël, une si grande foi.</p>	<p>10. When Jesus heard it, he marvelled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.</p>
<p>11. Λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν, ὅτι πολλοὶ ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν καὶ δυσμῶν ἤξουσιν, καὶ ἀνακλιθήσονται μετὰ Ἀβραάμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν·</p>	<p>11. Mais je vous dis que plusieurs viendront d'Orient et d'Occident, et seront à table dans le royaume des cieux, avec Abraham, Isaac et Jacob.</p>	<p>11. And I say unto you, That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven :</p>
<p>12 Οἱ δὲ υἱοὶ τῆς</p>	<p>12. Et les enfans du</p>	<p>12. But the children</p>

GERMAN	SPANISH.	LATIN.
men, und ihn gesund machen.	8. Entonces el centurion le respondió diciendo: Señor yo no soy digno de que entres debajo de mi techo, mas dí solamente la palabra, y sanará mi criado.	curabo eum.
8. Der Hauptmann antwortete, und sprach: Herr, ich bin nicht werth, daß du unter mein Dach gehest; sondern sprich nur ein Wort, so wird mein Knecht gesund.	9. Porque yo tambien soy hombre sujeto á la autoridad de otro, y tengo á mis órdenes soldados, y digo á este: Vé y va; y al otro ven, y viene: y á mi criado: haz esto, y lo hace.	8. Et respondens Centurio ait: Domine, non sum idoneus ut meum sub tectum intres: sed tantum dic verbum, et sanabitur puer meus.
9. Denn ich bin ein Mensch, dazu der Obrigkeit unterthan, und habe unter mir Kriegsknechte; doch wenn ich sage zu einem: Gehe hin, so gehet er; und zum andern: Komm her, so kommt er; und zu meinem Knechte: Thue das, so thut ers.	10. Al oír Jesus se maravilló y dijo á los que le seguían: En verdad os digo que no he hallado fé tan grande, no, ni en Israel.	9. Etenim ego homo sum sub auctoritatem, habens sub meipsum milites: et dico huic, Vade, et vadit: et alii, Veni, et venit: et servo meo, Fac hoc, et facit.
10. Da das Jesus hõrete, verwunderte er sich, und sprach zu denen, die ihm nachfolgten: Wahrlich, ich sage euch, solchen Glauben habe ich in Israel nicht gefunden.	11. Y os digo que vendrán muchos de oriente, y de occidente, y se sentarán con Abraham, é Isaac y Jacob en el reyno de los cielos.	10. Audiens autem Jesus, miratus est: et ait sequentibus: Amen dico vobis, neque in Israël tantam fidem inveni.
11. Aber ich sage euch: Viele werden kommen vom Morgen und vom Abend, und mit Abraham und Isaac und Jakob im Himmelreich sitzen.	12. Y los hijos del	11. Dico autem vobis, quod multi ab orientibus et occidentibus venient, et recumbent cum Abraham, et Isaac, et Jacob in regno cælorum.
12. Aber die Kinder		12. Filii autem



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>βασιλείας ἐκβληθή- σονται εἰς τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόν- των.</p>	<p>royaume seront jetés dans les ténèbres de dehors, où il y aura des pleurs et des grincemens de dents.</p>	<p>of the kingdom shall be cast out into out- er darkness : there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.</p>
<p>13. Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. τῷ ἑκατον- τάρχῳ· ὕπαγε, καὶ ὡς ἐπίστευσας γενη- θήτω σοι. Καὶ ἰάθη ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ᾧ ὥρᾳ ἐκείνῃ.</p>	<p>13. Alors Jésus dit au centenier : Va, et qu'il te soit fait selon que tu as cru. Et à l'heure même son serviteur fut guéri.</p>	<p>13. And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way ; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the self- same hour.</p>
<p>14. Καὶ ἐλθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Πέτρου, εἶδε τὴν πεν- θερὰν αὐτοῦ βεβλη- μένην καὶ πυρέσσου- σαν·</p>	<p>14. Puis Jésus étant venu dans la maison de Pierre, vit la belle- mère de Pierre qui était au lit, et qui avait la fièvre.</p>	<p>14. And when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and sick of a fever</p>
<p>15. Καὶ ἤψατο τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀ- φῆκεν αὐτὴν ὁ πυρε- τός· καὶ ἠγέρθη, καὶ διηκόνει αὐτῷ.</p>	<p>15. Et lui ayant tou- ché la main, la fièvre la quitta : puis elle se leva, et les servit.</p>	<p>15. And he touched her hand, and the fe- ver left her : and she arose, and ministered unto them.</p>
<p>16. Ὁψίας δὲ γε- νομένης προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ δαιμονιζομένους πολλοὺς· καὶ ἐξέβα- λε τὰ πνεύματα λό- γῳ, καὶ πάντας τοὺς κακῶς ἔχοντας ἐθε- ράπευσεν.</p>	<p>16. Et le soir étant venu, on lui présenta plusieurs démoni- aques, desquels il chassa par sa parole les esprits malins, et guérit tous ceux qui se portaient mal ;</p>	<p>16. When the even was come, they brought unto him many that were pos- sessed with devils. and he cast out the spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick :</p>
<p>17. Ὅπως πληρω- θῆ τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ Ἡ- σαίου τοῦ προφήτου, λέγοντος· “ Αὐτὸς τὰς ἀσθενείας ἡμῶν ἔλαβε, καὶ τὰς νόσους ἐβάστασεν.”</p>	<p>17. afin que fût ac- complie ce dont il avait été parlé par Esaïe le prophète, en di- sant : Il a pris nos langueurs, et a porté nos maladies.</p>	<p>17. That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Him- self took our infirmi- ties and bare our sick- nesses.</p>



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>des Reichs werden ausgestoßen in die äußerste Finsterniß hinaus; da wird seyn Heulen und Zähnklappen.</p>	<p>reyno serán echados á las tinieblas exteriores. Allí será el llanto y el crugir de dientes.</p>	<p>regni ejicientur in tenebras exteriores: ibi erit fletus, et fremitus dentium.</p>
<p>13. Und Jesus sprach zu dem Hauptmanne: Gehe hin, dir geschehe, wie du geglaubet hast. Und sein Knecht ward gesund zu derselbigen Stunde.</p>	<p>13. Y Jesus dijo al centurion: Vé y como creiste así te sea hecho. Y fué sano el siervo en aquella hora.</p>	<p>13. Et dixit Jesus Centurioni: Abi, et sicut credidisti, fiat tibi. Et sanatus est puer ejus in hora illa.</p>
<p>14. Und Jesus kam in Petri Haus, und sahe, daß seine Schwiegermutter lag, und hatte das Fieber.</p>	<p>14. Y habiendo llegado Jesus á la casa de Pedro vió á su suegra postrada en cama, y con fiebre.</p>	<p>14. Et ingressus Jesus in domum Petri, vidit socrum ejus jacentem et febricitantem:</p>
<p>15. Da griff er ihre Hand an, und das Fieber verlief sie. Und sie stand auf, und dienete ihnen.</p>	<p>15. Y tocó su mano, y la fiebre la dejó, y levantose, y los servía.</p>	<p>15. Et tetigit manum ejus, et dimisit eam febris: et surrexit, et ministrabat eis.</p>
<p>16. Am Abend aber brachten sie viele Besessene zu ihm; und er trieb die Geister aus mit Worten, und machte allerley Kranke gesund.</p>	<p>16. Y venida la tarde le trajeron muchos endemoniados, y con su palabra lanzaba los espíritus, y curó á todos los dolientes.</p>	<p>16. Vespere autem facto, obtulerunt ei dæmoniacos multos, et ejiciebat spiritus verbo et omnes male habentes sanabat:</p>
<p>17. Auf daß erfüllet würde, das gesagt ist durch den Propheten Jesaia, der da spricht: Er hat unsere Schwachheit auf sich genommen, und unsere Seuche hat</p>	<p>17. Para que se cumpliese lo que fué dicho por el profeta Isaias, cuando dijo: El mismo tomó nuestras enfermedades, y cargó con nuestras</p>	<p>17. Ut adimpletur dictum per Isaiam Prophetam, dicentem: Ipse infirmitates nostras accepit, et ægrotationes por-</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
18. Ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς πολλοὺς ὄχλους περὶ αὐτὸν, ἐκέλευσεν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς τὸ πέραν.	18. Or Jésus voyant autour de lui de grandes troupes, commanda de passer à l'autre rivage.	18. Now when Jesus saw great multitudes about him, he gave commandment to depart unto the other side.
19. Καὶ προσελθὼν εἰς Γραμματεὺς, εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Διδάσκαλε, ἀκολουθήσω σοι ὅπου ἐὰν ἀπέρ- κη.	19. Et un scribe s'approchant, lui dit : Maître, je te suivrai partout où tu iras.	19. And a certain scribe came, and said unto him, Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest.
20. Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Αἱ ἀλώπεκες φωλεοὺς ἔχουσι, καὶ τὰ πετεῖνα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατασκηνώσεις· ὁ δὲ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἔχει ποῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν κλῖνῃ.	20. Et Jésus lui dit : Les renards ont des tanières, et les oiseaux du ciel ont des nids ; mais le Fils de l'homme n'a pas où il puisse reposer sa tête.	20. And Jesus saith unto him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests ; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.
21. Ἄτερος δὲ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Κύριε ἐπίτρεψόν μοι πρῶτον ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ θάψαι τὸν πατέρα μου.	21. Puis un autre de ses disciples lui dit : Seigneur, permets-moi d'aller premièrement ensevelir mon père.	21. And another of his disciples said unto him, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father.
22. Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ἀκολούθει μοι, καὶ ἄψες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἐαυτῶν νεκρούς.	22. Et Jésus lui dit : Suis-moi, et laisse les morts ensevelir leurs morts.	22. But Jesus said unto him, Follow me ; and let the dead bury their dead.
23. Καὶ ἐμβάντι αὐτῷ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.	23. Et quand il fut entré dans la nacelle, ses disciples le suivirent.	23. And when he was entered into a ship, his disciples followed him.
24. Καὶ ἰδοὺ, σεισμός μέγας ἐγένετο	24. Et, voici, il s'éleva sur la mer une si	24. And behold, there arose a great

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>er getragen. 18. Und da Jesus viel Volke um sich sahe, hieß er hinüber jenseit des Meers fahren.</p>	<p>dolencias. 18. Mas como viese Jesus muchas gentes al rededor de sí, ordenó pasar á la otra parte del lago.</p>	<p>lavit. 18. Videns autem Jesus multas turbas circum se, jussit abire in ulterius.</p>
<p>19. Und es trat zu ihm ein Schriftgelehrter, der sprach zu ihm: Meister, ich will dir folgen, wo du hingehst.</p>	<p>19. Y llegando se á él un Escriba le dijo: Maestro te seguiré adonde quiera que fueres.</p>	<p>19. Et accedens unus Scriba, ait illi: Magister, sequar te quocumque ieris.</p>
<p>20. Jesus sagte zu ihm: Die Füchse haben Gruben, und die Vögel unter dem Himmel haben Nester; aber des Menschen Sohn hat nicht, da er sein Haupt hinlege.</p>	<p>20. Y Jesus le dijo las zorras tienen madrigueras y las aves del cielo nidos, mas el Hijo del hombre no tiene donde reclinar su cabeza.</p>	<p>20. Et dicit ei Jesus: Vulpes foveas habent, et volucres cæli umbracula: Filius autem hominis non habet ubi caput reclinet.</p>
<p>21. Und ein anderer unter seinen Jüngern sprach zu ihm: Herr, erlaube mir, daß ich hingehe, und zuvor meinen Vater begrabe.</p>	<p>21. Y otro de sus discípulos le dijo: Señor permite que primero vaya y entierre á mi padre.</p>	<p>21. Alius autem discipulorum ejus ait illi: Domine, permittite mihi primum abire, et sepelire patrem meum.</p>
<p>22. Aber Jesus sprach zu ihm: Folge du mir, und laß die Todten ihre Todten begraben.</p>	<p>22. Mas Jesus le dijo: sígueme y deja que los muertos entierren á sus muertos.</p>	<p>22. At Jesus ait illi: Sequere me, et dimitte mortuos sepelire suos mortuos.</p>
<p>23. Und er trat in das Schiff, und seine Jünger folgten ihm.</p>	<p>23. Y habiendo él entrado en un barco le siguieron sus discípulos.</p>	<p>23. Et ascendente eo in naviculam, secuti sunt eum discipuli ejus.</p>
<p>24. Und siehe, da erhob sich ein großes Un-</p>	<p>24. Y he aquí se levantó una tempes-</p>	<p>24. Et ecce motus magnus fac-</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὥστε τὸ πλοῖον καλύπτεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν κυμάτων· αὐτὸς δὲ ἐκάθευδε.</p>	<p>grande tempête, que la nacelle étoit couverte de flots ; et Jésus dormait.</p>	<p>tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was covered with the waves : but he was asleep.</p>
<p>25. Καὶ προσελθόντες οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἤγειραν αὐτὸν, λέγοντες· Κύριε, σῶσον ἡμᾶς, ἀπολλύμεθα.</p>	<p>25. Et ses disciples vinrent, et l'éveillèrent, en lui disant : Seigneur, sauve-nous, nous périssons !</p>	<p>25. And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us : we perish.</p>
<p>26. Καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Τί δειλοί ἐστε, ὀλιγόπιστοι ; Τότε ἐγερθεὶς ἐπετίμησε τοῖς ἀνέμοις καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ· καὶ ἐγένετο γαλήνη μεγάλη.</p>	<p>26. Et il leur dit : Pourquoi avez-vous peur, gens de petite foi ? Alors s'étant levé, il parla fortement aux vents et à la mer, et il se fit un grand calme.</p>	<p>26. And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith ? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea ; and there was a great calm.</p>
<p>27. Οἱ δὲ ἄνθρωποι ἐθαύμασαν, λέγοντες· Ποταπὸς ἐστὶν οὗτος, ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ ἡ θάλασσα ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ ;</p>	<p>27. Et les gens qui étoient là s'en étonnèrent, et dirent : Qui est celui-ci que les vents même et la mer lui obéissent ?</p>	<p>27. But the men marvelled, saying, What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him !</p>
<p>28. Καὶ ἐλθόντι αὐτῷ εἰς τὸ πέραν εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν Γεργεσηνῶν, ὑπήντησαν αὐτῷ δύο δαιμονιζόμενοι, ἐκ τῶν μνημείων ἐξερχόμενοι, χαλεποὶ λίαν, ὥστε μὴ σχύειν τινὰ παρελθεῖν διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκείνης.</p>	<p>28. Et quand il fut passé à l'autre côté, dans le pays des Gergéséniens, deux démoniaques étant sortis des sépulcres vinrent le rencontrer ; et ils étoient si dangereux que personne ne pouvoit passer par ce chemin-là.</p>	<p>28. And when he was come to the other side, into the country of the Gergesenes, there met him two possessed with devils, coming out of the tombs, exceeding fierce, so that no man might pass by that way.</p>
<p>29. Καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔκραξαν, λέγοντες· Τί κρινὴν καὶ σοι, Ἰησοῦ</p>	<p>29. Et, voici, ils s'écrièrent, en disant : Qu'y a-t-il entre nous</p>	<p>29. And behold, they cried out, saying, What have we to do</p>



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
gestüm im Meer, also, daß auch das Schifflein mit Wellen bedeckt ward; und er schlief.	tad tan grande en el mar que las olas cubrían el barco. Y el dormía.	tus est in mari, ita ut naviculam operiri sub fluctibus: ipse vero dormiebat.
25. Und die Jünger traten zu ihm, und weckten ihn auf, und sprachen: Herr, hilf uns, wir verderben!	25. Y llegando se á él sus discípulos le despertaron diciendo: Señor, salvanos que perecemos.	25. Et accedentes discipuli ejus, suscitaverunt eum, dicentes: Domine, salva nos, perimus.
26. Da saate er zu ihnen: Ihr Kleingläubigen, warum seyd ihr so furchtsam? Und stand auf, und bedrohte den Wind und das Meer; da ward es ganz stille.	26. Y el les dijo: ¿Qué teméis ó hombres de poca fé? Y levantandose reprendió á los viéntos y á la mar y siguióse gran bonanza.	26. Et dicit eis: Quid timidi estis, exiguæ fidei? Tunc surgens imperavit ventis et mari, et facta est tranquillitas magna.
27. Die Menschen aber verwunderten sich, und sprachen: Was ist das für ein Mann, daß ihm Wind und Meer gehorsam ist?	27. Y los hombres se maravilláron y decían: ¿Quién es este que hasta los viéntos, y el mar le obedecen?	27. At homines mirati sunt, dicentes: Qualis est hic, quia et venti et mare obediunt ei?
28. Und er kam jenseit des Meers, in die Gegend der Gergesener. Da liefen ihm entgegen zweu Besessene, die kamen aus den Todtengräbern, und waren sehr grimmig, also, daß niemand dieselbe Straße wandeln konnte.	28. Y cuando Jesus hubo pasado á la otra parte del lago en el país de los Gergesenos vinieron á su encuentro dos endemoniados que salían de los sepulcros de tal manera fieros que nadie podía pasar por aquel camino.	28. Et venienti ipsi in ulterius in regionem Gergesenorum, occurrerunt ei duo dæmoniaci de monumentis exeuntes, sævi nimis, ita ut non valere quenquam transire per viam illam.
29. Und siehe, sie schrien und sprachen: Ach Jesu, du Sohn	29. Y he aquí que empezaron á dar gritos diciendo: ¿qué te	29. Et ecce clamaverunt, dicentes: Quid nobis



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>νιὲ τοῦ Θεοῦ; ἦλθες ὧδε πρὸ καιροῦ βασανίσαι ἡμᾶς;</p>	<p>et toi, Jésus, Fils de Dieu? Es-tu venu ici nous tourmenter avant le temps?</p>	<p>with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God? art thou come hither to torment us before the time?</p>
<p>30. Ἦν δὲ μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀγέλη χοίρων πολλῶν βοσκομένη.</p>	<p>30. Or, il y avait un peu loin d'eux un grand troupeau de pourceaux qui paisait.</p>	<p>30. And there was a good way off from them an herd of many swine, feeding.</p>
<p>31. Οἱ δὲ δαίμονες παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν, λέγοντες· Εἰ ἐκβάλλεις ἡμᾶς, ἐπίτρεψον ἡμῖν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἀγέλην τῶν χοίρων.</p>	<p>31. Et les démons le priaient, en disant : Si tu nous jettes dehors, permets-nous de nous en aller dans ce troupeau de pourceaux.</p>	<p>31. So the devils besought him, saying : If thou cast us out, suffer us to go away into the herd of swine.</p>
<p>32. Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Ὑπάγετε. Οἱ δὲ ἐξελθόντες ἀπηλθον εἰς τὴν ἀγέλην τῶν χοίρων. Καὶ ἰδοῦ, ὤρμησε πᾶσα ἡ ἀγέλη τῶν χοίρων κατὰ τοῦ κρημοῦ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀπέθανον ἐν τοῖς ὕδασι.</p>	<p>32. Et il leur dit : Allez. Et eux étant sortis, s'en allèrent dans le troupeau de pourceaux; et, voilà, tout ce troupeau de pourceaux se précipita dans la mer, et ils moururent dans les eaux.</p>	<p>32. And he said unto them, Go. And when they were come out, they went into the herd of swine: and behold, the whole herd of swine ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and perished in the waters.</p>
<p>33. Οἱ δὲ βόσκοντες ἔφυγον, καὶ ἀπελθόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀπήγγειλαν πάντα, καὶ τὰ τῶν δαιμονιζομένων.</p>	<p>33. Et ceux qui les gardaient s'enfuirent, et étant venus dans la ville, ils racontèrent toutes ces choses, et ce qui était arrivé aux démoniaques.</p>	<p>33. And they that kept them fled, and went their ways into the city, and told every thing; and what was befallen to the possessed of the devils.</p>
<p>34. Καὶ ἰδοῦ, πᾶσα ἡ πόλις ἐξῆλθεν εἰς συνάντησιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ· καὶ ἰδόντες αὐτὸν, παρεκάλεισαν αὐ-</p>	<p>34. Et voilà, toute la ville alla au-devant de Jésus; et l'ayant vu ils le prièrent de se retirer de leur</p>	<p>34. And behold, the whole city came out to meet Jesus: and when they saw him, they besought him</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>Gottes, was haben wir mit dir zu thun? Bist du hergekommen uns zu quälen, ehe denn es Zeit ist?</p>	<p>nemos que ver contigo Jesus Hijo de Dios? ¿Has venido acá á atormentarnos antes de tiempo?</p>	<p>et tibi, Jesu fili Dei? Venisti huc ante tempus torquere nos?</p>
<p>30. Es war aber ferne von ihnen eine große Heerde Säue an der Weide.</p>	<p>30. Y lejos de ellos estaba paciendo una gran piára de puercos.</p>	<p>30. Erat autem longe ab illis grex porcorum multorum pascens.</p>
<p>31. Da baten ihn die Teufel, und sprachen: Willst du uns austreiben, so erlaube uns in die Heerde Säue zu fahren.</p>	<p>31. Y los demonios le rogaron diciendo: Si nos echas de aquí permítenos que vayamos á aquella piára de puercos.</p>	<p>31. Verum dæmones appellabant eum, dicentes: Si ejicis nos, permítte nobis abire in gregem porcorum.</p>
<p>32. Und er sprach: Fahret hin. Da fuhren sie aus, und fuhren in die Heerde Säue. Und siehe, die ganze Heerde Säue stürzte sich mit einem Sturm in das Meer, und ersoffen im Wasser.</p>	<p>32. Y él les dijo, Id. Y habiendo ellos salido se fueron á la piára de los puercos. Y he aquí que toda la piára de los puercos se precipitó en la mar por un despeñadero, y perecieron en las aguas.</p>	<p>32. Et ait illis, Abite. Illi autem exeuntes abierunt in gregem porcorum. Et ecce irruit totus grex porcorum per præceps in mare, et mortui sunt in aquis.</p>
<p>33. Und die Hirten flohen, und gingen hin in die Stadt, und sagten das alles, und wie es mit den Besessenen ergangen war.</p>	<p>33. Y los que los guardaban huyeron y se fueron á la ciudad, y lo contaron todo con lo que había acontecido á los endemoniados.</p>	<p>33. Pastores autem fugerunt, et venientes in civitatem, nunciaverunt omnia, et illa quæ dæmoniacorum.</p>
<p>34. Und siehe, da ging die ganze Stadt heraus Jesu entgegen. Und da sie ihn sahen, baten sie ihn, daß er von ihrer</p>	<p>34. Y he aquí que toda la ciudad salió á encontrar á Jesus, y al verle le rogaron que se fuese de sus</p>	<p>34. Et ecce tota civitas exiit in occursum Jesu. E videntes eum, rogabant ut transi</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>πως μεταβῆ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων αὐτῶν.</p>	pays	that he would depart out of their coasts.
<p>1. Καὶ ἐμβὰς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, διεπέρασε, καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν πόλιν.</p>	<p>1. Alors, étant entré dans la nacelle, il repassa la mer, et vint en sa ville.</p>	<p>1. And he entered into a ship, and passed over, and came into his own city.</p>
<p>2. Καὶ ἰδὸν, προσέφερον αὐτῷ παραλυτικὸν ἐπὶ κλίνης βεβλημένον· καὶ ἰδὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὴν πίστιν αὐτῶν, εἶπε τῷ παραλυτικῷ· Θάρσει τέκνον, ἀφέωνταί σοι ἡ ἁμαρτίαι σου.</p>	<p>2. Et, voici, on lui présenta un paralytique couché dans un lit. Et Jésus voyant leur foi, dit au paralytique : Aie bon courage, mon fils ! tes péchés te sont pardonnés.</p>	<p>2. And behold, they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed : and Jesus, seeing their faith, said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, be of good cheer ; thy sins be forgiven thee.</p>
<p>3. Καὶ ἰδὸν, τινὲς τῶν Γραμματέων εἶπον ἐν ἑαυτοῖς· Οὗτος βλασφημεῖ.</p>	<p>3. Et, voici, quelques-uns des scribes disaient en eux-mêmes : Celui-ci blasphème.</p>	<p>3. And behold, certain of the scribes said within themselves, This man blasphemeth.</p>
<p>4. Καὶ ἰδὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὰς ἐνθυμήσεις αὐτῶν, εἶπεν· Ἰνατί ὑμεῖς ἐνθυμείσθε πονηρὰ ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν ;</p>	<p>4. Mais Jésus, connaissant leurs pensées, leur dit : Pourquoi pensez-vous du mal dans vos cœurs ?</p>	<p>4. And Jesus, knowing their thoughts, said, Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts ?</p>
<p>5. Τί γάρ ἐστιν εὐκοπώτερον, εἰπεῖν· Ἀφέωνταί σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι· ἢ εἰπεῖν· Ἐγειραι καὶ περιπάτει ;</p>	<p>5. Car lequel est le plus aisé, ou de dire : Tes péchés te sont pardonnés ; ou de dire : Lève-toi, et marche ?</p>	<p>5. For whether is easier to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee ; or to say, Arise, and walk ?</p>
<p>6. Ἰνα δὲ εἰδῆτε, ὅτι ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφίεναι ἁμαρτίας· τότε λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ· Ἐ-</p>	<p>6. Or, afin que vous sachiez que le Fils de l'homme a le pouvoir sur la terre de pardonner les péchés, il dit alors au paraly-</p>	<p>6. But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (then saith he to the sick of the palsy,)</p>

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
Grenze weichen wollte.	términos.	ret a finibus eorum.
1. Da trat er in das Schiff, und fuhr wieder herüber, und kam in seine Stadt.	1. Y entrando en un barco pasó á la otra ribera, y vino á su ciudad.	1. Et ascendens in naviculam, trajecit, et venit in propriam civitatem.
2. Und siehe, da brachten sie zu ihm einen Sichtbrüchigen, der lag auf einem Bette. Da nun Jesus ihren Glauben sah, sprach er zu dem Sichtbrüchigen: Sey getrost, mein Sohn, deine Sünden sind dir vergeben.	2. Y he aquí le trajeron un paralítico postrado en un lecho, y viendo Jesus la fé de ellos dijo al paralítico: Ten confianza, hijo, tus pecados te son perdonados.	2. Et ecce offerebant ei paralyticum in lecto jacentem: et videns Jesus fidem illorum, dixit paralytico: Confide fili, remittuntur tibi peccata tua.
3. Und siehe, etliche unter den Schriftgelehrten sprachen bey sich selbst: Dieser lästert Gott.	3. Y he aquí algunos de los Escribas decían para consigo: Este blasfema.	3. Et ecce quidam Scribarum dixerunt in seipsis: Hic blasphemat.
4. Da aber Jesus ihre Gedanken sah, sprach er: Warum denket ihr so Arges in euren Herzen?	4. Y viendo Jesus sus pensamientos dijo ¿porqué pensáis mal en vuestros corazones?	4. Et videns Jesus cogitationes eorum, dixit, Ut quid vos cogitatis mala in cordibus vestris?
5. Welches ist leichter, zu sagen: Dir sind deine Sünden vergeben; oder zu agem: Stehe auf, und wandle?	5. ¿Cual cosa es mas facil decir perdonados te son tus pecados, ó decir levantate y anda?	5. Quid enim est facilius, dicere: Dimittuntur tibi peccata an dicere, Eri gere, et ambula?
6. Auf daß ih aber wisset, daß des Menschen Sohn Macht habe auf Erden, die Sünden zu vergeben, sprach er zu dem Sichtbrüchigen	6. Pues para que sepais que el Hijo del hombre tiene potestad en la tierra de perdonar pecados, levantate (dijo él en-	6. Ut autem sciat quod auctoritatem habet Filius hominis in terra remittere peccata: tunc ait



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
γενηθεις ἄρον σου τὴν κλίνην, καὶ ὕπαγε εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου.	tique : Lève-toi, charge ton lit, et t'en va en ta maison.	Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house.
7. Καὶ ἐγερθεῖς, ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.	7. Et il se leva, et s'en alla en sa maison.	7. And he arose, and departed to his house.
8. Ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ ὄχλοι ἐθαύμασαν, καὶ ἐδόξασαν τὸν Θεόν, τὸν δόντα ἐξουσίαν τοιαύτην τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.	8. Ce que les troupes ayant vu, elles s'en étonnèrent, et elles glorifièrent Dieu de ce qu'il avait donné une telle puissance aux hommes.	8. But when th multitude saw it, they marvelled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men.
9. Καὶ παράγων ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐκεῖθεν, εἶδεν ἀνθρωπον καθήμενον ἐπὶ τὸ τελώνιον, Ματθαῖον λεγόμενον· καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ, Ἀκολούθει μοι. Καὶ ἀναστὰς, ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ.	9. Puis Jésus passant plus avant, vit un homme, nommé Matthieu, assis au lieu du péage, et il lui dit : Suis-moi, et il se leva, et le suivit.	9. And as Jesus passed forth from thence, he saw a man named Matthew, sitting at the receipt of custom : and he saith unto him, Follow me. And he arose, and followed him.
10. Καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῦ ἀνακειμένου ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, καὶ ἰδού, πολλοὶ τελῶναι καὶ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἐλθόντες, συνανέκειντο τῷ Ἰησοῦ καὶ τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ.	10. Et comme Jésus était à table dans la maison de Matthieu, voici, plusieurs péagers, et des gens de mauvaise vie, qui étaient venus là, se mirent à table avec Jésus et ses disciples.	10. And it came to pass, as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples.
11. Καὶ ἰδόντες οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, εἶπον τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ· Διατί μετὰ τῶν τελωνῶν καὶ ἁμαρτωλῶν ἐσθίει ὁ διδάσκαλος ὑμῶν;	11. Ce que les pharisiens ayant vu, ils dirent à ses disciples : Pourquoi votre maître mange-t-il avec des péagers et des gens de mauvaise vie ?	11. And when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto his disciples, Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners ?



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>gen: Stehe auf, hebe dein Bett auf, und gehe heim.</p>	<p>tónces al paralítico) toma tu lecho, y vete á tu casa.</p>	<p>paralytico: Erectus tolle tuum lectum, et abi in domum tuam.</p>
<p>7. Und er stand auf, und ging heim.</p>	<p>7. Y levantóse y se fué á su casa.</p>	<p>7. Et erectus abiit in domum suam.</p>
<p>8. Da das Volk das sah, verwunderte es sich, und pries Gott, der solche Macht den Menschen gegeben hat.</p>	<p>8. Y cuando le vieron las gentes se maravillaron y glorificaron á Dios, por haber dado tal potestad á los hombres.</p>	<p>8. Videntes autem turbæ, timuerunt, et glorificaverunt Deum, dantem auctoritatem talem hominibus.</p>
<p>9. Und da Jesus von dannen ging, sah er einen Menschen am Zoll sitzen, der hieß Matthäus, und sprach zu ihm: Folge mir. Und er stand auf, und folgte ihm.</p>	<p>9. Y pasando adelante de allí Jesus vió á un hombre que estaba sentado en dónde se recibían los tributos, el cual se llamaba Matheo, y le dijo: Sigüeme, y él levantóse y le siguió.</p>	<p>9. Et præteriens Jesus inde, vidit hominem sedentem in telonio, Matthæum dictum: et ait illi: Sequere me: et surgens sequutus est eum.</p>
<p>10. Und es begab sich, da er zu Tische saß im Hause, siehe, da kamen viele Zöllner und Sünder, und saßen zu Tische mit Jesu und seinen Jüngern.</p>	<p>10. Y acaeció que estando Jesus sentado á la mesa en la casa, he aquí vinieron muchos publicanos y pecadores, y se sentaron á comer con él y sus discípulos.</p>	<p>10. Et factum est eo discumbente in domo, et ecce multi publicani et peccatores venientes, discumbebant cum Jesu, et discipulis ejus.</p>
<p>11. Da das die Pharisäer sahen, sprachen sie zu seinen Jüngern: Warum isset euer Meister mit Zöllnern und Sündern?</p>	<p>11. Y al verlo los Phariseos dijeron á sus discípulos: ¿porqué vuestro Maestro come con publicanos y pecadores?</p>	<p>11. Et videntes Pharisæi dicebant discipulis ejus: Quare cum publicanis et peccatoribus manducat Magister vester?</p>

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>12. Ὁ δὲ ἰησοῦς ἀκούσας, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἰσχύοντες ἰατροῦ, ἀλλ' οἱ κατῶς ἔχοντες.</p>	<p>12. Mais Jésus l'ayant entendu, leur dit : Ceux qui sont en santé n'ont pas besoin de médecin, mais ceux qui se portent mal.</p>	<p>12. But when Jesus heard that, he said unto them, They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.</p>
<p>13. Πορευθέντες δὲ μάθετε τί ἐστίν· Ἐλεον θέλω, καὶ οὐ θυσίαν· οὐ γὰρ ἤλθον καλέσαι δικαίους, ἀλλ' ἁμαρτωλοὺς εἰς μετάνοιαν.</p>	<p>13. Mais allez, et apprenez ce que veulent dire ces paroles : Je veux miséricorde, et non pas sacrifice ; car je ne suis pas venu pour appeler à la repentance les justes, mais les pécheurs.</p>	<p>13. But go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice : for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.</p>
<p>14. Τότε προσέρχονται αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ Ἰωάννου, λέγοντες· Διατί ἡμεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι νηστεύομεν πολλά, οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ σου οὐ νηστεύουσι ;</p>	<p>14. Alors les disciples de Jean vinrent à lui, et lui dirent : Pourquoi nous et les pharisiens jeûnons-nous souvent, et tes disciples ne jeûnent point ?</p>	<p>14. Then came to him the disciples of John, saying, Why do we and the Pharisees fast oft, but thy disciples fast not ?</p>
<p>15. Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Μὴ δύνανται οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ νυμφῶνος πενθεῖν, ἐφ' ὅσον μετ' αὐτῶν ἐστίν ὁ νυμφίος ; ἐλεύσονται δὲ ἡμέραι ὅταν ἀπαρθῇ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὁ νυμφίος, καὶ τότε νηστεύσουσιν.</p>	<p>15. Et Jésus leur répondit : Les gens de la chambre du nouveau marié peuvent-ils s'affliger pendant que le nouveau marié est avec eux ? Mais les jours viendront que le nouveau marié leur sera ôté, et c'est alors qu'ils jeûneront.</p>	<p>15. And Jesus said unto them, Can the children of the bride-chamber mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them ? but the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast.</p>
<p>16. Οὐδεὶς δε ἐπιβάλλει ἐπίβλημα ῥάκους ἀγνάφου ἐπ' ἡματιῶ παλαιοῦ· αἶρε</p>	<p>16. Aussi personne ne met une pièce de drap neuf à un vieux habit ; car ce qui est</p>	<p>16. No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment : for that which is put</p>

GERMAN.

12. Da das Jesus höret, sprach er zu ihnen: Die Starcken bedürfen des Arztes nicht, sondern die Kranken.

13. Gehet aber hin, und lernet, was das sey: Ich habe Wohlgefallen an Barmherzigkeit, und nicht am Opfer. Ich bin gekommen, die Sünder zur Buße zu rufen, und nicht die Frommen.

14. Indes kamen die Jünger Johannis zu ihm, und sprachen: Warum fasten wir und die Pharisäer so viel, und deine Jünger fasten nicht?

15. Jesus sprach zu ihnen: Wie können die Hochzeitleute Leid tragen, so lange der Bräutigam bey ihnen ist? Es wird aber die Zeit kommen, daß der Bräutigam von ihnen genommen wird; alsdann werden sie fasten.

16. Niemand sticket ein altes Kleid mit einem Lappen von neuem Tuch; denn der Lappe

SPANISH.

12. Mas oyendolo Jesus les dijo: no tienen los que estan sanos necesidad de médico, sino los que estan enfermos.

13. Id pues, y aprended lo que significa: Misericordia quiero, y no sacrificio, porque no he venido á llamar los justos sino los pecadores á arrepentimiento.

14. A esta sazón vinieron á él los discípulos de Juan diciendole ¿porqué nosotros y los Fariseos ayunamos con frecuencia, y tus discípulos no ayunan?

15. Y Jesus les dijo ¿pueden acaso los que estan de bodas andar afligidos mientras el esposo está con ellos? Mas vendrán dias en que el esposo les será quitado; y entonces ayunarán.

16. Nádie echa remiendo de pañorecio en vestido viejo, porque el tal remien-

LATIN.

12. At Jesus audiens, ait illis: Non usum habent valentes mēdico, sed male habentes.

13. Euntes autem discite quid est, Misericordiam volo, et non sacrificium. Non enim veni vocare justos, sed peccatores ad penitentiam.

14. Tunc advenit eum discipuli Joannis, dicentes: Quare nos et Pharisæi jejunamus frequenter, discipuli autem tui non jejunant?

15. Et ait illis Jesus. Nunquid possunt filii sponsi lugere quamdiu cum illis est sponsus? Venient autem dies, quum auferetur ab eis sponsus, et tunc jejunabunt.

16. Nemo autem injicit injectionem panni rudis in vestimen-

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
γὰρ τὸ πλήρωμα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱματίου, καὶ χεῖρον σχίσμα γίνεται.	mis pour remplir, emporte de l'habit, et la déchirure en est plus grande.	in to fill it up taketh from the garment, and the rent is made worse.
17. Οὐδὲ βάλλου- σιν οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς παλαιούς· εἰ δὲ μήγε, ῥήγνυνται οἱ ἀσκοί, καὶ ὁ οἶνος ἐκχεῖται, καὶ οἱ ἀσκοί ἀπολοῦνται· ἀλλὰ βάλλουσιν οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς καινοὺς, καὶ ἀμφότερα συν- τηροῦνται.	17. On ne met pas non plus le vin nou- veau dans de vieux vaisseaux; autrement les vaisseaux se rom- pent, et le vin se ré- pand, et les vaisseaux périssent; mais on met le vin nouveau dans des vaisseaux neufs, et l'un et l'au- tre se conservent.	17. Neither do men put new wine into old bottles: else the bot- tles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish: but they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved.
18. Ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος αὐτοῖς, ἰδοὺ, ἄρχων ἐλθὼν προσεκύνει αὐτῷ, λέ- γων· Ὅτι ἡ θυγάτηρ μου ἄρτι ἐτελεύτη- σεν· ἀλλὰ ἐλθὼν, ἐπίθες τὴν χεῖρά σου ἐπ' αὐτήν, καὶ ζήσε- ται.	18. Comme il leur disait ces choses, voi- ci venir un seigneur qui se prosterna de- vant lui, en lui di- sant: Ma fille est dé- jà morte; mais viens, et pose ta main sur elle, et elle vivra.	18. While he spake these things unto them, behold, there came a certain ruler, and worshipped him, saying, My daughter is even now dead: but come and lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live.
19. Καὶ ἐγερθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ, καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.	19. Et Jésus s'étant levé, le suivit avec ses disciples.	19. And Jesus arose, and followed him, and so did his disciples.
20. Καὶ ἰδοὺ, γυνή αἰμοῤῥοοῦσα δώδεκα ἔτη, προσελθοῦσα ὀπισθεν, ἤψατο τοῦ κρασπέδου τοῦ ἱμα- τίου αὐτοῦ·	20. Et, voici, une femme travaillée d'une perte de sang depuis douze ans, vint par derrière, et tou- cha le bord de son vêtement.	20. (And behold, a woman, which was diseased with an issue of blood twelve years, came behind him, and touched the hem of his garment.
21. Ἐλεγε γὰρ ἐν ἑαυτῇ· Ἐὰν μόνον ἄψωμαι τοῦ ἱματίου	21. Car elle disait en elle-même: Si seulement je touche	21. For she said within herself, If I may but touch his



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
<p>reißt doch wieder vom Kleide, und der Nis wird ärger</p>	<p>do se lleva parte del mismo vestido, y la rotura se hace peor.</p>	<p>tum vetus : aufert enim plenitudinem ejus a vestimento, et pejor scissura fit.</p>
<p>17. Man fasset auch nicht Most in alte Schläuche ; anders die Schläuche zerreißen, und der Most wird verschüttet, und die Schläuche kommen um: sondern man fasset Most in neue Schläuche, so werden sie beyde mit einander behalten.</p>	<p>17. Ni tampoco echan vino nuevo en odres viejos. De otra suerte se rompen los odres y el vino se derrama, y se pierden los odres. Mas echan el vino nuevo en odres nuevos, y así se conserva lo uno y los otros.</p>	<p>17. Neque mittunt vinum novum in utres veteres : si autem minus, rumpuntur utres, et vinum effluit, et utres pereunt : sed mittunt vinum novum in utres novos, et ambo conservantur.</p>
<p>18. Da er solches mit ihnen redete, siehe, da kam der Obersten einer, und fiel vor ihm nieder, und sprach: Herr, meine Tochter ist jetzt gestorben; aber komm, und lege deine Hand auf sie so wird sie lebendig.</p>	<p>18. Mientras él les estaba diciendo estas cosas he aquí vino un cierto hombre principal, y le adoró diciendo: Señor mi hija acaba de morir, pero ven, pon tu mano sobre ella y vivirá.</p>	<p>18. Hæc illo loquente eis, ecce princeps veniens, adorabat eum dicens: Quod filia mea modo defuncta est: sed veniens impone manum tuam super eam et vivet.</p>
<p>19. Und Jesus stand auf, und folgte ihm nach, und seine Jünger.</p>	<p>19. Y levantandose Jesus le fué siguiendo con sus discipulos.</p>	<p>19. Et surgens Jesus sequebatur eum, et discipuli ejus.</p>
<p>20. Und siehe, ein Weib, das zwölf Jahre den Blutgang gehabt, trat von hinten zu, und rührte seines Kleides Saum an.</p>	<p>20. Y he aquí una muger que hacía doce años que padecía un flujo de sangre, llegando por detrás le tocó la orla de su vestido.</p>	<p>20. Et ecce mulier sanguiflua duodecim annis, accedens retro, tetigit fimbriam vestimenti ejus.</p>
<p>21. Denn sie sprach bey sich selbst: Möchte ich nur sein Kleid an</p>	<p>21. Porque decía ella entre sí: si yo puedo tocar tan sola-</p>	<p>21. Dicebat enim in seipsa: Si tantum tetige-</p>



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
αὐτοῦ, σωθήσομαι.	son vêtement, je serai guérie.	garment, I shall be whole.
22. Ο δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἐπιστραφεὶς καὶ ἰδὼν αὐτήν, εἶπε· Θάρσει θύγατερ· ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε. Καὶ ἐσώθη ἡ γυνὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης.	22. Et Jésus s'étant retourné, et la regardant, lui dit : Aie bon courage, ma fille ! ta foi t'a sauvée. Et dans ce moment la femme fut guérie.	22. But Jesus turned him about ; and when he saw her, he said, Daughter, be of good comfort : thy faith hath made thee whole. And the woman was made whole from that hour.)
23. Καὶ ἐλθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ ἀρχοντος, καὶ ἰδὼν τοὺς αὐλητὰς, καὶ τὸν ὄχλον θορυβούμενον,	23. Or quand Jésus fut arrivé à la maison de ce seigneur, et qu'il eut vu les joueurs d'instrumens, et une troupe de gens qui faisait un grand bruit,	23. And when Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the minstrels and the people making a noise,
24. Λέγει αὐτοῖς· Ἀναχωρεῖτε· οὐ γὰρ ἀπέθινε τὸ κοράσιον, ἀλλὰ καθεύδει. Καὶ κατεγέλων αὐτοῦ.	24. il leur dit : Retirez-vous, car la jeune fille n'est pas morte, mais elle dort ; et ils se moquaient de lui.	24. He said unto them, Give place : for the maid is not dead, but sleepeth. And they laughed him to scorn.
25. Ὅτε δὲ ἐξεβλήθη ὁ ὄχλος, εἰσελθὼν ἐκράτησε τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῆς, καὶ ἤγέρθη τὸ κοράσιον.	25. Après donc qu'on eut fait sortir toute cette troupe, il entra, et prit la main de la jeune fille, et elle se leva.	25. But when the people were put forth, he went in, and took her by the hand, and the maid arose.
26. Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἡ φήμη αὕτη εἰς ὅλην τὴν γῆν ἐκείνην.	26. Et le bruit s'en répandit par tout ce pays-là.	26. And the fame hereof went abroad into all that land.
27. Καὶ παράγοντι ἐκεῖθεν τῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ δύο τυφλοὶ, κρᾶζοντες, καὶ λέγοντες· Ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς, υἱὲ Δαβὶδ.	27. Et comme Jésus passait plus loin, deux aveugles le suivirent, en criant et disant : Fils de David, aie pitié de nous !	27. And when Jesus departed thence, two blind men followed him, crying, and saying, Thou son of David, have mercy on us.

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
rühren, so würde ich gesund.	mente su vestido, seré sana.	ro vestimentum ejus, servabor.
22. Da wandte sich Jesus um, und sah sie, und sprach: Sey getrost meine Tochter, dein Glaube hat dir geholfen. Und das Weib ward gesund zu derselbigen Stunde.	22. Y volviendose Jesus y viendola la dijo; ten confianza hija, tu fé te ha salvado. Y quedó la muger sana desde aquella hora.	22. At Jesus conversus, et videns eam, dixit: Confide filia, fides tua servavit te. Et servata est mulier ab hora illa.
23. Und als er in des Obersten Haus kam, und sah die Pfeifer und das Getümmel des Volks,	23. Y cuando llegó Jesus á casa de aquel hombre principal, y vió los tañedores de flautas y á la gente que hacían ruido.	23. Et veniens Jesus in domum Principis, et videns tibicines et turbam tumultuantem,
24. Sprach er zu ihnen: Weichet, denn das Mägdlein ist nicht todt, sondern es schläft. Und sie verlachten ihn.	24. Dijoles: Retiraos, pues la muchacha no está muerta sino que duerme. Y hacían burla de él.	24. Dicit illis: Recedite: non enim mortua est puella, sed dormit. Et deridebant eum.
25. Als aber das Volk ausgetrieben war, ging er hinein, und ergriff sie bey der Hand; da stand das Mägdlein auf.	25. Y echada que fué la gente fuera, entró: y la tomó de la mano, y la muchacha se levantó.	25. Quum vero ejecta esset turba, ingressus apprehendit manum ejus, et surrexit puella.
26. Und dies Gerücht erscholl in dasselbige ganze Land.	26. Y corrió la fama de esto por toda aquella tierra.	26. Et exiit fama hæc in universam terram illam.
27. Und da Jesus von dannen weiter ging, folgten ihm zween Blinde nach, die schrien und sprachen: Ach du Sohn Davids, erbarme dich unser!	27. Y cuando partió Jesus de aquel lugar le siguieron dos ciegos gritando y diciendo: Hijo de David ten misericordia de nosotros.	27. E. transeunte inde Jesu, sequuti sunt eum duo cæci, clamantes, et dicentes: Miserere nostri fili David.

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>28. Ἐλθόντι δὲ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ τυφλοὶ, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Πιστεύετε ὅτι δύναμαι τοῦτο ποιῆσαι; Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Ναὶ Κύριε.</p>	<p>28. Et quand il fut arrivé dans la maison, ces aveugles vinrent à lui, et il leur dit : Croyez-vous que je puisse faire ce que vous me demandez ? Ils lui répondirent : Oui, vraiment, Seigneur.</p>	<p>28. And when he was come into the house, the blind men came to him : and Jesus saith unto them, Believe ye that I am able to do this ? They said unto him, Yea, Lord.</p>
<p>29. Τότε ἤψατο τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν, λέγων· Κατὰ τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν γενηθήτω ὑμῖν.</p>	<p>29. Alors il toucha leurs yeux, en disant : Qu'il vous soit fait selon votre foi.</p>	<p>29. Then touched he their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it unto you.</p>
<p>30. Καὶ ἀνεψήχθησαν αὐτῶν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί· καὶ ἐνεβριμήσατο αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, λέγων· Οὐδεὶς υἱδὲὶς γνωσκέτω.</p>	<p>30. Et leurs yeux furent ouverts ; et Jésus leur défendit avec menaces, disant : Prenez garde que personne ne le sache.</p>	<p>30. And their eyes were opened ; and Jesus straitly charged them, saying, See that no man know it.</p>
<p>31. Οἱ δὲ ἐξελθόντες διεφήμισαν αὐτὸν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ γῆ ἐκείνῃ.</p>	<p>31. Mais eux étant partis, répandirent sa renommée dans tout ce pays-là.</p>	<p>31. But they, when they were departed, spread abroad his fame in all that country.</p>
<p>32. Αὐτῶν δὲ ἐξερχομένων, ἰδοὺ, προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ ἄνθρωπον κωφὸν δαιμονιζόμενον·</p>	<p>32. Et comme ils sortaient, voici, on lui présenta un homme muet et démoniaque.</p>	<p>32. As they went out, behold, they brought to him a dumb man possessed with a devil.</p>
<p>33. Καὶ ἐκβληθέντος τοῦ δαιμονίου, ἐλάλησεν ὁ κωφός· καὶ ἐθαύμασαν οἱ ἄλλοι, λέγοντες· Ὅτι οὐδέποτε ἐφάνη οὕτως ἐν τῷ Ἰσραήλ.</p>	<p>33. Et quand le démon eut été chassé dehors, le muet parla ; et les troupes s'en étonnèrent, en disant : Il ne s'est jamais rien vu de semblable en Israël.</p>	<p>33. And when the devil was cast out, the dumb spake : and the multitudes marvelled, saying, It was never so seen in Israel.</p>
<p>34. Οἱ δὲ Φαρι-</p>	<p>34. Mais les phari-</p>	<p>34. But the Phari-</p>

## GERMAN.

28. Und da er heim kam, traten die Blinden zu ihm. Und Jesus sprach zu ihnen: Glaubet ihr, daß ich euch solches thun kann? Da sprachen sie zu ihm: Herr, ja.

29. Da rührte er ihre Augen an, und sprach: Euch geschehe nach eurem Glauben.

30. Und ihre Augen wurden geöffnet. Und Jesus bedrohte sie, und sprach: Sehet zu, daß es niemand erfahre.

31. Aber sie gingen aus, und machten ihn rüchbar in demselbigen ganzen Lande.

32. Da nun diese waren hinaus gekommen, siehe, da brachten sie zu ihm einen Menschen, der war stumm und betessen.

33. Und da der Teufel war ausgetrieben, redete der Stumme. Und das Volk verwunderte sich, und sprach: Solches ist noch nie in Israel gesehen worden.

34. Aber die Phari-

## SPANISH.

28. Y llegado á la casa los ciegos vinieron á él. Y Jesus les dijo ¿Creéis que puedo hacer esto? Ellos digeron: Si, Señor.

29. Entónces les tocó los ojos diciendo: Segun vuestra fé así os sea hecho.

30. Y fueron abiertos sus ojos, y Jesus les encargó estrechamente diciendo: mirad que nadie lo sepa.

31. Mas habiendo ellos salido de allí divulgaron su fama por toda aquella tierra.

32. Y al salir ellos, he aquí le trajeron un hombre mudo poseido del demonio.

33. Y lanzado fuera el demonio el mudo habló, y las gentes maravilladas decían: nunca se vió tal cosa en Israel.

34. Mas los Phari-

## LATIN.

28. Venienti autem in domum, accesserunt ad eum cæci. Et dicit eis Jesus: Creditis quod possum hoc facere? Dicunt ei: Utique Domine.

29. Tunc tetigit oculos eorum, dicens: Secundum fidem vestram fiat vobis.

30. Et aperti sunt eorum oculi: et comminatus est illis Jesus, dicens: Videte ne quis sciat:

31. Illi autem exeuntes diffamaverunt eum in tota terra illa.

32. Illis autem egressis, ecce obtulerunt ei hominem mutum dæmoniacum.

33. Et ejecto dæmonio, locutus est mutus, et miratæ sunt turbæ, dicentes, Nunquam apparuit sic in Israël.

34. Pharisæi au-



GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
σαῖο· ἔλεγον· Ἐν τῷ ἄρχοντι τῶν δαιμονίων ἐκβάλλει τὰ δαιμόνια.	siens disaient : Il chasse les démons par le prince des démons.	sees said, He casteth out devils, through the prince of the devils.
35. Καὶ περιῆγεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὰς πόλεις πάσας καὶ τὰς κώμας, διδάσκων ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν, καὶ κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας, καὶ θεραπεύων πᾶσαν νόσον καὶ πᾶσαν μαλακίαν ἐν τῷ λαῷ.	35. Or Jésus allait dans toutes les villes et dans les bourgades, enseignant dans leurs synagogues, et prêchant l'évangile du royaume, et guérissant toutes sortes de maladies, et toutes sortes d'infirmités parmi le peuple.	35. And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness, and every disease among the people.
36. Ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς ὄχλους, ἐσπλαγχνίσθη περὶ αὐτῶν, ὅτι ἦσαν ἐκκελυμένοι καὶ ἐρριμμένοι ὡσεὶ πρόβατα μὴ ἔχοντα ποιμένα.	36. Et voyant les troupes, il en fut ému de compassion, parce qu'ils étaient dispersés et errans comme des brebis qui n'ont point de pasteur.	36. But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd.
37. Τότε λέγει τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ· Ὁ μὲν θερισμὸς πολὺς, οἱ δὲ ἐργάται ὀλίγοι·	37. Et il dit à ses disciples : Certes la moisson est grande, mais il y a peu d'ouvriers.	37. Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few.
38. Δεήθητε οὖν τοῦ κυρίου τοῦ θερισμοῦ, ὅπως ἐκβάλῃ ἐργάτας εἰς τὸν θερισμὸν αὐτοῦ.	38. Priez donc le seigneur de la moisson, qu'il envoie des ouvriers en sa moisson.	38. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.
1. Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος τοὺς δώδεκα μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν κατὰ πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτων, ὥστε ἐκ-	1. Alors Jésus ayant appelé ses douze disciples, leur donna puissance sur les esprits immondes pour les chasser hors	1. And when he had called unto him his twelve disciples, he gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out,



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
säer sprachen : Er treibet die Teufel aus durch der Teufel Obersten.	seos decían : por medio del príncipe de los demoníos echa fuéra los demoníos.	tem dicebant : In principe dæmoniorum eiecit dæmones.
35. Und Jesus ging umher in alle Städte und Märkte, lehrete in ihren Schulen, und predigte das Evangelium von dem Reich, und heilete allerley Seuche, und allerley Krankheit im Volk.	35. Y Jesus iba recorriendo todas las ciudades y villas enseñando en sus sinagogas y predicando el Evangelio del reyno, curando toda enfermedad y toda doléncia en el pueblo.	35. Et circumibat Jesus civitates omnes, et castella, docens in synagogis eorum, et prædicans evangelium regni, et curans omnem languorem, et omnem infirmitatem in populo.
36. Und da er das Volk sah, jammerte ihn desselbigen ; denn sie waren verschmachtet und zerstreuet, wie die Schafe, die keinen Hirten haben.	36. Y al ver aquellas gentes tuvo compasión de ellas, porque estaban abatidas y desparramadas como ovejas sin pastor.	36. Videns autem turbas, misertus est de eis, quia erant vexati, et dispersi sicut oves non habentes pastorem.
37. Da sprach er zu seinen Jüngern : Die Ernte ist groß, aber wenige sind der Arbeiter.	37. Entónces dijo á sus discípulos : Verdaderamente la mies es copiósa ; mas los trabajadores son pocos.	37. Tunc dicit discipulis suis : Messis quidem multa, operarii autem pauci.
38. Darum bittet den Herrn der Ernte, daß er Arbeiter in seine Ernte sende.	38. Rogad pues al Señor que envíe trabajadores á su mies.	38. Supplicate ergo domino messis, ut emittat operarios in messem suam.
1. Und er rief seine zwölf Jünger zu sich, und gab ihnen Macht über die unsaubern Geister, daß sie dieselben austrieben, und heil-	1. Entónces llamando á sí sus doce discípulos les dió potestad sobre los espíritus inmundos para lanzarlos fuera, y cu-	1. Et advocans duodecim discipulos suos, dedit illis potestatem spirituum immundorum, ut eiecere

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
βάλλειν αὐτὰ, καὶ θεραπεύειν πᾶσαν νό- σον καὶ πᾶσαν μαλα- κίαν.	des possédés, et pour guérir toutes sortes de maladies, et toutes sortes d'infirmités.	and to heal all man- ner of sickness, and all manner of disease.
2. Τῶν δὲ δώδεκα ἀποστόλων τὰ ὀνό- ματά ἐστι ταῦτα· πρῶτος, Σίμων ὁ λε- γόμενος Πέτρος, καὶ Ἀνδρέας ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ· Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου, καὶ Ἰωάννης ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ·	2. Et ce sont ici les noms des douze apô- tres : Le premier est Simon, nommé Pierre, et André, son frère ; Jacques, fils de Zébédée, et Jean, son frère ;	2. Now the names of the twelve apostles are these : The first, Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew, his brother ; James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother ;
3. Φίλιππος, καὶ Βαρθολομαῖος· Θω- μᾶς, καὶ Ματθαῖος ὁ τελώνης· Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ἀλφαίου, καὶ Λεββαῖος ὁ ἐπικλη- θεὶς Θαδδαῖος·	3. Philippe et Bar- thélemi ; Thomas, et Matthieu, le péager ; Jacques, fils d'Al- phée, et Lebbée, sur- nommé Thaddée ;	3. Philip, and Bar- tholomew ; Thomas, and Matthew the pub- lican ; James the son of Alpheus, and Leb- beus, whose surname was Thaddeus ;
4. Σίμων ὁ Κανα- νίτης, καὶ Ἰούδας ὁ Ἰσκαριώτης, ὁ καὶ παραδοὺς αὐτόν.	4. Simon Canané- en, et Judas Iscariot, qui même le trahit.	4. Simon the Cana- anite, and Judas Is- cariot, who also be- trayed him.
5. Τούτους τοὺς δώ- δεκα ἀπέστειλεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, παραγγέλλας αὐτοῖς, λέγων· Εἰς ὁδὸν ἐθνῶν μὴ ἀπέλ- θητε, καὶ εἰς πόλιν Σαμαρειτῶν μὴ εἰς- έλθητε·	5. Jésus envoya ces douze, et leur com- manda, en disant : N'allez point vers les Gentils, et n'entrez point dans aucune ville des Samaritains ;	5. These twelve Je- sus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gen- tiles, and into any city of the Samari- tans enter ye not.
6. Πορεύεσθε δὲ μᾶλλον πρὸς τὰ πρό- βατα τὰ ἀπολωλότα οἴκου Ἰσραὴλ.	6. mais plutôt allez vers les brebis per- dues de la maison d'Israël.	6. But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.
7. Πορεύομενοι δὲ κηρίσσετε λέγοντες·	7. Et quand vous serez partis, prêchez,	7. And as ye go, preach, saying, The

GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
ten allerley Seuche, und allerley Krankheit.	rar toda enfermedad y toda dolencia.	eos, et curare omnem languorem, et omnem infirmitatem.
2. Die Namen aber der zwölf Apostel sind diese: Der erste Simon, genant Petrus; und Andreas, sein Bruder; Jakobus, Zebedäi Sohn; und Johannes, sein Bruder;	2. Y los nombres de los doce Apóstoles son estos: el primero Simon llamado Pedro y Andres su hermano, Jacobo hijo de Zebedeo, y Juan su hermano.	2. Duodecim autem Apostolorum nomina sunt hæc: Primus, Simon dictus Petrus, et Andreas frater ejus, Jacobus Zebedæi, et Joannes frater ejus.
3. Philippus; und Bartholomäus; Thomas; und Matthäus, der Zöllner; Jakobus, Alphai Sohn; Lebbeus, mit dem Zunamen Thaddäus;	3. Felipe y Bartolome: Tomas y Mattheo el publicano: Jacobo hijo de Alfeo, y Lebeo por sobre nombre Thadeo.	3. Philippus et Bartholomæus: Thomas et Matthæus publicanus: Jacobus Alphæi, et Lebbæus cognominatus Thaddæus:
4. Simon von Cana; und Judas Ischarioth, welcher ihn verrieth.	4. Simon el Cananeo, y Judas Iscariotes él mismo que le entregó.	4. Simon Chananites, et Judas Iscariotes, qui et tradens eum.
5. Diese zwölf sandte Jesus, gebot ihnen und sprach: Gehet nicht auf der Heiden Straße, und ziehet nicht in der Samariter Städte;	5. Estos doce envió Jesus y les mandó diciendo: no andéis por camino de Gentiles ní entréis en ciudad alguna de los Samaritanos.	5. Hos duodecim legavit Jesus, denuncians eis, dicens: In viam gentium ne abieritis, et in civitatem Samaritanorum me intraveritis.
6. Sondern gebet hin zu den verlornen Schafen aus dem Hause Israel.	6. Mas id antes á las ovejas perdidas de la casa de Israel:	6. Ite autem magis ad oves perditas domus Israël.
7. Gehet aber und prediget, und sprecht:	7. Id, y predicad diciendo: el reyno	7. Euntes autem prædicate, di-

GREEK.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
<p>Ὅτι ἤγγικεν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.</p>	<p>en disant : Le royaume des cieus est proche.</p>	<p>kingdom of heaven is at hand.</p>
<p>8. Ἀσθενοῦντας θεραπεύετε, λεπροὺς καθαρίζετε, νεκροὺς ἐγείρετε, δαιμόνια ἐκβάλλετε · δωρεὰν ἐλάβετε, δωρεὰν δότε.</p>	<p>8. Guérissez les malades, rendez nets les lépreux, ressuscitez les morts, chassez les démons hors des possédés ; vous l'avez reçu gratuitement, donnez-le gratuitement.</p>	<p>8. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils : freely ye have received, freely give.</p>
<p>9. Μὴ κτήσησθε χρυσοῦν, μηδὲ ἄργυρον, μηδὲ χαλκὸν εἰς τὰς ζώνας ὑμῶν ·</p>	<p>9. Ne faites provision ni d'or, ni d'argent, ni de monnaie dans vos ceintures ;</p>	<p>9. Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass, in your purses ;</p>
<p>10. Μὴ πήραν εἰς ὁδόν, μηδὲ δύο χιτῶνας, μηδὲ ὑποδήματα, μηδὲ ῥάβδους · ἄξιός γάρ ὁ ἐργάτης τῆς τροφῆς αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.</p>	<p>10. ni de sac pour le voyage, ni de deux robes, ni de souliers, ni de bâton ; car l'ouvrier est digne de sa nourriture.</p>	<p>10. Nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves : for the workman is worthy of his meat.</p>
<p>11. Εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν πόλιν ἢ κώμην εἰσέλθητε, ἐξετάσατε τίς ἐν αὐτῇ ἄξιός ἐστι · κακεῖ μείνατε ἕως ἂν ἐξέλθητε.</p>	<p>11. Et dans quelque ville ou bourgade que vous entriez, informez-vous qui y est digne de vous loger ; et demeurez chez lui jusqu'à ce que vous partiez de là.</p>	<p>11. And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy ; and there abide till ye go thence.</p>
<p>12. Εἰσερχόμενοι δὲ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, ἀσπάσασθε αὐτήν.</p>	<p>12. Et quand vous entrez dans quelque maison, saluez-la.</p>	<p>12. And when ye come into an house salute it.</p>
<p>13. Καὶ εἰ μὲν ἡ οἰκία ἀξία, ἐλθέτω ἡ εἰρήνη ὑμῶν ἐπ' αὐτήν · εἰ δὲ μὴ ἡ ἀξία, ἡ εἰρήνη ὑμῶν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐπιστραφήτω.</p>	<p>13. Et si cette maison en est digne, que votre paix vienne sur elle ; mais si elle n'en est pas digne, que votre paix retourne à vous.</p>	<p>13. And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it : but if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you.</p>



GERMAN.	SPANISH.	LATIN.
Das Himmelreich ist nahe herbey gekommen.	de los cielos está cerca.	centes : Quia appropinquavit regnum cælorum.
8. Machtet die Kranken gesund, reiniget die Ausfägigen, wecket die Todten auf, treibet die Teufel aus. Umsonst habt ihr es empfangen, umsonst gebt es auch.	8. Curad enfermos, limpiad leprosos, resucitad muertos, lanzad demonios : de valde recibisteis, dad de valde.	8. Infirmos curate, leprosos mundate, mortuos susciteate dæmones ejcitate : gratis accepistis, gratis date.
9. Ihr sollt nicht Gold, noch Silber, noch Erz in euren Säckeln haben ;	9. No llevéis oro ni plata ni cóbre en vuestras bolsas.	9. Ne possideatis aurum, neque argentum, neque æs in zonis vestris :
10. Auch keine Tasche zur Wegfahrt, auch nicht zween Röcke, keine Schuhe, auch keinen Stocken. Denn ein Arbeiter ist seiner Speise werth.	10. Ní alforja para el camino, ni dos túnicas, ni zapatos, ni baston ; porque el trabajador, digno es de su alimento :	10. Non peram in viam, neque duas tunicas, neque calceamenta, neque virgam : dignus enim operarius alimento suo est.
11. Wo ihr aber in eine Stadt oder Markt gehet, da erkundiget euch, ob jemand darinnen sey, der es werth ist ; und bey demselben bleibet, bis ihr von dannen ziehet.	11. Mas en cualquiera ciudad ó aldea donde entrareis, informaos de quien hay en ella, que sea digno ; y morad allí hasta que salgáis.	11. In quamcunque autem civitatem aut castrum intraveritis, interrogatis quis in ea dignus sit : et ibi manete donec exeatis.
12. Wo ihr aber in ein Haus gehet, so grüßet dasselbige.	12. Y al entrar en la casa saludadla.	12. Intrans autem in domum, salutate eam.
13. Und so es dasselbige Haus werth ist, wird euer Friede auf sie kommen. Ist es aber nicht werth, so wird sich euer Friede wieder zu euch wenden.	13. Y si la casa fuere digna, vuestra paz vendrá sobre ella, mas si no fuere digna vuestra paz se volverá á vosotros.	13. Et si quidem fuerit domus, digna, ingrediat pax vestra super eam : si autem non fuerit digna, pax vestra ad vos convertatur.



# ADVERTISEMENT

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## THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

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## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

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<i>s.</i> substantive.	<i>int.</i> interjection.
<i>v.</i> verb.	<i>m.</i> masculine.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>n.</i> neuter.
<i>prep.</i> preposition.	<i>m. f.</i> masculine or feminine.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857,

By B. S. BARRETT,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District  
of New York.

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ABA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Abaft,	Nach dem hint- ertheile,	En popa,	De la proue.
Abandon,	Verlassen,	Abandonar,	Abandonner.
Abase,	Niederlassen,	Abatir,	Humilier,
Abasement,	Erniedrigung, <i>f.</i>	Abatimiento, <i>m.</i>	Abaissement, <i>m.</i>
Abash,	Beschämen,	Avergonzar,	Rendre honteux.
Abate,	Vermindern,	Minorar,	Diminuer.
Abatement,	Abnahme, <i>f.</i>	Rebaxa, <i>f.</i>	Diminution, <i>f.</i>
Abbey,	Kloster, <i>n.</i>	Abadia, <i>f.</i>	Couvent, <i>m.</i>
Abbate,	Abkürzen,	Abreviar,	Abrégé.
Abbreviation,	Abkürzung, <i>f.</i>	Compendio, <i>m.</i>	Abréviation, <i>f.</i>
Abbreviator,	Abkürzer, <i>m.</i>	Abreviador, <i>m.</i>	Abréviateur, <i>m.</i>
Abdicate,	Aufgeben,	Abdicar,	Abdiquer.
Abdication,	Abdankung, <i>f.</i>	Abdicacion, <i>f.</i>	Abdication, <i>f.</i>
Abdomen,	Unterleib, <i>m.</i>	Abdomen, <i>m.</i>	Abdomen, <i>m.</i>
Abduct,	Abziehen,	Tirar, (una cosa de otra),	Oter, separer.
Aberration,	Abweichung, <i>f.</i>	Aberacion, <i>f.</i>	Aberration, <i>f.</i>
Abet, (assist,)	Helfen,	Apoyar,	Supporter,
Abettor,	Anstifter, <i>m.</i>	Fautor, <i>m.</i>	Promoteur, <i>m.</i>
Abhor,	Verabscheuen,	Aborrecer,	Abhorrer.
Abhorrence,	Abscheu, <i>m.</i>	Aborrecimiento,	Detestation, <i>f.</i>
Abhorrent,	Verabscheuend,	Lleno de horror,	Pleine d'horreur.
Abhorrer,	Verabscheuer, <i>m.</i>	Aborrecedor, <i>m.</i>	Celui qui abhorre
Abide,	Bleiben,	Habitar, sufrir,	Demeurer.
Abiding place,	Wohnort, <i>m.</i>	Habitacion, <i>f.</i>	Demeure, <i>f.</i>
Ability,	Vermögen, <i>n.</i>	Potencia, <i>f.</i>	Pouvoir, <i>m.</i>
Abject,	Wegwerfen, <i>v.</i> niedrig, <i>adj.</i>	Repulsar, <i>v.</i> vil, <i>adj.</i>	Rebute, <i>v.</i> , ab- ject, vil, <i>adj.</i>
Abjection,	Niederträchtig- keit, <i>f.</i>	Baxeza, vileza, <i>f.</i>	Abjection, <i>f.</i>
Abjure,	Abschwören,	Abjurar,	Abjurer.
Abjuration,	Abschwörung, <i>f.</i>	Abjuracion, <i>f.</i>	Serment, <i>m.</i>
Ablation,	Wegnahme, <i>f.</i>	Quite, <i>m.</i>	Ablation, <i>f.</i>
Able,	Geschickt,	Capaz, habil,	Capable.
Able-bodied,	Stark, rüstig,	Forzudo,	Robuste.
Ablution,	Abwaschen, <i>n.</i>	Ablution, <i>f.</i>	Ablution, <i>f.</i>
Aboard,	An Bord,	A' bordo,	'A bord.
Abode,	Aufenthalt, <i>m.</i>	Domicilio, <i>m.</i>	Demeure, <i>f.</i>
Abolish,	Abschaffen,	Abolir,	Abolir.
Abolition,	Abschaffung, <i>f.</i>	Abolicion, <i>f.</i>	Abolition, <i>f.</i>

ABO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Abominable,	Abscheulich,	Abominable,	Abominable.
Abomination,	Abscheu, <i>m.</i>	Odio, <i>m.</i>	Haïne, <i>f.</i>
Abortion,	Fehlgeburt, <i>f.</i>	Aborto, <i>m.</i>	Abortion, <i>f.</i>
Abortive,	Unzeitig,	Abortivo, inutil,	Abortif, -ve.
Abound,	Ueberfluss haben,	Abundar,	Abonder.
About,	Um, im, an, in,	Cerca,	Autour de.
Above,	Ueber, oben,	Encima, sobre,	Sur, au desus de.
Abridge,	Abkürzen,	Abreviar,	Abrégér.
Abridgement,	Abkürzung, <i>f.</i>	Compendio, <i>m.</i>	Abrégement, <i>m.</i>
Abrupt,	Abgebrochen,	Quebrado,	Soudain, -e.
Abscess,	Geschwür, <i>n.</i>	Absceso, <i>m.</i>	Abcès, <i>m.</i>
Abscind,	Abschneiden,	Cortar,	Retrancher.
Abscond,	Verbergen,	Esconderse,	Se cacher.
Absence,	Abwesenheit, <i>f.</i>	Ausencia, <i>f.</i>	Absence, <i>f.</i>
Absent,	Abwesend, <i>adj.</i> entfernen, <i>v.</i>	Ausente, <i>adj.</i> ausentarse, <i>v.</i>	Absent, éloigné, <i>adj.</i> s'absent- tér de, <i>v.</i>
Absolute,	Unumschränkt,	Absoluto,	Absolu, -e, libre.
Absolution,	Lossprechung, <i>f.</i>	Absolucion, <i>f.</i>	Absolution, <i>f.</i>
Absolve,	Lossprechen,	Absolver,	Absoudre de.
Absorb,	Verschlucken,	Absorber,	Absorber.
Abstain,	Sich enthalten,	Abstenerse,	Se priver de.
Abstemious,	Enthaltsam,	Abstemio,	Abstème, sobre.
Abstinence,	Enthaltsam- keit, <i>f.</i>	Abstinencia, <i>f.</i>	Abstinence, <i>f.</i>
Abstract,	Abziehen, <i>v.</i> ab- gezogen, <i>adj.</i>	Abstraer, <i>v.</i> abstracto, <i>adj.</i>	Abstraire, <i>v.</i> abstrait, <i>adj.</i>
Abtruse,	Verdeckt,	Abtruso,	Abstrus, -e.
Absurd,	Ungereimt,	Absurdo,	Absurde.
Absurdity,	Albernheit, <i>f.</i>	Absurdidad, <i>f.</i>	Incongruité, <i>f.</i>
Abundance,	Ueberfluss, <i>m.</i>	Abundancia, <i>f.</i>	Abondance, <i>f.</i>
Abundant,	Ueberflüssig,	Abundante,	Abondant.
Abuse,	Missbrauch, <i>s.m.</i> missbrauchen, <i>v.</i>	Abuso, <i>m.</i> abu- sar, <i>v.</i>	Abus, <i>s. m.</i> abuser, <i>v.</i>
Abuser,	Verführer, <i>m.</i>	El que abusa,	Abuseur, <i>m.</i>
Abusive,	Missbrauchend,	Abusivo,	Injurieux, -se.
Abyss,	Abgrund, <i>m.</i>	Abismo, <i>m.</i>	Abîme, <i>m.</i>
Academic,	Akademisch,	Academico,	Academique.
Academy,	Akademie, <i>f.</i>	Academia, <i>f.</i>	Academie, <i>f.</i>
Accede,	Hingehen,	Acceder,	Accéder.



ACC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Accelerate,	Beschleunigen,	Acelerar,	Accélérer.
Acceleration,	Beschleunigung, <i>f.</i>	Aceleracion, <i>f.</i>	Accélération, <i>f.</i>
Accent,	Accent, <i>s. m.</i> accentuiren, <i>v.</i>	Acento, <i>s. m.</i> acentuar, <i>v.</i>	Accent, <i>s. m.</i> prononcer, <i>v.</i>
Accentuation,	Tonsetzung, <i>f.</i>	Acentuacion, <i>f.</i>	Accentuation, <i>f.</i>
Accept,	Annahmen,	Aceptar,	Accepter.
Acceptable,	Annehmlich,	Acceptable,	Acceptable.
Acceptance,	Annahme, <i>f.</i>	Acceptacion, <i>f.</i>	Acceptation, <i>f.</i>
Access,	Zugang, <i>m.</i>	Acceso, <i>m.</i>	Accès, <i>m.</i>
Accessible,	Zugänglich,	Accesible,	Accessible.
Accessory,	Beigefügt,	Cómplice,	Complice.
Accident,	Zufall, Vorfall, <i>m.</i>	Accidente, <i>m.</i>	Accident, <i>m.</i>
Accipient,	Empfänger, <i>m.</i>	Recibidor, <i>m.</i>	Réipient, <i>m.</i>
Acclamation,	Zuruf, <i>m.</i>	Acclamacion, <i>f.</i>	Acclamation, <i>f.</i>
Acclivity,	Steilheit, <i>f.</i>	Cuesta arriba, <i>f.</i>	Élévation, <i>f.</i>
Accommodate,	Schlichten,	Surtir,	Accommoder.
Accommodation,	Anpassung, <i>f.</i>	Adaptacion, <i>f.</i>	Accommodement, <i>m.</i>
Accompaniment,	Begleitung, <i>f.</i>	Acompanamiento, <i>m.</i>	Accompagnement, <i>m.</i>
Accompany,	Begleiten,	Acompanar,	Accompagner.
Accomplice,	Mitschuldige, <i>m.</i>	Cómplice, <i>m.</i>	Complice, <i>m. f.</i>
Accomplish,	Erfüllen,	Efectuar,	Accomplir.
Accomplishment,	Vollendung, <i>f.</i>	Complemento, <i>m.</i>	Accomplissement, <i>m.</i>
Accord, <i>s.</i>	Uebereinstimmung, <i>s. f.</i>	Acuerda, <i>s. f.</i>	Accord, <i>s. m.</i>
Accord, <i>v.</i>	Versöhnen, <i>v.</i>	Acordar, <i>v.</i>	Accorder, <i>v.</i>
Accordance,	Uebereinstimmung, <i>f.</i>	Conformidad, <i>f.</i>	Conformité, <i>f.</i>
Accordingly,	Nach, gemäss,	Segun,	Selon.
Accost,	Antreten,	Saludar,	Accoster, saluer
Account, <i>s.</i>	Rechnung, <i>s. f.</i>	Cuenta, <i>s. f.</i>	Compte, <i>s. m.</i>
Account, <i>v.</i>	Rechnen, <i>v.</i>	Tener, contar, <i>v.</i>	Expliquer, <i>v.</i>
Accountant,	Rechner, <i>m.</i>	Contador, <i>m.</i>	Compteur, <i>m.</i>
Account-book,	Rechnungsbuch,	Libro ( <i>m.</i> ) de cuentas,	Livre ( <i>m.</i> ) de comptes.
Accumulate,	Aufhäufen,	Acumular,	Amasser.
Accumulation,	Anhäufung, <i>f.</i>	Acumulacion, <i>f.</i>	Accumulation, <i>f.</i>

ACC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Accuracy,	Genauigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Cuidado, <i>m.</i>	Précision, <i>f.</i>
Accurate,	Genau,	Exàcto,	Exact,-e.
Accurse,	Verfluchen,	Maldecir,	Maudire.
Accusation;	Anklage, <i>f.</i>	Acusacion, <i>f.</i>	Accusation, <i>f.</i>
Accuse,	Anklagen,	Acusar,	Accuser.
Accuser,	Ankläger, <i>m.</i>	Acusador, <i>m.</i>	Accusateur,- trice, <i>m. f.</i>
Accustom,	Gewöhnen,	Acostumbrar,	Accoutumer.
Accustomed,	Gewöhnt,	Frequente, [to, <i>m.</i>	Coutumier,-e.
Acervation,	Aufhäufung, <i>f.</i>	Amontonamien-	Entassement, <i>m.</i>
Ache, <i>s.</i>	Pein, <i>s. f.</i>	Dolor continua- do, <i>s. m.</i>	Pein, <i>f. mal, s. m.</i>
Ache, <i>v.</i>	Schmerzen, <i>v.</i>	Doler, <i>v.</i>	Avoir mal, <i>v.</i>
Achieve,	Ausführen,	Executar,	Executer.
Achievement,	Ausführung, <i>f.</i>	Execucion, <i>f.</i>	Exploit, <i>m.</i>
Acid,	Säuer,	Acido,	Acide, piquant.
Acidity,	Säure, <i>f.</i>	Agrura, <i>f.</i>	Acidité, <i>f.</i>
Acknowledge,	Erkennen,	Reconocer,	Confesser.
Acknowledg- ment,	Anerkennung, <i>f.</i>	Reconocimien- to, <i>m.</i>	Aveu, <i>m. con- cession, f.</i>
Acme,	Gipfel, <i>m.</i>	El ultimo pun- to, <i>m.</i>	La plus haute pointe, <i>f.</i>
Acquaint,	Bekanntmachen,	Imponer,	Informar.
Acquaintance,	Bekanntschaft, <i>f.</i>	Conocimiento, <i>m.</i>	Connaissance, <i>f.</i>
Acquiesce,	Einwilligen,	Allanarse,	Acquiescer.
Acquire,	Erwerben,	Adquirir,	Acquerir.
Acquisition,	Erwerbung, <i>f.</i>	Adquisicion, <i>f.</i>	Acquis, <i>m.</i>
Acquit,	Freimachen,	Libertar,	Décharger.
Acquittal,	Lossprech- ung, <i>f. [des, m.</i>	Absolucion, <i>f.</i>	Absolution, <i>f.</i>
Acre,	Morgen Lan-	Acre, <i>m.</i>	Acre, <i>f.</i>
Across,	Kreuzweise,	De través,	à travers.
Act, <i>s.</i>	Verhand- lung, <i>s. f.</i>	Hecho, <i>s. m.</i>	Acte, <i>s. m.</i>
Act, <i>v.</i>	Handeln, <i>v.</i>	Hacer, <i>v.</i>	Agir, jour, <i>v.</i>
Action,	Handlung, <i>f.</i>	Accion, hecho, <i>m.</i>	Action, <i>f.</i>
Actively,	Thätig,	Activo,	Actif, -ve.
Actor,	Schauspieler, <i>m.</i>	Agente, actor, <i>m.</i>	Acteur, <i>m.</i>
Actress,	Schauspieler- in, <i>f.</i>	Comedianta, <i>f.</i>	Actrice, comé- dienne, <i>f.</i>
Actual,	Wirklich,	Actual,	Actuel, réel.

ACT.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Actuate,	Treiben,	Mover,	Pousser, exciter.
Acute,	Spitzig, scharf,	Agudo,	Aigu.
Adage,	Sprichwort, <i>n.</i>	Adagio, <i>m.</i>	Adage, <i>m.</i>
Adamant,	Diamant, <i>m.</i>	Diamante, <i>m.</i>	Adamant, <i>m.</i>
Adapt,	Anpassen,	Adaptar,	Adapter.
Add.	Hinzuthun,	Añadir,	Ajouter.
Addict,	Widmen,	Dedicar,	S' appliquer à.
Addition,	Hinzusetzen, <i>n.</i>	Adicion, <i>f.</i>	Addition, <i>f.</i>
Address, <i>v.</i>	Anreden, <i>v.</i>	Hablar, <i>v.</i>	Addresser, <i>v.</i>
Address, <i>s.</i>	Verwendung, <i>s. f.</i> [dige, <i>m.</i>	Recurso ( <i>m</i> ) verbal,	Adresse, <i>s. f.</i>
Adept,	Kunstverstän-	Adepto, <i>m.</i>	Adepte, <i>m.</i>
Adequate,	Angemessen,	Adequado,	Adequat, <i>e.</i>
Adhere,	Anhangen,	Pegarse,	Adherer.
Adherent,	Anhangend,	Adherente,	Adherent.
Adhesion,	Anhangen, <i>n.</i>	Adhesion, <i>f.</i>	Adhesion, <i>f.</i>
Adieu,	Lebe wohl!	á Dios,	Adieu.
Adjacent,	Anliegend,	Adyacente,	Adjacent.
Adjourn,	Aussetzen,	Diferir,	Ajourner.
Adjournment,	Aufschub, <i>m.</i>	Suspension, <i>f.</i>	Ajournement, <i>m.</i>
Adjure,	Beschwören,	Juramentar,	Adjurer.
Adjutant,	Adjutant, <i>m.</i>	Ayudante mayor, <i>m.</i>	Adjutant, <i>m.</i>
Administer,	Verwalten,	Administrar,	Administrer.
Administra- tion,	Verwaltung, <i>f.</i>	Administra- cion, <i>f.</i>	Administra- tion, <i>f.</i>
Administrator,	Verwalter, <i>m.</i>	Administrador, <i>m.</i>	Administrateur.
Admiration,	Bewunderung, <i>f.</i>	Admiracion, <i>f.</i>	Admiration, <i>f.</i>
Admire,	Bewundern,	Admirar,	Admirer.
Admission,	Zulassung, <i>f.</i>	Admission, <i>f.</i>	Admission, <i>f.</i>
Admit,	Zulassen,	Admitir,	Admettre.
Admonish,	Erinnern,	Amonestar,	Avertir.
Adopt,	An Kindes Statt annehmen,	Adoptar,	Adopter.
Adoption,	Annahme, an Kindes Statt, <i>f.</i>	Adopcion, <i>f.</i>	Adoption, <i>f.</i>
Adoration,	Anbetung, <i>f.</i>	Adoracion, <i>f.</i>	Adoration, <i>f.</i>
Adore,	Anbeten,	Adorar,	Adorer.
Adorn,	Zieren,	Adornar,	Decorer,
Adornment,	Schmuck, <i>m.</i>	La accion ( <i>f.</i> ) de adornar,	Decoration, <i>f.</i>

ADV	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Advance,	Vorrücken,	Avanzar, [to, <i>m.</i>	Avancer,
Advancement,	Fortschritt, <i>m.</i>	Adelantamien-	Avancement, <i>m.</i>
Advantage,	Vortheil, <i>m.</i>	Ventaja, <i>f.</i>	Avantage, <i>m.</i>
Advent,	Advent, <i>m.</i>	Adviento, <i>m.</i>	Avent, <i>m.</i>
Adventure, <i>s.</i>	Abenteuer, <i>s. n.</i>	Aventura, <i>s. f.</i>	Aventure, <i>s. f.</i>
Adventure, <i>v.</i>	Wagen, <i>v.</i>	Aventurar, <i>v.</i>	Aventurer, <i>v.</i>
Adverb,	Nebenwort, <i>n.</i>	Adverbio, <i>m.</i>	Adverbe, <i>m.</i>
Advert,	Achtung geben,	Atender,	Observer.
Advertise,	Benachrichtigen,	Avirsar,	Avertir.
Advertisement,	Nachricht, <i>f.</i>	Noticia, <i>f.</i>	Avertissement.
Advertiser,	Anzeiger, <i>m.</i>	Advisador, <i>m.</i>	Avertisseur, <i>m.</i>
Advice,	Nachricht, <i>f.</i>	Consejo, <i>m.</i>	Conseil, avis, <i>m.</i>
Advise,	Rathen,	Conejar,	Conseiller.
Advocate, <i>s.</i>	Advocat, <i>s. m.</i>	Abogado, <i>s. m.</i>	Avocat-e, <i>s. m. f.</i>
Advocate, <i>v.</i>	Vertheidigen, <i>v.</i>	Abogar, <i>v.</i>	Defender, <i>v.</i>
Affable,	Gesprächig,	Afable,	Affable.
Affinity,	Verschwäger- ung, <i>f.</i>	Afinidad, <i>f.</i>	Affinité, <i>f.</i>
Affix,	Beifügen,	Anexar,	Joindre à
Afflict,	Aengstigen,	Afligir,	Affliger.
Affliction,	Leiden, <i>n.</i>	Afliccion, <i>f.</i>	Affliction, <i>f.</i>
Affront, <i>s.</i>	Angriff, <i>s. m.</i>	Afrenta, <i>s. f.</i>	Affront, <i>s. m.</i>
Affront, <i>v.</i>	Angreifen, <i>v.</i>	Encarar, <i>v.</i>	Affronter, <i>v.</i>
Afoot,	Zu Fusze,	A' pie,	À pied.
Afraid,	Furchtsam,	Amedrentado,	Affrayé.
After,	Nach,	Despues,	Après.
Again,	Wieder,	Otra vez,	Encore.
Against,	Wider, gegen,	Contra,	Contre.
Age,	Alter, <i>n.</i>	Edad, <i>f.</i>	Siècle, age, <i>m.</i>
Agent,	Agent, <i>m.</i>	Operativo, <i>m.</i>	Agent, <i>m.</i>
Aggravate,	Schwerer, [ung, <i>f.</i>	Agravar,	Aggraver.
Aggravation,	Verschlimmer-	Agravacion, <i>f.</i>	Aggravation, <i>f.</i>
Aggrieve,	Kränken,	Apesadumbrar,	Vexer.
Agitate,	Bewegen,	Agitar,	Agiter
Agitator,	Unwalt, <i>m.</i>	Timon, <i>m.</i>	Agitateur, <i>m.</i>
Ago,	Vorbei,	Pasado,	Depuis.
Agonize,	Peinigen,	Estar agonzando,	Agoniser.
Agony,	Pein, <i>f.</i> [men,	Agonia, <i>f.</i>	Agonie, peine, <i>f.</i>
Agree,	Uebereinstim-	Concordar,	S'accorder.
Agreeable,	Gemäsz,	Conveniente,	Plaisant, -e.
Agreed!	Topp! richtig!	Establecido!	Fini! D'accord!



AGR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Agreement,	Uebereinstimmung, <i>f.</i>	Concordia, <i>f.</i>	Accord, <i>m.</i>
Agriculture,	Landbau, <i>m.</i>	Agricultura, <i>f.</i>	Agriculture, <i>f.</i>
Air,	Lust, <i>f.</i>	Ayre, Zefiro, <i>m.</i>	Air, <i>m.</i> brise, <i>f.</i>
Alarm, <i>s.</i>	Lärm, <i>s. m.</i>	Alarma, <i>s. f.</i>	Alarme, <i>s. f.</i>
Alarm, <i>v.</i>	Lärm blassen, <i>v.</i>	Alarmar, <i>v.</i>	Alarmer, <i>v.</i>
Alas,	Ach, o weh!	Ay!	Hélas!
Album,	Stammbuch, <i>n.</i>	Librito, <i>m.</i>	Album, <i>m.</i>
Alcohol,	Rectificirter Weingeist, <i>m.</i>	Alcohol, <i>m.</i>	Alcohol, <i>m.</i>
Alderman,	Rathsherr, <i>m.</i> [Bier, <i>n.</i>	Senador ó magistrador, <i>m.</i>	Alderman, <i>m.</i>
Ale,	Ungehopftes	Cerveza, <i>f.</i>	Aile, <i>f.</i>
Algebra,	Algebra, <i>f.</i>	Algebra, <i>f.</i>	Algebra, <i>f.</i>
Alike,	Gleich,	Descender,	Pareillement.
Aliment,	Nahrung, <i>f.</i>	Alimento, <i>m.</i>	Aliment, <i>m.</i>
Alimony,	Unterhalt, <i>m.</i>	Alimentos, <i>m.</i>	Pension, <i>f.</i>
Alive,	Lebendig,	Vivo, viviento,	Vivant, -e.
All,	All, aller, jeder,	Todo,	Tout, -e, chaque.
Allay,	Legiren,	Ligar,	Allier.
Allow,	Erlauben,	Admitar,	Admettre.
Allowance,	Erlaubnisz, <i>f.</i>	Permission, <i>f.</i>	Indulgence, <i>f.</i>
Allspice,	Piment, <i>m.</i>	Pimento, <i>m.</i>	Épice, <i>f.</i>
Allusion,	Anspielung, <i>f.</i>	Indirecta, <i>f.</i>	Allusion, <i>f.</i>
Almighty,	Allmächtig,	Omnipotente,	Tout-puissant.
Almost,	Fast, beinahe,	Casi,	Presque.
Alms,	Almosen, <i>n.</i>	Limosna, <i>f.</i>	Aumône, <i>f.</i>
Aloes,	Aloe, <i>f.</i>	Aloe, ó linalo, <i>m.</i>	Aloès, <i>m.</i>
Aloft,	Hoch, über,	Arriba,	En haut.
Alone,	Allein,	Solo, solamente,	Seul, -e.
Along,	Längs,	A' lo largo,	De long.
Already,	Bereits,	A' la hora esta,	Déja.
Also,	Ebenfalls,	Tambien,	Aussi.
Alter,	Ändern,	Alterar,	Changer.
Alteration,	Veränderung, <i>f.</i>	Alteracion, <i>f.</i>	Alteration, <i>f.</i>
Although,	Obgleich,	Aunque,	Quoique.
Alum,	Alaun, <i>m.</i>	Alumbre, <i>m.</i>	Alum, <i>m.</i>
Always,	Immer, stets,	Siempre,	Toujours.
Amaze,	Erschrecken,	Aterror,	Attonner.
Ambassador,	Gesandte, <i>m.</i>	Embaxador, <i>m.</i>	Ambassadeur, <i>m.</i>
Ambiguity,	Zweideutigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Ambiguedad, <i>f.</i>	Ambiguite, <i>f.</i>



AMB.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Ambition,	Ehrgeiz, <i>m.</i>	Ambicion, <i>f.</i>	Ambition, <i>f.</i>
Ambitious,	Ehrgeizig,	Ambicioso,	Ambitieux, <i>f.</i>
Amiable,	Liebenswertig,	Amable,	Aimable.
Amicable,	Freundschaftlich,	Amigable,	Doux, -ce.
Amid,	Mitten in,	Entre,	Parmi, entre.
Among,	Unter, zwischen,	Entre,	Parmi, dans.
Amount, <i>s.</i>	Betrag, <i>s. m.</i>	Importe, <i>s. m.</i>	Somme, <i>f.</i>
Amount, <i>v.</i>	Betragen, <i>v.</i>	Retirar, <i>v.</i>	Se monter, <i>v.</i>
Amuse,	Unterhalten,	Entretener,	Amuser.
Amusement,	Unterhaltung, <i>f.</i>	Diversión, <i>f.</i>	Amusement, <i>m.</i>
Analogy,	Analogie, <i>f.</i>	Analogia, <i>f.</i>	Analogie, <i>f.</i>
Analyze,	Auslösen,	Analizar,	Analyser.
Anatomy,	Zergliederungskunst, <i>f.</i>	Anatomia, <i>f.</i>	Anatomie, <i>f.</i>
Anchor,	Anker, <i>s. m.</i>	Ancla, <i>s. f.</i>	Ancre, <i>s. f.</i>
Ancient,	Vor alters,	Antiquo,	Ancienne.
And,	Und,	y,	Et.
Angel,	Engel, <i>m.</i>	Angel, <i>m.</i>	Ange, <i>m.</i>
Anger,	Zorn, <i>m.</i>	Colera, <i>f.</i>	Colère, <i>f.</i>
Animal,	Thier, <i>n.</i>	Animal, <i>m.</i>	Animal, <i>m.</i>
Annex,	Beisügen,	Anexar,	Annexer-à.
Annihilate,	Vernichten,	Aniquilar,	Anéantir.
Annuity,	Yehrgeld, <i>n.</i>	Renta, <i>f.</i>	Annuité, <i>f.</i>
Another,	Ein anderer,	Otro,	Autre.
Answer,	Antwort, <i>s. f.</i>	Respuesta, <i>s. f.</i>	Réponse, <i>s. f.</i>
Antagonist,	Gegner, <i>m.</i>	Antagonista, <i>m.</i>	Antagoniste, <i>m.</i>
Antemeridian,	Vormittägig,	Mañana,	Avant midi.
Antichrist,	Antichrist, <i>m.</i>	Antechristo, <i>m.</i>	Antichrist, <i>m.</i>
Antiquarian,	Alterthumskenner, <i>m.</i>	Antiquario, <i>m.</i>	Antiquaire, <i>m. f.</i>
Antiquity,	Alter, <i>n.</i>	Antiguedad, <i>f.</i>	Antiquité, <i>f.</i>
Anvil,	Amboss, <i>m.</i>	Yunque, <i>m.</i>	Enclume, <i>f.</i>
Any,	Jeder, jede,	Qualquier,	Quelque.
Apology,	Schutzspruch, <i>m.</i>	Apologia, <i>f.</i>	Apologie, <i>f.</i>
Apostate,	Abtrünnige,	Apostata,	Apostat.
Apostle,	Apostel, <i>m.</i>	Apostol, <i>m.</i>	Apôtre, <i>m.</i>
Apparel,	Kleidung, <i>f.</i>	Trage, <i>m.</i>	Habillement, <i>m.</i>
Appear,	Erscheinen,	Aperecer,	Paraître.
Applaud,	Beifall geben,	Aplaudir,	Applaudir. [ment.]
Applause,	Beifall, <i>m.</i>	Aplauso, <i>m.</i>	Applaudisse-

APP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Apple,	Augapfel, <i>m.</i>	Manzana, <i>f.</i>	Pomme, <i>f.</i>
Application,	Anwendung, <i>f.</i>	Aplicacion, <i>f.</i>	Application, <i>f.</i>
Apply,	Auslegen,	Aplicar,	S'appliquer á.
Appoint,	Bestimmen,	Señalar,	Appointer.
Appointment,	Bestimmung, <i>f.</i>	Estipulacion, <i>f.</i>	Appointment, <i>m.</i>
Apprentice,	Lehrling, <i>m.</i>	Aprendiz, <i>m.</i>	Apprentice, <i>m. f.</i>
Approve,	Billigen,	Gustar,	Approver.
April,	April, <i>m.</i>	Abril, <i>m.</i>	Avril, <i>m.</i>
Apron,	Schürze, <i>f.</i>	Devantal, <i>m.</i>	Tablier, <i>m.</i>
Aqueduct,	Wasserleitung, <i>f.</i>	Aqueducto, <i>m.</i>	Aqueduc, <i>m.</i>
Arbitrary,	Willkürlich,	Arbitrario,	Arbitraire.
Arbitrate,	Entscheiden,	Arbitrar,	Arbitrer.
Arcade,	Bogengang, <i>m.</i>	Boveda, <i>f.</i>	Arcade, <i>f.</i>
Arch,	Bogen, <i>m.</i>	Arco, <i>m.</i>	Arche, <i>f.</i>
Architect,	Baumeister, <i>m.</i>	Arquitecto, <i>m.</i>	Architect, <i>m.</i>
Argue,	Disputiren,	Razonar,	Raisonner.
Argument,	Beweis, <i>m.</i>	Argumento, <i>m.</i>	Argument, <i>m.</i>
Arise,	Aufsteigen,	Levantarse,	Se lever.
Aristocracy,	Aristokratie, <i>f.</i>	Aristocràcia, <i>f.</i>	Aristocratic, <i>f.</i>
Arithmetician,	Rechenmeister,	Arithmético, <i>m.</i>	Arithméticien, <i>m.</i>
Arithmetic,	Rechenkunst, <i>f.</i>	Arithmética, <i>f.</i>	Arithmétique, <i>f.</i>
Arm,	Arm, <i>m.</i>	Brazo, <i>m.</i>	Bras, <i>m.</i>
Army,	Armee, <i>f.</i>	Exercito, <i>m.</i>	Armée, <i>f.</i>
Around,	Rings, herum,	Circa,	Autour de.
Arrange,	Orduen, [men,	Colocar,	Arranger.
Arrest,	in Beschlagneh-	Prender,	Arrêter.
Arrival,	Ankunft, <i>f.</i>	Arribo, <i>m.</i>	Arrivée, <i>f.</i>
Arrive,	Ankommen,	Arribar,	Arriver à.
Arrow,	Pfeil, <i>m.</i>	Flecha, <i>f.</i>	Flèche, <i>f.</i>
Arson,	Mordbrennerei,	El delito, <i>m.</i>	Arson, <i>f.</i> [sion.
Art,	Kunst, List, <i>f.</i>	Arte, cautela, <i>f.</i>	Art, <i>m.</i> profes-
Artery,	Pulsader, <i>f.</i>	Arteria, <i>f.</i>	Artère, <i>f.</i>
Artful,	Künstlich,	Artificioso,	Rusé, -e.
Article,	Artikel, <i>m.</i>	Articulo, <i>m.</i>	Article, <i>m.</i>
Artillery,	Artillerie, <i>f.</i>	Artilleria, <i>f.</i>	Artillerie, <i>f.</i>
Artist,	Künstler, <i>m.</i>	Artista, <i>m.</i>	Artiste, <i>m.</i>
As,	Als, da, sofern,	Como,	Presque, comme.
Ascent,	Aufsteigen, <i>n.</i>	Subida, <i>f.</i>	Élévation, <i>f.</i>
Ashes,	Asche, <i>f.</i>	Ceniza, <i>f.</i>	Cindres, <i>f.</i>
Aside,	Bei seite,	á lado,	'A côté, à part
Ask,	Um etwas bitten,	Pedir,	Demander.

ASL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Asleep,	Schlasend,	Durmiendo,	En dormi.
Aspire,	Streben,	Aspirar,	Aspirer à.
Ass,	Esel, <i>m.</i> eselin, <i>f.</i>	Asno, <i>m.</i>	Ane, <i>m.</i> anesse, <i>f.</i>
Assassin,	Menchelmörder,	Assassator, <i>m.</i>	Assassin, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Assassinate,	Verrätherischer weise ermorden,	Asesinar,	Assassiner.
Assault,	Angriff, <i>s. m.</i> an- greisen, <i>v.</i>	Asalto, <i>s. m.</i> ac- ometer, <i>e.</i>	Assaut, <i>s. m.</i> ac- taquer, <i>v.</i>
Assembly,	Bersammlung, <i>f.</i>	Asamblea, <i>f.</i>	Assemblée, <i>f.</i>
Assertion,	Behauptung, <i>f.</i>	Asercion, <i>f.</i>	Assertion, <i>f.</i>
Assess,	Beschätzen,	Carcar,	Taxer.
Assessment,	Schätzung, <i>f.</i>	Derechos, <i>m.</i>	Taxation, <i>f.</i>
Assessor,	Beistzer, <i>m.</i>	Asesor, <i>m.</i>	Assesseur, <i>m.</i>
Assign,	Anweisen,	Asignar,	Assigner.
Assignment,	Anweisung, <i>f.</i>	Asignacion, <i>f.</i>	Assignment, <i>f.</i>
Assignee,	Curator ( <i>m.</i> ) de masse,	Podatorio, <i>m.</i>	Député, <i>m.</i>
Assignment,	Anweisung, <i>f.</i>	Señalamiento, <i>m.</i>	Consignation, <i>f.</i>
Assist,	Beistehen,	Asistir,	Assister, aider.
Assistance,	Beistand, <i>m.</i>	Asistencia, <i>f.</i>	Assistance, <i>f.</i>
Assistant,	Gehülfe, <i>m.</i>	Asistente, <i>m.</i>	Auxiliaire, <i>m.</i>
Associate,	Theilnehmer, <i>s.</i> <i>m.</i> begleiten, <i>v.</i>	Socio, <i>s. m.</i> asociar, <i>v.</i>	Associé, -e, <i>m. f.</i> associer, <i>v.</i>
Assort,	Mit waaren ver- sehen,	Colocar, [glada,	Assortir.
Assortment,	Sortiment, <i>n.</i>	Colecion, <i>f.</i> arre-	Assortiment, <i>m.</i>
Assure,	Versichern,	Asegurar,	Assurer.
Astonish,	Erschrecken,	Asombrar,	Étonner.
Astonishment,	Bestürzung, <i>f.</i>	Pasmo, <i>m.</i>	Étonnement, <i>m.</i>
At,	Zu, an, bei, &c.	A', al,	Au, à la, sur, &c.
Atheism,	Gottesleugnung,	Ateismo, <i>m.</i>	Athéisme, <i>m.</i>
Atheist,	Gottesleugner, <i>m.</i>	Ateista, atéo, <i>m.</i>	Athéiste, <i>m. f.</i>
Atlas,	Landkarten- sammlung, <i>f.</i>	Atlas, <i>m.</i>	Atlas, <i>m.</i>
Atmosphere,	Dunstkreis, <i>m.</i>	Atmosfera, <i>f.</i>	Atmosphère, <i>f.</i>
Atone,	Ausgleichen,	Expiar, accordar,	Expier.
Atonement,	Vergütung, <i>f.</i>	Concordia, <i>f.</i>	Expiation, <i>f.</i>
Attach,	Verhaften,	Prender,	Attacher, lier.
Attachment,	Verhaftneh- mung, <i>f.</i>	Amistad, <i>f.</i>	Attachement, <i>m.</i>
Attack,	Angriff, <i>s. m.</i>	Ataque, <i>s. m.</i>	Attaque, <i>s. f.</i>

ATT.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Attempt,	Versuch, <i>s. m.</i> versuchen, <i>v.</i>	Ataque, <i>s. m.</i> in- tentar, <i>v.</i>	Essai, <i>s. m.</i> tent- er, <i>v.</i>
Attend,	Aufmerken,	Atender, servir,	Acompagner.
Attendance,	Aufwartung, <i>f.</i>	Corte, <i>m.</i>	Service, <i>m.</i>
Attendant,	Aufwärter, <i>m.</i>	El que atiende,	Compagnon, <i>m.</i>
Attention,	Aufmerksam- heit, <i>f.</i>	Atencion, <i>f.</i>	Attention, <i>f.</i>
Attest,	Bezeugen,	Atestiguar,	Attester.
Attorney,	Bevollmächtigte,	Procurador, <i>m.</i>	Avoué, <i>m.</i>
Attract,	Anziehen,	Atraer,	Attirer, inviter.
Auction,	Auction, <i>f.</i>	Almoneda, <i>f.</i>	Encan, <i>m.</i>
Auctioneer,	Auctionator, <i>m.</i>	Pregonero, <i>m.</i> de almoneda,	Vendeur <i>m.</i> a l'enchère.
Audible,	Hörbar,	Audible,	Haut, chair, -e.
Audience,	Audienz, <i>f.</i>	Audiencia, <i>f.</i>	Audience, <i>f.</i>
Aunt,	Muhme, Tante, <i>f.</i>	Tia, <i>f.</i>	Tante, <i>f.</i>
Author,	Urheber, <i>m.</i>	Autor, <i>m.</i>	Auteur, <i>m.</i>
Authority,	Ansehen, <i>n.</i>	Autoridad, <i>f.</i>	Autorité, <i>f.</i>
Authorize,	Bevollmächtigen,	Autorizar,	Autoriser.
Autograph,	Unterschrift, <i>f.</i>	Autographo, <i>m.</i>	Autograph, <i>m.</i>
Autumn,	Herbst, <i>m.</i>	Otoño, <i>m.</i>	Automne, <i>m. f.</i>
Avenue,	Allee, <i>f.</i>	Entrada, <i>f.</i>	Avenue, <i>f.</i>
Average,	Frohndienst, <i>m.</i>	Averia, <i>f.</i>	Average, <i>m.</i>
Avert,	Abwenden,	Desviar,	Detourner.
Avocation,	Beruf, <i>m.</i>	La accion ( <i>f.</i> ) de blamar,	Emploi, <i>m.</i> pro- fession, <i>f.</i>
Awake,	Aufwachen, <i>v.</i> wach, <i>adj.</i>	Despartar, <i>v.</i> des- pierto, <i>adj.</i>	Eveiller, <i>v.</i> eveillé, <i>a.</i>
Away,	Weg, fort,	Ausente,	Absent, -e.
Awful,	Ehrwürdig,	Tremendo,	Sublime.
Awl,	Pfrieme, <i>f.</i>	Lesna, <i>f.</i>	Alène, <i>f.</i>
Ax,	Axt, <i>f.</i>	[ <i>f.</i> Segur, hacha, <i>f.</i>	Hache, cognée, <i>f.</i>
Axle,	Axe, (am wagen)	Exc, <i>n.</i>	Essieu, -x, <i>m.</i>
Azure,	Himmelblau,	Azul, claro.	Azur, bleu.

## B.

Babe,	Säugling, <i>m.</i>	Infante, <i>m.</i>	Enfant, <i>m.</i>
Bachelor,	Junggeselle, <i>m.</i>	Soltero, <i>m.</i>	Bachelier, <i>m.</i>
Back,	Rücken, <i>s. m.</i> zu- reiten, <i>v.</i>	Espalda, <i>s. f.</i> mon- atr a caballo, <i>v.</i>	Dos, <i>s. m.</i> secon- der, <i>v.</i>



BAC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Bacon,	Speck, <i>m.</i>	Tocino, <i>m.</i>	Lard, <i>m.</i>
Bad,	Krank, schlecht,	Mal, malo,	Mauvais, <i>e.</i>
Badge,	Zeichen, <i>n.</i>	Divisa, <i>f.</i>	Marque, <i>m.</i>
Bag,	Sack, <i>m.</i>	Saco, <i>m.</i>	Sac, <i>m.</i> poche, <i>f.</i>
Bailiff,	Landvogt, <i>m.</i>	Alguacil, <i>m.</i>	Bailli, <i>m.</i>
Bake,	Backen,	Cocer, en horno.	Boulangier.
Balance,	Wage, <i>s. f.</i> er- wägen, <i>v.</i>	Balanca, <i>s. f.</i> ba- lancear, <i>v.</i>	Balance, <i>s. f.</i> pe- ser, <i>v.</i>
Ball,	Ball, <i>m.</i> Kugel, <i>f.</i>	Bola, bala, <i>f.</i>	Balle, <i>f.</i>
Balloon,	Lustball, <i>m.</i>	Bola ( <i>f.</i> ) de co- lumna.	Ballon, <i>m.</i>
Ballot,	Wahlkügelchen. <i>s. m.</i> ballotiren, <i>v.</i>	Balota, <i>s. f.</i> ba- lotar, <i>v.</i>	Ballotte, <i>s. f.</i> bal- lotter, <i>v.</i>
Balm,	Balsam, <i>m.</i>	Balsamo, <i>m.</i>	Baume, <i>m.</i>
Bane,	Gift, <i>n.</i>	Veneno, <i>m.</i>	Poison, <i>m.</i>
Banish,	Verbannen,	Destarrar,	Bannir.
Banishment,	Verbannung, <i>f.</i>	Destierro, <i>m.</i>	Bannissement, <i>m.</i>
Bank,	Ufer, <i>n.</i> damm, <i>m.</i> Geldbank, <i>f.</i>	Banco, <i>m.</i>	Bord, rivage, <i>m.</i> banque, <i>f.</i>
Banner,	Pannier, <i>n.</i>	Bandera, <i>f.</i>	Bannière, <i>f.</i>
Baptism,	Taufe, <i>f.</i>	Bautismo, <i>m.</i>	Baptême, <i>f.</i>
Baptize,	Taufen,	Bautizar,	Baptiser.
Bar,	Stange, <i>s. f.</i> sper- ren, <i>v.</i>	Palenque, <i>s. m.</i> atrarcar, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Barre, <i>s. f.</i> bar- rer, <i>v.</i>
Barbarian,	Barbar, <i>m.</i>	Hombre barbaro,	Barbare, <i>m.</i>
Barbarous,	Grausam,	Barbaro,	Sauvage.
Barber,	Barbier, <i>m.</i>	Barbero, <i>m.</i>	Barbier, <i>m.</i>
Bare,	Blosz, <i>adj.</i> ent- blößen, <i>v.</i>	Desnudo, <i>adj.</i> desnudar, <i>v.</i>	Nuc, <i>adj.</i> depou- iller, <i>v.</i>
Bargain,	Handel, <i>s. m.</i> handeln, <i>v.</i>	Ajuste, <i>s. m.</i> pac- tar, <i>v.</i>	Marche, <i>s. m.</i> bar- guigner, <i>v.</i>
Bark,	Baumrinde, <i>s. f.</i> bellen, <i>v.</i>	Barco, <i>s. m.</i> la- drar, <i>v.</i>	Barque, <i>s. f.</i> a- boyer, <i>v.</i>
Barn,	Scheune, <i>f.</i>	Granero, <i>m.</i>	Grange, <i>f.</i>
Barrel,	Tasz, <i>n.</i> Tonne, <i>f.</i>	Barril, huso, <i>m.</i>	Baril, tonneau, <i>m.</i>
Barren,	Unfruchtbar,	Esteril,	Sterile.
Barter,	Tausch, <i>s. m.</i>	Trafico, <i>s. m.</i>	Troc, <i>s. m.</i>
Base,	Niedrig, <i>adj.</i> bass, <i>s. m.</i>	Baxo, <i>adj.</i> fondo, <i>s. m.</i>	Bas, <i>se, adj.</i> bas, <i>s. m.</i>
Bashful,	Schamhaft,	Vergonzoso,	Modeste, timide.
Basket,	Korb, <i>m.</i>	Cesta, canasta, <i>f.</i>	Panier, <i>m.</i>



BAS.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Bason, basin,	Becken, <i>n.</i>	Jofayna, <i>f.</i>	Bassin, <i>m.</i>
Bass,	Bass, <i>m.</i>	Esparto, <i>m.</i>	Basse, <i>f.</i>
Bat,	Fledermaus, <i>f.</i>	Garrote, <i>m.</i>	Massue, crosse, <i>f.</i>
Bath, <i>n.</i> bathe, <i>v.</i>	Bad, <i>n.</i> Bahung, <i>s. f.</i> baden, <i>v.</i>	Baño, <i>s. m.</i> bañir, <i>v.</i>	Bain, <i>s. m.</i> se baigner, <i>v.</i>
Battery,	Angriff, <i>m.</i>	Bateria, <i>f.</i>	Batterie, <i>f.</i>
Battle,	Schlacht, <i>f.</i>	Batalla, <i>f.</i>	Bataille, <i>f.</i>
Bayonet,	Bajonnet, <i>n.</i> [ <i>n.</i> Bayoneta, <i>f.</i>		Baïonnette, <i>f.</i>
Beach,	Strand, <i>m.</i> Ufer,	Costa, <i>f.</i>	Bord, rivage, <i>m.</i>
Beacon,	Lärmzeichen, <i>n.</i>	Valiza, <i>f.</i>	Phare, <i>m.</i>
Beak,	Schnabel, <i>m.</i>	Pico, <i>m.</i>	Bec, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Beam,	Balken, Strahl, <i>m.</i>	Viga, <i>f.</i> rayo, <i>m.</i>	Poutre, <i>f.</i> rayon,
Bear,	Bar, <i>s. m.</i> tragen, <i>v.</i>	Oso, <i>s. m.</i> llevar alguna cosa, <i>v.</i>	Ours, <i>s. m.</i> por- tér, <i>v.</i>
Beard,	Bart, <i>m.</i>	Barba, <i>f.</i>	Barbe, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Beast,	Thier, <i>n.</i>	Bestia, <i>f.</i>	Bête, <i>f.</i> animal,
Beau,	Stutzer, <i>m.</i>	Caballero, <i>m.</i>	Petit maitre, <i>m.</i>
Beautiful,	Schön,	Hermoso,	Beau, bel, belle.
Beauty,	Schönheit, <i>f.</i>	Hermosura, <i>f.</i>	Beauté, <i>f.</i>
Because,	Darum, weil,	Porque,	Parce que.
Beck,	Wink, <i>s. m.</i>	Cabecco, <i>s. m.</i>	Signe <i>s. f.</i>
Become,	Werden,	Hacerse,	Convenir, à,
Bed,	Bett, <i>n.</i>	Cama, <i>f.</i> [locos,	Lit, <i>m.</i>
Bedlam,	Tollhaus, <i>n.</i>	Casa ( <i>f.</i> ) de	Petites maisons.
Bee,	Biene, <i>f.</i>	Abeja, <i>f.</i>	Abeille, <i>f.</i>
Beech,	Buche, <i>f.</i>	Haya, <i>f.</i>	Hêtre, <i>m.</i>
Beef,	Rindfleisch, <i>n.</i>	Vaca, <i>f.</i>	Bœuf, <i>m.</i>
Beer,	Bier, <i>n.</i>	Cerveza, <i>f.</i>	Bière, <i>f.</i>
Beet,	Rübe, <i>f.</i>	Acelga, <i>f.</i>	Bette, poirée, <i>f.</i>
Befriend,	Begünstigen,	Favorecer,	Supporter,
Beget,	Zeugen,	Engendrar,	Engendrer.
Beggar,	Bettler, <i>n.</i>	Mendigo, <i>m.</i>	Mendiant, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Begin,	Anfangen,	Empezar,	Commencer.
Beginning,	Anfang, <i>n.</i>	Principio, <i>m.</i>	Commencement.
Begrudge,	Beneiden,	Envidiar,	Nier, envier.
Behave,	Sich betragen,	Proceder,	Se conduire.
Behavior,	Betragen, <i>n.</i>	Modal, <i>m.</i>	Deportment, <i>m.</i>
Behead,	Enthaupten,	Degollar,	Decapiter.
Behind,	Hinter, [Siehe!	Detrás, atrás,	Derrière, après.
Behold,	Ansehen, <i>v.</i>	Ver, <i>v.</i> he! <i>int.</i>	Voir, <i>v.</i> Voici!
Being, <i>s.</i>	Dasein, <i>n.</i>	Existencia, <i>f.</i>	Être, <i>m.</i>

BEL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Belch,	Rülpsen,	Regoldar,	Roter, vomir.
Belie,	Belügen,	Contrahacer,	Contredire.
Belief,	Glaube, <i>m.</i>	Creencia, <i>f.</i>	Croyance, foi, <i>f.</i>
Believe,	Glauben,	Creer,	Croire.
Bell,	Glocke, <i>f.</i>	Campana, <i>f.</i>	Cloche, <i>f.</i>
Bellow,	Brüllen,	Bramar,	Beugler.
Bellows,	Blasebalg, <i>m.</i>	Fuelles, <i>m.</i>	Soufflet, <i>m.</i>
Belly,	Bauch, <i>m.</i>	Ventre, <i>m.</i>	Ventre, <i>m.</i>
Belong,	Betreffen,	Pertenecer,	Appartenir.
Below,	Unter, unten,	Debaxo, abaxo,	Au dessous de.
Belt,	Gehenk, <i>n.</i>	Carrea, <i>f.</i>	Ceinturon, <i>n.</i>
Bench,	Bank, <i>f.</i> [gen <i>v.</i>	Banco, <i>m.</i> [var, <i>v.</i>	Banc, <i>m.</i>
Bend,	Biegung, <i>f.</i> bie-	Comba, <i>f.</i> encor-	Pli, <i>s. m.</i> plier, <i>v.</i>
Beneath,	Unter,	Abaxo,	Sous.
Benefit,	Wohlthat, <i>s. f.</i>	Beneficio, <i>s. m.</i>	Bienfait, <i>s. m.</i>
Bequeath,	Vermachen,	Mandar,	Leguer à.
Bereave,	Berauben,	Despojar,	Depouiller.
Berry,	Beerc, <i>f.</i>	Baya, <i>f.</i>	Baie, <i>f.</i>
Beseech,	Bitten, flehen,	Suplicar,	Prier, conjurer.
Beset,	Besetzen,	Sitiar, acosar,	Assieger.
Beside,	Auszer, neben,	Cerca, ademas,	À côté de.
Besiege,	Belagern,	Sitiar,	Assieger.
Best,	Beste,	Mejor,	Meilleur, <i>e.</i>
Bestow,	Schenken,	Dar, conferir.	Donner.
Bet,	Wette, <i>s. f.</i>	Apuesta, <i>s. f.</i>	Gageure, <i>f.</i>
Betide,	Begeggen,	Sucedar,	Arriver.
Betray,	Verrathen,	Exponer,	Trahir.
Betroth,	Verloben,	Desposar,	Fiancer.
Better,	Besser,	El mejor,	Meilleur, <i>e.</i>
Between,	Zwischen,	Entre,	Entre.
Bewitch,	Beheren,	Encantar,	Enchanter.
Beyond,	Ueber, jenseits,	Mas alla,	Au delà de.
Bible,	Bibel, <i>f.</i>	Biblia, <i>f.</i>	Bible, <i>m.</i>
Bid,	Entbieten,	Pedir, mandar,	Proposer.
Bidding, <i>s.</i>	Befehl, <i>m.</i>	Orden, <i>m. f.</i>	Commande, <i>f.</i>
Big,	Dick, kühn,	Grande,	Gros, large.
Bigamy,	Bigamie, <i>f.</i>	Bigamia, <i>f.</i>	Bigamie, <i>f.</i>
Bigot,	Scheinheilige, <i>m.</i>	Partidario, <i>m.</i>	Bigot, <i>e, m. f.</i>
Bile,	Beule, Galle, <i>f.</i>	Bilis, colera, <i>f.</i>	Bile, <i>f.</i> clou, <i>m.</i>
Bilge,	Leck werden,	Hacer agua.	Couler.
Bilious,	Gallenhaft,	Bilioso,	Bilieux-se.

BIL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Bill,	Schnabel, <i>f.</i>	Pico ( <i>m.</i> ) de ava,	Bec, billet, <i>m.</i>
Billow,	Woge, Welle, <i>f.</i>	Oleada, <i>f.</i>	Vague, <i>f.</i>
Bin,	Kasten, <i>m.</i>	Lade, Despensa, <i>f.</i>	Coffre, <i>m.</i>
Bind,	Binden,	Atar, [ <i>m.</i>	Enchainer.
Binder,	Binder, <i>m.</i>	Enquadernador,	Relieur, lieur, <i>m.</i>
Biped,	Thier, <i>n.</i>	Animal de dos pies, <i>m.</i>	Bipède, <i>m.</i>
Birch,	Birke, Ruthe, <i>f.</i>	Abedul, <i>m.</i>	Bouleau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Bird,	Vogel, <i>m.</i>	Ave, <i>m.</i>	Oiseaux-x. <i>m.</i>
Birth,	Geburt, <i>f.</i>	Nacimiento, <i>m.</i>	Naissance, <i>f.</i>
Biscuit,	Zwieback, <i>m.</i>	Galleta, <i>f.</i>	Biscuit, <i>m.</i>
Bishop,	Bischof, <i>m.</i>	Obispo, <i>m.</i>	Évêque, <i>m.</i>
Bit,	Bissen, <i>m.</i>	Stück, Bocado, <i>m.</i>	Morceau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Bite,	Beizen, kränken,	Morder,	Mordre, pincer.
Bitter,	Bitter,	Amargo,	Amer, -e.
Black,	Mürrisch,	Negro, obscuro,	Noir, sombre.
Black-lead,	Reisz-blei, <i>n.</i>	Lapiz-plomo, <i>m.</i>	Mine de plomb, <i>f.</i>
Blacksmith,	Grobschmied, <i>m.</i>	Herrero, <i>m.</i>	Forgeron. <i>m.</i>
Bladder,	Blase, <i>f.</i>	Vexiga, <i>f.</i> [ <i>mo,</i>	Vessie, enflure, <i>f.</i>
Blade,	Blättchen, <i>n.</i>	Pala ( <i>f.</i> ) de re-	Lame, tige, <i>f.</i>
Blame,	Tadel, <i>s. m.</i>	Calpa, <i>f.</i>	Blâme, crime, <i>m.</i>
Blameless,	Untadelhaft,	Inocente,	Innocent, -e.
Blanket,	Wollene Decke, <i>f.</i>	Manta, <i>f.</i>	Couverture <i>f.</i>
Blaspheme,	Gott lästern,	Blasfemar,	Blasphémer.
Blasphemer,	Gotteslästerer, <i>n.</i>	Blasfemo, <i>m.</i>	Blasphémateur.
Blast,	Windstoss, <i>s. m.</i>	Nublo, <i>s. m.</i>	Bouffée, <i>s. m.</i>
Blaze,	Flamme, <i>s. f.</i>	Llama, <i>s. f.</i> bril-	Flamme, <i>s. f.</i>
	Flammen, <i>v.</i>	lar, <i>v.</i>	allumer, <i>v.</i>
Bleach,	Bleichen,	Blanquear,	Blancher.
Bleachery,	Bleich, <i>f.</i>	Blanqueria, <i>f.</i>	Blanchisserie, <i>f.</i>
Bleat,	Blöken, <i>s. n. v.</i>	Balido, <i>s. m.</i>	Bèlement, <i>s. m.</i>
		balar, <i>v.</i>	béler, <i>v.</i>
Bleed,	Bluten,	Sangrar,	Saigner.
Blemish,	Makel, <i>s. m.</i>	Tacha, <i>s. f.</i>	Tache, <i>s. f.</i>
Blend,	Besudeln,	Mezelar,	Mêler.
Bless,	Segnen,	Bendecir,	Bênir, louer.
Blind,	Blind, falsch,	Ciego,	Aveugle.
Blindness,	Blindheit, <i>f.</i>	Ceguedad, <i>f.</i>	Aveuglement, <i>m.</i>
Bliss,	Seligkeit, <i>f.</i>	Gloria, <i>f.</i>	Béatitude, <i>f.</i>
Blister,	Blatter, <i>s. f.</i>	Vexiga, <i>s. f.</i>	Vésicule, <i>s. f.</i>
Bloat,	Aufblasen,	Hinchar,	S' enfler, gonfler.

BLO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Block,	Block, Klotz, <i>m.</i>	Zoque, <i>s. m.</i>	Bloc, <i>s. m.</i>
Blood,	Blut, <i>n.</i>	Sangre, <i>m.</i>	Sang, <i>m.</i>
Blood-thirsty,	Blutdürstig, [ <i>v.</i> ]	Sanguinario,	Sanguinaire,
Bloom,	Blüthe, <i>s.</i> blühen,	Flor, <i>s. f.</i> enchar, <i>v.</i>	Fleur, <i>s. f.</i> fleurir, <i>v.</i>
Blot,	Klecks, <i>s. m.</i>	Borron, <i>s. m.</i>	Tache, <i>s. f.</i>
Blotch,	Blatter, <i>f.</i>	Roncha, <i>f.</i>	Pustule, [ <i>lard, m.</i> ]
Blotting-paper,	Löschpapier, <i>n.</i>	Teleta, <i>f.</i>	Papier brouil-
Blow,	Stos, <i>m.</i> wehen, <i>v.</i>	Golpe, <i>s.</i> soplar, <i>v.</i>	Coup, <i>s.</i> souffler, <i>v.</i>
Blue,	Blau,	Azul,	Bleu, d'azur.
Bluff,	Grob,	Agreste,	Rude, fier, -e.
Blunder,	Schnitzer, <i>s. m.</i>	Desatino, <i>s. m.</i>	Erreur, <i>s. f.</i>
Blunt,	Stumpf, <i>adj.</i> abstumpfen, <i>v.</i>	Lerdo, <i>adj.</i> em- botar, <i>v.</i>	Émoussé, <i>adj.</i> émousser, <i>v.</i>
Blur,	Klecks, <i>s. m.</i>	Borron, <i>s. m.</i>	Tache, <i>s. f.</i>
Blush,	Schamröthe, <i>s. f.</i> erröthen, <i>v.</i>	Chapa, <i>s. f.</i> hacer roxo, <i>v.</i>	Rougeur, <i>s. f.</i> rougir, <i>v.</i>
Bluster,	Sturm, <i>s. m.</i>	Ruido, <i>s. m.</i>	Fracas, <i>s. m.</i>
Board,	Brett, <i>n.</i> Kost, <i>f.</i>	Tabla, <i>s. f.</i>	Planche, <i>s. f.</i>
Boarder,	Kostgänger, <i>m.</i>	Mes, año, <i>m.</i>	Pensionnaire, <i>m.</i>
Boast,	Prahleri, <i>s. f.</i> prahlen, <i>v.</i>	Jactancia, <i>s. f.</i> jactar, <i>v.</i>	Parade, <i>s. f.</i> vanter, <i>v.</i>
Boat,	Boot, <i>n.</i> Fähre, <i>f.</i>	Bote, <i>m.</i>	Bateau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Bobbin,	Schnur, Spule, <i>f.</i>	Bolillo, <i>m.</i>	Bobine, <i>f.</i>
Bodice,	Schnürbrust, <i>f.</i>	Corsé, <i>m.</i>	Corset, <i>m.</i>
Bodkin,	Haarnadel, <i>f.</i>	Punzon, <i>m.</i>	Poinçon, <i>m.</i>
Body,	Leib, Körper, <i>m.</i>	Cuerpo, <i>m.</i>	Corps, homme, <i>m.</i>
Bog,	Sumpf, Morast, <i>m.</i>	Pantano, <i>m.</i>	Marais, <i>m.</i>
Bohea,	Theebuh, <i>m.</i>	Especie de té, <i>m.</i>	Thé-bou, <i>m.</i>
Boil,	Kochen,	Hervir,	Bouillir.
Boisterous,	Stürmisch,	Barrascoso,	Violent, -e.
Boiler,	Sieder, <i>m.</i>	Cocedor, <i>m.</i>	Bouilloire, <i>f.</i>
Bold,	Kühn, frech,	Intrepido,	Hardi, -e, rude,
Bombard,	Bombardiren,	Bombardear,	Bombardier.
Bond,	Band, <i>n.</i> Strick, <i>m.</i>	Grillo, <i>n.</i>	Lien, <i>m.</i>
Bondage,	Knechtschaft, <i>f.</i>	Cautiverio, <i>m.</i>	Captivité, <i>f.</i>
Bone,	Knochen, <i>m.</i>	Hueso, <i>m.</i>	Os, <i>m.</i> arrête, <i>f.</i>
Bonfire,	Freudenfeuer, <i>n.</i>	Fuego ( <i>m.</i> ) de regocijo.	Feu ( <i>m.</i> ) de joie [ <i>m.</i> ]
Bonnet,	Damenhut, <i>m.</i>	Bonete, <i>m.</i>	Bonnet, chapeau,
Book,	Buch, <i>n.</i>	Libro, <i>m.</i>	Livre, <i>m.</i>
Boom,	Querstange, <i>f.</i>	Botalon, <i>m.</i>	Bome, perche, <i>f.</i>



BOO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Boon,	Gabe, <i>s. lustig, adj.</i>	Dadiva, <i>s. alegre,</i>	Present, <i>s. bon, a.</i>
Boot,	Stiefel, <i>m.</i>	Ganancia, <i>f.</i>	Botte, <i>f.</i>
Booty,	Beute, <i>f. Raub,</i>	Botin, <i>m.</i>	Butin, pillage, <i>m.</i>
Born,	Geboren,	Nacido,	Né.
Borough,	Marktflecken, <i>m.</i>	Ciudad, <i>f.</i>	Bourg, <i>m.</i>
Borrow,	Borgen,	Tomar fiado,	Emprunter.
Bosom,	Busen, <i>m.</i>	Seno, <i>m.</i>	Sein, <i>m.</i>
Boss,	Buckel, <i>f.</i>	Clavo, <i>m.</i>	Bosse, <i>f.</i>
Botanical,	Botanisch,	Botanico,	Botanique.
Botanist,	Botaniker, <i>m.</i>	Botanista, <i>m.</i>	Botaniste, <i>m. f.</i>
Botany,	Kräuterkunde, <i>f.</i>	Botánica, <i>f.</i>	Botanique, <i>f.</i>
Botch,	Flickwerk, <i>s. n.</i>	Roncha, <i>s. f.</i>	Enflure, <i>s. f.</i>
Both,	Beide,	Ambos, los dos,	Tous deux.
Bottle,	Flasche, <i>f.</i>	Botella, <i>f.</i>	Bouteille, <i>f.</i>
Bottom,	Grund, Boden, <i>m.</i>	Fondo, <i>m.</i>	Fond, <i>m.</i>
Bough,	Ast, <i>m.</i>	Brazos de árbol,	Branche, <i>f.</i>
Bound,	Sprung, <i>m.</i>	Limite, <i>s. m. des-</i>	Limite, <i>s. f. limi-</i>
	prallen, <i>v.</i>	lindar, <i>v.</i>	ter, <i>v.</i>
Boundless,	Grenzenlos,	Illimitado,	Illimité, [ <i>té, f.</i>
Bounty,	Prämie, <i>f.</i>	Generosidad, <i>f.</i>	Bonté, générosi-
Bow,	Bug, <i>s. m.</i>	Reverencia, <i>f.</i>	Salut, <i>m. cour-</i>
	beigen, <i>v.</i>	encorvar, <i>v.</i>	ber, <i>v.</i>
Bow, ( <i>bo.</i> )	Bogen, <i>m.</i>	Arco, <i>m.</i>	Arc, archet, <i>m.</i>
Bowels,	Eingeweide, <i>n.</i>	Intestinos, <i>m.</i>	Entrailles, <i>f.</i>
Bowl,	Becken, <i>s. n.</i>	Taza, <i>s. f.</i>	Bassin, <i>s. m.</i>
Box,	Büchse, <i>f.</i>	Box, <i>m. caxa, f.</i>	Buis, <i>m. caisse, f.</i>
Boy,	Knabe, Junge, <i>m.</i>	Muchacho, niño,	Garçon, <i>m.</i>
Brace,	Band, <i>s. n.</i>	Abrazadera, <i>s. f.</i>	Paire, <i>s. f. lier, v.</i>
	schnüren, <i>v.</i>	bracear, <i>v.</i>	
Brad,	Nagel, <i>m.</i>	Clavo, <i>m.</i>	Clou, sans tête.
Brag,	Prahlen,	Jactarse,	Vanter.
Braggart,	Prahler, <i>m.</i>	Fanfarron, <i>m.</i>	Bravache, <i>m.</i>
Braid,	Flechte, <i>s. f.</i>	Trenza, <i>s. f. tren-</i>	Nœud, <i>s. m. tres-</i>
	flechten, <i>v.</i>	zar, <i>v.</i>	ser, <i>v.</i>
Brain,	Gehirn, <i>n.</i>	Celebro, <i>m.</i>	Cerveau-x, <i>m.</i>
Brake,	Farnkraut, <i>n.</i>	Helechal, <i>m.</i>	Buisson, <i>m. [m.</i>
Bran,	Kleie, <i>f.</i>	Salvado, <i>m.</i>	Son, bran de son,
Branch,	Zweig, <i>s. m.</i>	Rama, <i>s. f.</i>	Branche, <i>s. f.</i>
Brand,	Brand, <i>s. m.</i>	Tizon, <i>s. m.</i>	Tison, <i>s. m.</i>
Brandy,	Branntwein, <i>m.</i>	Aguardiente, <i>m.</i>	Brandevin, <i>m.</i>
Brasier,	Kohlpfanne, <i>f.</i>	Latonero, <i>m.</i>	Brasier, <i>m.</i>



BRA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Brass,	Kupfer, <i>n.</i>	Bronce, <i>m.</i>	Airain, <i>m.</i>
Brat,	Kind, <i>n.</i> Balg, <i>m.</i>	Rapaz, prole, <i>m.</i>	Petit marmot, <i>m.</i>
Bravado,	Groszprahlerei, <i>f.</i>	Bravata, <i>f.</i>	Bravade, <i>f.</i>
Brave,	Tapfer,	Bravo,	Brave,
Bravery,	Prahlerei, <i>f.</i>	Pompa, <i>f.</i>	Courage, <i>m.</i>
Bray,	Schallen,	Majar,	Broyer, <i>v.</i>
Bread,	Brod, <i>n.</i>	Pan, <i>m.</i>	Pain, <i>m.</i>
Breadth,	Breite, <i>f.</i>	Anchura, <i>f.</i>	Largeur, <i>f.</i>
Break,	Brechen,	Romper,	Rompre, casser.
Breakfast,	Frühstück, <i>n.</i>	Almuerzo, <i>m.</i>	Déjeuner, <i>s. m. v.</i>
Breast,	Brust, <i>f.</i>	Pecho, <i>m.</i>	Poitrine, <i>f.</i>
Breath,	Athem, <i>m.</i>	Aliento, <i>m.</i>	Haleine, <i>f.</i>
Breathe,	Athmen,	Alentar,	Respirer.
Brevity,	Kürze, <i>f.</i>	Brevidad, <i>f.</i>	Brèveté, <i>f.</i>
Brew,	Brauen,	Hacer licores,	Brasser.
Brewer,	Brauer, <i>m.</i>	Cervecerero, <i>m.</i>	Brasseur, <i>m.</i>
Brewery,	Brauhaus, <i>n.</i>	Cerveceria, <i>f.</i>	Brasserie, <i>f.</i>
Bribe,	Geschenk, <i>s. n.</i>	Cohecho, <i>s. f.</i>	Present, <i>m.</i>
Brick,	Ziegelstein, <i>m.</i>	Ladrillo, <i>m.</i>	Brique, <i>f.</i>
Brickle,	Zerbrechlich,	Quebradizo,	Fragile.
Bridal,	Bräutlich,	Nupcial,	Nuptial, -e.
Bride,	Braut, <i>f.</i>	Novia, <i>f.</i>	Épouse, <i>f.</i>
Bridge,	Brücke, <i>f.</i>	Puente, <i>m.</i>	Pont, chevallet, <i>m.</i>
Bridle,	Zaum, <i>m.</i>	Brida, <i>f.</i> freno, <i>m.</i>	Bride, <i>f.</i> frein, <i>m.</i>
Brier,	Stauch, <i>m.</i>	Zarzo, <i>m.</i>	Ronce, <i>f.</i>
Brig,	Brigg, <i>m.</i>	Bergantin, <i>m.</i>	Brigantin, <i>f.</i>
Brigade,	Brigade, <i>f.</i>	Brigada, <i>f.</i>	Brigade, <i>f.</i>
Bright,	Hell, klar,	Claro,	Brilliant, -e.
Brim,	Rand, <i>m.</i>	Borde, <i>m.</i>	Bord, extrémité, <i>f.</i>
Brimstone,	Schwefel, <i>m.</i>	Azufre, <i>m.</i> [res,	Soufre, <i>f.</i>
Brindle,	Schecke,	Veriedad de colo-	Tavelure, tache.
Brine,	Salzwasser, <i>n.</i>	Salmuera, <i>f.</i>	Saumure, mer, <i>f.</i>
Bring,	Bringen,	Llevar, traer,	Apporter.
Brink,	Rand, <i>m.</i>	Orilla, <i>f.</i>	Bord, <i>m.</i>
Bristle,	Borste, <i>s. f.</i>	Cerda, <i>s. f.</i>	Soie, <i>s. f.</i>
Broach,	Bratspies, <i>s. m.</i>	Espeto, <i>s. m.</i>	Broche, <i>s. f.</i>
Broad,	Breit, grosz,	Ancho, claro,	Large, gros, -se.
Brogan,	Holzschuh, <i>m.</i>	Zapato, <i>m.</i>	Soulier, <i>m.</i>
Broker,	Mäkler, <i>m.</i>	Corredor, <i>m.</i>	Courtier, <i>m.</i>
Brook,	Bach, <i>s. m.</i>	Arroyo, <i>s. m.</i>	Ruisseau-x, <i>s. m.</i>
Broom,	Pfriemenkraut, <i>n.</i>	Escobera, <i>f.</i>	Genêt, ballai, <i>m.</i>

BRO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Broth,	Fleischbrühe, <i>f.</i>	Caldo, <i>m.</i>	Frèze, <i>m.</i>
Brother,	Bruder, <i>m.</i>	Hermano, <i>m.</i>	Bouillon, <i>m.</i>
Brotherly,	Bruderlich,	Fraternal,	Fraternel,-le.
Brown,	Braun,	Bruno,	Brun,-e.
Bruise,	Schlagen, <i>v.</i>	Contusion, <i>s. f.</i>	Contusion, <i>s. f.</i>
Brush,	Bürste, <i>s. f.</i>	Bruza, <i>s. f.</i>	Brosse, <i>s. f.</i>
	bürsten, <i>v.</i>	acepillar, <i>v.</i>	brosser, <i>v.</i>
Brute,	Vieh, <i>s. n.</i>	Bruto, <i>s. m.</i>	Brute, <i>s. f.</i>
Bubble,	Wasser-blase, <i>f.</i>	Burbuja, <i>s. f.</i>	Bouteille, <i>s. f.</i>
Bud,	Knospe, <i>s. f.</i>	Pimpolla, <i>s. f.</i>	Bouton, <i>s. m.</i>
Budget,	Ranzen, <i>m.</i>	Talego portátil,	Petit sac, <i>m.</i>
Buffalo,	Büffel, <i>m.</i>	Búfalo, <i>m.</i>	Buffle, <i>m.</i>
Buffet,	Schlagen,	Combatir,	Souffleter.
Buffoon,	Possenreiszler, <i>m.</i>	Bufon, <i>m.</i>	Bouffion.
Bug,	Wanze, <i>f.</i>	Chinche, <i>m.</i>	Punaise, <i>f.</i>
Buggy,	Einspanner, <i>m.</i>	Especie de carro,	Voiture, <i>f.</i>
Bugle,	Waldhorn, <i>n.</i>	Corneta, <i>f.</i>	Cor de chasse, <i>m.</i>
Build,	Bauen,	Edificar,	Bâtir.
Bulk,	Klumpen, <i>m.</i>	Tamaño, <i>m.</i>	Grandeur.
Bull,	Stier, <i>m.</i>	Toro, <i>m.</i>	Taureau, <i>m.</i>
Bullet,	Kugel, <i>f.</i>	Bala de metal,	Balle. <i>f.</i> boulet, <i>m.</i>
Bully,	Kuppler, <i>s. m.</i>	Espadachin, <i>m.</i>	Tapageur, <i>m.</i>
Bumper,	Volles Glas, <i>n.</i>	Copa, lleno,	Rasade, <i>f.</i>
Bunch,	Bund, Bündel, <i>n.</i>	Nudo, racimo, <i>m.</i>	Bosse, <i>f.</i>
Bundle,	Bund, <i>n.</i>	Atado, lio, <i>m.</i>	Paquet, <i>m.</i>
Bung,	Spund, <i>m.</i>	Bondon, <i>m.</i>	Bondon, <i>m.</i>
Buoy,	Boje, <i>f.</i>	Boya, <i>f.</i>	Bouèè, <i>f.</i>
Buoyant,	Bebend,	Boyante, <i>m.</i>	Flottant,-e.
Bur,	Klette, <i>f.</i>	Cadillo, <i>m.</i>	Bardane, <i>f.</i>
Burdock,	Klette, <i>f.</i>	Bardana, <i>f.</i>	Glouteron, <i>m.</i>
Burden,	Last, <i>f.</i>	Carga,	Fardeau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Burgamot,	Bergamotte, <i>f.</i>	Pera bergomota,	Bergamote, <i>f.</i>
Bureau,	Schreibtisch, <i>m.</i>	Escritorio, <i>m.</i>	Bureau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Burglar,	Dieb, <i>m.</i>	Robador, <i>m.</i>	Voleur, <i>m.</i>
Burn,	Brand, <i>s. m.</i>	Quemadura, <i>s. f.</i>	Brûlure, <i>s. f.</i> brû-
	brennen, <i>v.</i>	quemar, <i>v.</i>	ler, <i>v.</i>
Burst,	Bersten,	Reventar,	Crever.
Bury,	Vergraben,	Enterrar,	Enterrer.
Bush,	Busch, <i>m.</i>	Arbusto, <i>m.</i>	Buisson, <i>m.</i>
Bushel,	Scheffel, <i>m.</i>	Fanega, <i>f.</i>	Boisseau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Bustle,	Geräusch, <i>s. n.</i>	Bullicio, <i>s. m.</i>	Bruit, <i>m.</i>

BUS.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Busy,	Geschäftig, <i>adj.</i> beschäftigen, <i>v.</i>	Ocupado, <i>adj.</i> ocupar, <i>v.</i>	Actif,-ve, <i>adj.</i> occuper, <i>v.</i>
But,	Aber, nur, als.	Excepto,	Mais.
But,	Ende, <i>s. n.</i> an- grenzen, <i>v.</i>	Limite, cabo, <i>s. m.</i> hincharse, <i>v.</i>	Bout, <i>s. m.</i> heur- ter, <i>v.</i>
Butcher,	Fleischer, <i>s. m.</i> schlachten, <i>v.</i>	Carnicero, <i>s. m.</i> matar, <i>v.</i>	Boucher, <i>s. m.</i> égorger, <i>v.</i>
Butchery,	Fleischbank, <i>f.</i>	Carruceria, <i>f.</i>	Boucherie, <i>f.</i>
Butter,	Butter, <i>f.</i>	Manteca, <i>f.</i>	Beurre, <i>m.</i>
Buttery,	Speisekammer, <i>f.</i>	Mantecoso, <i>m.</i>	Dépense, <i>f.</i>
Button,	Knopf, <i>s. m.</i> zu- knöpfen, <i>v.</i>	Boton, <i>s. m.</i> abotonar, <i>v.</i>	Bouton, <i>s. m.</i> boutanner, <i>v.</i>
Buttress,	Stütze, <i>f.</i>	Estribo, <i>m.</i>	Arc-boutant, <i>m.</i>
Buy,	Kaufen,	Comprar,	Acheter.
Buyer,	Käufer, <i>m.</i>	Comprador, <i>m.</i>	Acheteur-se, <i>m. f.</i>
By,	Durch, von, zu,	Por,	Par, de, á, au,
Bye (good,)	Lebe wohl,	á Dios,	Adieu.

## C.

Cabbage,	Kohl, <i>m.</i>	Berza, <i>f.</i>	Chou,-x, [ <i>f.</i>
Cabin,	Cabinet, <i>n.</i>	Cabana, <i>f.</i>	Petite chambre,
Cabinet,	Cabinet, <i>n.</i>	Gabinete, <i>m.</i>	Cabinet, <i>m.</i>
Cable,	Ankertau, <i>n.</i>	Cable, <i>m.</i>	Cable, <i>m.</i>
Cadet,	Cadet, <i>m.</i>	Cadete, <i>m.</i>	Cadet, <i>m.</i>
Cage,	Vogelbauer, <i>s. m.</i> einspenen, <i>v.</i>	Jaula, <i>s. f.</i> en- jaular, <i>v.</i>	Cage, <i>s. f.</i> enca- ger, <i>v.</i>
Cake,	Kuchen, <i>m.</i>	Bollo, <i>m.</i>	Gateau-x, <i>m.</i>
Calash,	Kalesche, <i>f.</i>	Calesa, <i>f.</i>	Calèche, <i>f.</i>
Calculate,	Ausrechnen,	Calcular,	Calculer.
Calculation,	Berechnung, <i>f.</i>	Calculacion, <i>f.</i>	Calcul, <i>m.</i>
Caldron,	Kochtopf, <i>m.</i>	Caldera, <i>f.</i>	Chaudron, <i>m.</i>
Calender,	Kalender, <i>m.</i>	Calandria, <i>f.</i>	Calandre, <i>f.</i>
Calf,	Kalb, <i>n.</i>	Pontorrilla, <i>f.</i>	Veau-x, <i>m.</i>
Calico,	Kattun, <i>m.</i>	Calicad, <i>f.</i>	Indienne, <i>f.</i>
Call,	Nennen,	Llamar,	Appeler.
Calm,	Windstille, <i>s. f.</i> ruhig, <i>adj.</i>	Calmo, <i>s. m.</i> tranquilo, <i>adj.</i>	Calme, <i>s. m.</i> cal- me, <i>adj.</i>
Calomel,	Calomel, <i>n.</i>	Mercurio dulce,	Calomel, <i>m.</i>
Calumny,	Verleumdung, <i>f.</i>	Calumnia, <i>f.</i>	Calomnie, <i>f.</i>
Cambric,	Kammertuch, <i>n.</i>	Batista, <i>f.</i>	Batiste, <i>f.</i>

CAM.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Camel,	Kameel, <i>n.</i>	Camello, <i>m.</i>	Chameau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Camomile,	Kamille, <i>f.</i>	Manzanilla, <i>f.</i>	Camomille, <i>f.</i>
Camp,	Lager, <i>s. n.</i> cam- piren, <i>v.</i>	Campo, <i>s. m.</i> acampar, <i>v.</i>	Camp, <i>s. m.</i> camper, <i>v.</i>
Campaign,	Feldzug, <i>m.</i>	Campaña, <i>f.</i>	Campagne, <i>f.</i>
Camphor,	Kampfer, <i>m.</i>	Alcanfor, <i>m.</i>	Camphre, <i>m.</i>
Canal,	Canal, <i>m.</i>	Canal, <i>m.</i>	Canal, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Canary-bird,	Canarienvogel, <i>m.</i>	Canario, <i>m.</i>	Serin, <i>m. f.</i>
Cancel,	Ausstreichen,	Cancelar,	Canceller.
Cancer,	Krebs, <i>m.</i>	Cancer, <i>m.</i>	Cancer, <i>m.</i>
Candid,	Weisz,	Candido,	Blanc, -he.
Candidate,	Candidat, <i>m.</i>	Candidato, <i>m.</i>	Candidat, <i>m.</i>
Candle,	Licht, <i>n.</i>	Candela, <i>f.</i>	Chandelle, <i>f.</i>
Candle-snuffer,	Lichtputze, <i>f.</i>	Despabiladeras, <i>f.</i>	Moucheur ( <i>m.</i> ) de chandelle.
Candlestick,	Leuchter, <i>m.</i>	Candelero, <i>m.</i>	Chandelier, <i>m.</i>
Candor,	Biederkeit, <i>f.</i>	Candor, <i>m.</i>	Candeur, <i>f.</i>
Cannibal,	Kannibal, <i>m.</i>	Canibal, <i>m.</i> [ria,	Canibale, <i>m.</i>
Cannon,	Kanone, <i>f.</i>	Canon de artille-	Canon, <i>m.</i>
Canon,	Kanon, <i>m.</i>	Cánon, <i>m.</i>	Canon, statute, <i>m.</i>
Canopy,	Traghimmel, <i>m.</i>	Dosel, <i>m.</i>	Dais, pavillon, <i>m.</i>
Cant,	Heuchelei, <i>s. f.</i> winfeln, <i>v.</i>	Gerigonza, <i>s. f.</i> almonedear, <i>v.</i>	Argot, <i>s. m.</i> jar- gonner, <i>v.</i>
Canter,	Pasz, <i>s. m.</i> galopiren, <i>v.</i>	Galope, <i>s. m.</i> galopear, <i>v.</i>	Galop, <i>s. m.</i> galopear, <i>v.</i>
Canto,	Gesang, <i>m.</i>	Canto, <i>m.</i>	Chant, <i>m.</i>
Canvass,	Cannevas, <i>s. m.</i> prüfen, <i>v.</i> [ler, <i>m.</i>	Lona, <i>s. f.</i> solici- tar, <i>v.</i>	Canevas, <i>s. m.</i> solliciter, <i>v.</i>
Canvasser,	Stimmensamm-	Solicitador, <i>m.</i>	Solliciteur, <i>m.</i>
Cap,	Mütze, Haube, <i>f.</i>	Gorro, <i>m.</i> Gorra,	Chapeau, <i>m.</i>
Capable,	Fähig, tüchtig,	Capaz,	Capable.
Capacity,	Umfang, <i>m.</i>	Capacidad, <i>f.</i>	Capacité, <i>f.</i>
Cape,	Kragen, <i>m.</i>	Cabo, <i>m.</i>	Collet, <i>m.</i>
Capit-al, -ol,	Hauptstadt, <i>s. f.</i> peinlich, <i>adj.</i>	Capitolio, <i>s. m.</i> capital, <i>adj.</i>	Chapiteau-x, <i>s. m.</i> capital, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Captain,	Hauptmann, <i>m.</i>	Capitan, <i>m.</i>	Capitaine, <i>m.</i>
Captivate,	Einnehmen, [ <i>f.</i>	Cautivar,	Captiver.
Captivity,	Gefangenschaft,	Cautiverio, <i>m.</i>	Captivité, <i>f.</i>
Car,	Karren, <i>m.</i>	Carreta, <i>f.</i>	Charrette, <i>f.</i>
Carcass,	Todter Körper, <i>m.</i>	Res muerta, <i>f.</i>	Carcasse, <i>f.</i>
Card,	Karte, <i>f.</i>	Naype, <i>m.</i>	Carte, curde, <i>f.</i>



CAR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Cardinal,	Cardinal, <i>s. m.</i> vornehmst, <i>adj.</i>	Cardinal, <i>s. m.</i> cardinal, <i>adj.</i>	Cardinal, <i>s. m.</i> cardinal, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Care,	Sorge, Vorsicht, <i>f.</i>	Cuidado, <i>m.</i>	Soin, <i>m.</i>
Careful,	Besorgt,	Cuidadoso,	Soigneux, -se.
Careless,	Nachlässig,	Descuidado,	Negligent, -e.
Caress,	Liebkosen,	Acariciar,	Caresser.
Cargo,	Schiffsladung, <i>f.</i>	Carga, <i>f.</i>	Cargaison, <i>f.</i>
Carmine,	Carmin, <i>m.</i>	Carmin, <i>m.</i>	Rouge, carmin-e.
Carnage,	Blutbad, <i>n.</i>	Carniceria, <i>f.</i>	Carnage, <i>m.</i>
Carol,	Lied, <i>s. n.</i> sin- gen, <i>v.</i>	Villancico, <i>s. m.</i> cantar, <i>v.</i>	Chanson joy- euse, <i>s. f.</i> chan- ter, <i>v.</i>
Carpenter,	Zimmermann, <i>m.</i>	Carpintero, <i>m.</i>	Charpentier, <i>m.</i>
Carpet,	Teppich, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Tapéte de mesa,	Tapis, <i>m.</i>
Carriage,	Fuhre, <i>f.</i> Wagen,	Porte, Coche, <i>m.</i>	Voiture, <i>f.</i> [ <i>ter.</i>
Carry,	Tragen, führen,	Llevar,	Porter, transpor-
Cart,	Karren, <i>m.</i>	Carro, carromato,	Charrette, <i>f.</i>
Carve,	Graben,	Grabar,	Couper.
Case,	Futtermal, <i>n.</i>	Estado, <i>m.</i> [ <i>te,</i>	Boîte, <i>f.</i> [ <i>tant, m.</i>
Cash,	Baares Geld,	Dinero comtan-	Argent compt-
Cashier,	Cassirer, <i>m.</i>	Caxero, <i>m.</i>	Caissier, <i>m.</i>
Cask,	Fasz, <i>n.</i> Helm, <i>m.</i>	Barril, <i>m.</i>	Tonneau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Cast,	Werfen,	Tirar, mudar,	Jeter, lancer.
Castle,	Schloss, <i>n.</i> [ <i>n.</i>	Castillo, <i>m.</i>	Chateau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Castor,	Biber, Biberhut,	Castor, <i>m.</i>	Castor, <i>m.</i>
Cat,	Katze, <i>f.</i>	Cato, <i>m.</i>	Chat, <i>m.</i>
Cataract,	Wasserfall, <i>n.</i>	Cascada, <i>f.</i>	Chute ( <i>f.</i> ) d'eau.
Catch,	Fangen,	Coger,	Saisir, prendre.
Cathedral,	Domkirche, <i>f.</i>	Catedral, <i>f.</i>	Cathédrale, <i>f.</i>
Catholic,	Katholik, <i>s. m.</i> katholisch, <i>adj.</i>	Catolico, <i>s. m.</i> católico, <i>adj.</i>	Catholique, <i>s. m.</i> catholique, <i>adj.</i>
Cattle,	Rindvieh, <i>n.</i>	Ganado, <i>m.</i>	Betail, <i>m.</i> Bêtes.
Cause,	Ursache, <i>s. f.</i> verursachen, <i>v.</i>	Causa, <i>s. f.</i> causar, <i>v.</i>	Cause, <i>f.</i> cau- ser, <i>v.</i>
Caution,	Vorsicht, <i>s. f.</i> warnen, <i>v.</i>	Cautela, <i>s. f.</i> prevenir, <i>v.</i>	Prudence, <i>s. f.</i> avertir, <i>v.</i>
Cavern,	Höhle, <i>f.</i>	Caverna, <i>f.</i>	Caverne, <i>f.</i>
Cedar,	Ceder, <i>f.</i>	Cedro, <i>m.</i>	Cèdre, <i>m.</i>
Celebrate,	Feiern,	Celebrar,	Célébrer.
Celebration,	Feier, <i>f.</i>	Celebracion, <i>f.</i>	Celebration, <i>f.</i>
Celestial,	Himmlich,	Celestial,	Celeste.



CEL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Cellar,	Keller, <i>m.</i>	Sótano, <i>m.</i>	Cave, <i>f.</i> cellier, <i>m.</i>
Cent,	Hundert, <i>n.</i>	Ciento, <i>m.</i>	Cent, <i>m.</i>
Centinel,	Schildwache, <i>f.</i>	Centinela, <i>m.</i>	Sentinelle, <i>f.</i>
Centre,	Mittelpunkt. <i>m.</i>	Centro, <i>m.</i>	Centre, <i>m.</i>
Century,	Jahrhundert, <i>n.</i>	Centuria, <i>f.</i>	Centur,-ie, <i>f.</i>
Ceremony,	Ceremonie, <i>f.</i>	Ceremonia, <i>f.</i>	Cérémonie, <i>f.</i>
Certain,	Gewisz,	Cierto, certain,	Certain,-e.
Certificate,	Bescheinigung, <i>f.</i>	Certificacion, <i>f.</i>	Certificat, <i>m.</i>
Certify,	Vergewissern,	Certificar,	Certifier.
Cessation,	Stillstand, <i>m.</i>	Cesacion, <i>f.</i>	Cessation, <i>f.</i>
Chaff,	Spreu, <i>f.</i>	Zurron, <i>m.</i>	Paille, <i>f.</i>
Chain,	Kette, <i>f.</i>	Cadena, <i>f.</i>	Chaîne, <i>f.</i>
Chair,	Sitz, Stuhl, <i>m.</i>	Silla, <i>f.</i>	Chaise, <i>f.</i>
Chalk,	Kreide. <i>f.</i> Kalk, <i>m.</i>	Greda, <i>f.</i>	Craie, marne, <i>f.</i>
Chamber,	Kammer, <i>f.</i>	Camara, <i>f.</i>	Chambre, <i>f.</i>
Chance,	Zufall, <i>f.</i>	Fortuna, <i>f.</i>	Hasard, <i>m.</i>
Chancellor,	Kanzler, <i>m.</i>	Canciller, <i>m.</i>	Chancelier, <i>m.</i>
Chancery,	Kanzlei, <i>f.</i>	Cancilleria, <i>f.</i>	Chancellerie, <i>f.</i>
Change,	Wechseln, <i>v.</i> Ver- änderung, <i>s. f.</i>	Mudar, <i>v.</i> mu- danza, <i>s. f.</i>	Changer, <i>v.</i> changement, <i>s. m.</i>
Chap,	Maul, <i>s.</i> spalten, <i>v.</i>	Grieta, <i>s. f.</i> rajar, <i>v.</i>	Fente, <i>sf.</i> fendre, <i>v.</i>
Chapel,	Capelle, <i>f.</i>	Capilla, <i>f.</i>	Chapelle, <i>f.</i>
Character,	Schriftzug, <i>m.</i>	Character, <i>m.</i>	Caractère, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Charcoal,	Holzkohle, <i>f.</i>	Carbon, <i>m.</i>	Charbon de bois.
Charge,	Ladung, <i>s. f.</i> laden, <i>v.</i>	Cargo, <i>s. m.</i> encargar, <i>v.</i>	Charge, <i>s. f.</i> charger, <i>v.</i>
Charity,	Gutmüthigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Caridad, <i>f.</i>	Charite, <i>f.</i>
Charm,	Zauber, <i>s. m.</i> bezaubern, <i>v.</i>	Encanto, <i>s. m.</i> encantar, <i>v.</i>	Charm, <i>s. m.</i> charmer, <i>v.</i>
Charmer,	Zauberer, <i>m.</i>	Encantador, <i>m.</i>	Enchanteur, <i>m.</i>
Chart,	Seekarte, <i>f.</i>	Carta de navegar,	Carte marine, <i>f.</i>
Charter,	Urkunde, <i>f.</i>	Privilegio, <i>m.</i>	Titre, <i>m.</i> [ <i>ser, v.</i>
Chase,	Jadg, <i>s. f.</i> Jagen, <i>v.</i>	Caza, <i>s. f.</i> cazar, <i>v.</i>	Chasse, <i>s. f.</i> chas-
Chaste,	Keusch,	Casto, puro,	Chaste, fidèle.
Chastity,	Keusehheit, <i>f.</i>	Castidad, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Chasteté, <i>f.</i>
Chattel,	Vermögen, <i>n.</i>	Bienes muebles,	Biens, <i>m.</i>
Cheap,	Wohlfeil,	Barato,	'A bon marché.
Cheat,	Betrug, <i>s. m.</i> betrügen, <i>v.</i>	Trapa, <i>s. f.</i> engañar, <i>v.</i>	Tromperie, <i>s. f.</i> tromper, <i>v.</i>
Check,	Einhalt, <i>s. m.</i> hemmen, <i>v.</i>	Rechazo, <i>s. m.</i> reprimir, <i>v.</i>	Obstacle, <i>s. m.</i> arretter, <i>v.</i>

CHE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Cheek,	Wange, <i>f.</i>	Carrillo, <i>m.</i>	Joue, <i>f.</i>
Cheese,	Käse, <i>m.</i>	Queso, <i>m.</i>	Fromage, <i>m.</i>
Chemistry,	Chemie, <i>f.</i>	Quimica, <i>f.</i>	Chimie, <i>f.</i>
Chesnut,	Kastanie, <i>f.</i>	Castana, <i>f.</i> [drez,	Chataigne, <i>f.</i>
Chess,	Schachspiel, <i>n.</i>	Juego( <i>m</i> )de axe-	Écheco, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Chest,	Kiste, Lade, <i>f.</i>	Arca, <i>f.</i>	Caisse, <i>f.</i> coffre,
Chew,	Kauen,	Mascar,	Macher. [ <i>m.</i>
Chicken,	Küchlein,	Polluelo, <i>m.</i>	Poulet, poussin,
Chief,	Erste, <i>s. m.</i> oberst, <i>adj.</i>	Principal, <i>adj.</i> Xefe, <i>s. m.</i>	Chef, <i>s. m.</i> principal, <i>adj.</i>
Child,	Kind, <i>n.</i>	Infante, <i>m.</i> [ <i>v.</i>	Enfant, <i>m. f.</i>
Chill,	Frost, <i>s. m.</i> kalt machen, <i>v.</i>	Frio, <i>s. m.</i> enfriar,	Froid, <i>s. m.</i> glacer, <i>v.</i>
Chimney,	Kamin, <i>n.</i>	Chimenea, <i>f.</i>	Cheminée, <i>f.</i>
Chin,	Kinn, <i>n.</i>	Barba, <i>f.</i>	Menton, <i>m.</i>
Chip,	Span, <i>s. m.</i> schneiden, <i>v.</i>	Brizna, <i>s. f.</i> astillar, <i>v.</i>	Copeau- <i>x</i> , <i>s. m.</i> hacher <i>v.</i>
Chisel,	Meissel, <i>s. m.</i> meizeln, <i>v.</i>	Escoplo, <i>s. m.</i> escoplear, <i>v.</i>	Cisseau- <i>x</i> , <i>s. m.</i> ciseler, <i>v.</i>
Chocolate,	Chocolate, <i>f.</i>	Chocolate, <i>m.</i>	Chocolat, <i>m.</i>
Choice,	Wahl, <i>s. f.</i> aus- erlesen, <i>adj.</i>	Elecion, <i>s. f.</i> es- cogido, <i>adj.</i>	Choix, <i>s. m.</i> Choisi- <i>e</i> , <i>adj.</i>
Choose,	Wählen,	Escoger,	Choisir.
Chord,	Saite, <i>f.</i> mit Sai- ten beziehen, <i>v.</i>	Cuerda, <i>s. f.</i> en- cordar, <i>v.</i>	Corde, <i>s. f.</i> mon- ter, <i>v.</i>
Christ,	Christus, <i>m.</i>	Christo, <i>m.</i>	Christ, <i>m.</i>
Christian,	Christ, <i>m.</i>	Christiano, <i>m.</i>	Chrétien- <i>ne</i> , <i>m. f.</i>
Christmas,	Weihnachten, <i>n.</i>	Navidad, <i>f.</i>	Noël, <i>m.</i>
Church,	Kirche, <i>f.</i>	Iglesia, <i>f.</i>	Eglise, <i>f.</i>
Churn,	Butterfass, <i>s. n.</i> schütteln, <i>v.</i>	Mantequera, <i>s. f.</i> agitar, <i>v.</i>	Baratte, <i>s. f.</i> baratter, <i>v.</i>
Chemist,	Scheidekünstler,	Quimico, <i>m.</i>	Chimiste, <i>m.</i>
Cider,	Aepfelwein, <i>m.</i>	Sidra, <i>f.</i>	Cidre, <i>m.</i>
Cinnamon,	Zimmt, <i>m.</i>	Canele, <i>f.</i>	Cinnamome, <i>n.</i>
Circle,	Zirkel, Kreis, <i>m.</i>	Circulo, circo, <i>m.</i>	Cercle, <i>m.</i>
Circulate,	In Umlauf brin- gen, [lauf, <i>m.</i>	Cercar,	Circuler.
Circulation,	Umlauf, Kreis-	Circulacion, <i>f.</i>	Circulation, <i>f.</i>
Circumcise,	Beschneiden,	Circuncidar,	Circoncire.
Circumcision,	Beschneidung, <i>f.</i>	Circuncision, <i>f.</i>	Circoncision, <i>f.</i>
Circumference,	Umkreis, <i>m.</i>	Circunferencia,	Circonference, <i>f.</i>

CIB.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Circumnavigation,	Umschiffen,	Navegar al rededor,	Naviguer autour de.
Circumstance,	Umstand, <i>m.</i>	Circunstancia, <i>f.</i>	Circonstance, <i>f.</i>
Circumstantial,	Zufällig,	Accidental,	Accidentel,-le.
Circus,	Circus, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Circo, <i>m.</i>	Circue, <i>m.</i>
Cistern,	Wasserbehälter,	Cisterna, <i>f.</i>	Citerne, <i>f.</i>
Cite,	Vorladen,	Citer à juicio,	Citer.
City,	Stadt, <i>f.</i>	Ciudad, <i>f.</i>	Ville, cité, <i>f.</i>
Citizen,	Bürger, <i>m.</i>	Cindadano, <i>m.</i>	Citoyen,-ne, <i>f.m.</i>
Civil,	Bürgerlich,	Civil,	Civil,-e.
Civilize,	Gesittet machen,	Civilizar,	Civiliser.
Claim,	Anspruch, <i>s. m.</i>	Demanda, <i>s. f.</i>	Demande, <i>s. f.</i>
	“ machen, <i>v.</i>	demandar, <i>v.</i>	Demander, <i>v.</i>
Clap,	Klappern,	Batir,	Batir, claquer.
Clarify,	Abklären,	Clarificar,	Clarifier.
Clasp,	Haken, <i>s. m.</i>	Broche, <i>s. m.</i>	Agrafe, <i>s. f.</i>
	zuhaken, <i>v.</i>	abrochar, <i>v.</i>	agrafer, <i>v.</i>
Class,	Classe, <i>f.</i>	Clase, <i>f.</i>	Classe, <i>f.</i>
Classical,	Classisch,	Clasico,	Classique.
Clatter,	Gerassel, <i>s. n.</i>	Resonancia, <i>s. f.</i>	Choc, <i>s. m.</i> faire
	zanken, <i>v.</i>	resonar, <i>v.</i>	du bruit, <i>v.</i>
Clause,	Redesatz, <i>m.</i> [ <i>v.</i>	Clausula, [ <i>rar, v.</i>	Clause, <i>f.</i>
Claw,	Klaue, <i>f.</i> kratzen,	Garra, <i>s. f.</i> desgarrar,	Griffe, gratter, <i>v.</i>
Clay,	Thon, Lehm, <i>m.</i>	Arcilla, <i>f.</i>	Argille, <i>f.</i>
Clean,	Rein, glatt, <i>adj.</i>	Limpio, <i>adj.</i> limpiar, <i>v.</i>	Popre, <i>adj.</i> nettoyer, <i>v.</i>
Clear,	Hell, klar, <i>adj.</i>	Claro, <i>adj.</i> clarificar, <i>v.</i>	Claire, <i>adj.</i> éclaircir, <i>v.</i>
	reinigen, <i>v.</i>		
Clergy,	Geistlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Clero, <i>m.</i>	Clergé, <i>m.</i>
Clerk,	Geistliche, <i>m.</i>	Clerigo, <i>m.</i>	Clerc, <i>m.</i>
Clever,	Geschickt,	Diestro,	Habile.
Climate,	Klima, <i>n.</i>	Clima, <i>f.</i>	Climat, <i>m.</i>
Climb,	Klimmen,	Subir,	Grimper sur.
Clinch,	Befestigen,	Empuñar,	Empoigner.
Cling,	Anhängen,	Colgar,	Se tener à.
Clip,	Abschneiden,	Abrazar,	Embrasser.
Cloak,	Mantel, <i>m.</i>	Capa, <i>f.</i>	Manteau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Clock,	Schlaguhr, <i>f.</i>	Relox, <i>m.</i>	Horloge, <i>f.</i>
Close,	Zumachen, <i>v.</i>	Cerrar, <i>v.</i> cerrar,	Fermer, <i>v.</i> en-
	verborgen, <i>adj.</i>	do, <i>adj.</i>	ferme, <i>adj.</i>
Closet,	Cabinet, <i>n.</i>	Retrete, <i>m.</i>	Cabinet, <i>m.</i>

CLO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Cloth,	Zeug, <i>m.</i> Tuch, <i>n.</i>	Paño, <i>m.</i>	Toile, <i>f.</i> drap, <i>m.</i>
Clothe,	Bekleiden,	Vestir,	Habiller.
Clothes,	Kleidung, <i>f.</i>	Vestidos, <i>m.</i>	Habillement, <i>m.</i>
Clothier,	Tuchhändler, <i>m.</i>	Fabrikante ( <i>m</i> ) de paños,	Drapier, <i>m.</i>
Cloud,	Wolke, <i>f.</i>	Nube, <i>f.</i>	Nue, <i>f.</i> nuage, <i>m.</i>
Clove,	Kloben, <i>m.</i>	Clavo, <i>m.</i>	Clou de girofle, <i>m.</i>
Clown,	Grobian, <i>m.</i>	Patan, <i>m.</i>	Paysan, <i>m.</i>
Club,	Keule, <i>f.</i>	Clava, <i>f.</i>	Massue, <i>f.</i>
Cluster,	Schwarm, <i>s. m.</i> häusen, <i>v.</i>	Racimo, <i>s. m.</i> apiñar, <i>v.</i>	Amas, <i>s. m.</i> amasser, <i>v.</i>
Coach,	Kutsche, <i>f.</i>	Coche, <i>m.</i>	Carosse <i>m.</i>
Coal,	Kohle, <i>f.</i>	Fuego, <i>m.</i>	Charbon, <i>m.</i>
Coalition,	Vereinigung, <i>f.</i>	Union, <i>f.</i>	Coalition, <i>f.</i>
Coarse,	Grob, <i>roh,</i>	Baste,	Grossier.
Coat,	Roch, <i>m.</i> Fell <i>n.</i>	Cassaca, <i>f.</i>	Habit, <i>m.</i>
Coax,	Schmeicheln,	Lisonjear,	Flatter.
Cobble,	Flicken,	Chapucear,	Saveter.
Cobbler,	Pfuscher, <i>m.</i>	Chapucero, <i>m.</i>	Savetier, <i>m.</i>
Cock,	Hahn, <i>m.</i>	Gallo, <i>m.</i>	Coq, <i>m.</i>
Code,	Gesetzbuch, <i>n.</i>	Libro, <i>m.</i>	Code, <i>m.</i>
Coffee,	Kaffee, <i>m.</i>	Café, <i>m.</i>	Café, <i>m.</i>
Coffin,	Sarg, <i>m.</i> Düte, <i>f.</i>	Ataud, <i>m.</i>	Bière, <i>f.</i>
Cogent,	Dringend,	Convincente,	Convainquant, - <i>e.</i>
Coin,	Ecke, <i>f.</i> Keil, <i>m.</i>	Moneda, <i>f.</i>	Monnaie, <i>f.</i>
Coincide,	Zusammentref- fen, [ <i>f.</i>	Coincidir,	Coincider.
Coincidence,	Zusammenkunft,	Coincidencia, <i>f.</i>	Coincidence, <i>f.</i>
Cold,	Kälte, kalt, <i>adj.</i>	Frio, <i>s. m.</i> frio, <i>adj.</i>	Froid, froid, - <i>e.</i> , <i>adj.</i>
Collar,	Halsband, <i>n.</i>	Collera, <i>f.</i>	Collier, <i>m.</i>
Collect,	Sammeln,	Congregar,	Ramasser.
Collection,	Sammlung, <i>f.</i>	Colecion, <i>f.</i>	Collection, <i>f.</i>
Collector,	Sammler, <i>m.</i>	Colector, <i>m.</i>	Collecteur, <i>m.</i>
College,	Collegium, <i>n.</i>	Colegio, <i>m.</i>	Collège, <i>m.</i>
Collegian,	Student, <i>m.</i>	Colegial, <i>m.</i>	Membre <i>m.</i> d'un Collège.
Collegiate,	Collegialisch,	Colegial,	Collégial, - <i>e.</i>
Collision,	Collision, <i>f.</i>	Colision, <i>f.</i>	Choc, <i>m.</i>
Colonel,	Oberste, <i>m.</i>	Coronel, <i>m.</i>	Colonel, <i>m.</i>
Colony,	Kolonie, <i>f.</i>	Colonia, <i>f.</i>	Colonie, <i>f.</i>
Colt,	Hengstfüllen, <i>n.</i>	Potro, <i>m.</i>	Poulain, <i>m.</i>



COL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Column,	Columne, <i>f.</i>	Columna, <i>f.</i>	Colonne, <i>f.</i>
Comb,	Kamm, <i>m.</i>	Peyne, <i>m.</i>	Peigne, <i>m.</i>
Combat,	Kampf, <i>s. m.</i> streiten, <i>v.</i>	Combate, <i>s. m.</i> combatir, <i>v.</i>	Combat, <i>s. m.</i> combattre, <i>v.</i>
Combine,	Verbinden,	Combinar,	Joindre.
Come,	Kommen,	Venir,	Venir. [-ne, <i>m. f.</i>
Comedian,	Schauspieler, <i>m.</i>	Comediante, <i>m.</i>	Commedien,
Comedy,	Lustspiel, <i>n.</i>	Comedia, <i>f.</i>	Comédie, <i>f.</i>
Comet,	Comet, <i>m.</i>	Cometa, <i>f.</i>	Comète, <i>f.</i>
Comfort,	Trost, <i>s. m.</i> trösten, <i>v.</i>	Confortacion, <i>s. f.</i> confortar, <i>v.</i>	Secours, <i>s. m.</i> consoler, <i>v.</i>
Comforter,	Tröster, <i>m.</i>	Consolador, <i>m.</i>	Consolateur, <i>m.</i>
Comical,	Possierlich,	Comico,	Comique.
Command,	Befehl, <i>s. m.</i> befehlen, <i>v.</i>	Mando, <i>s. m.</i> mandar, <i>v.</i>	Ordre, <i>s. m.</i> , commander, <i>v.</i>
Commander,	Befehlshaber, <i>m.</i>	Comandante, <i>m.</i>	Commandant, <i>m.</i>
Commandment,	Höchste Gewalt, <i>f.</i>	Mandato, <i>m.</i>	Commandment <i>m.</i>
Commence,	Beginnen,	Comenzar,	Commencer.
Comment, <i>v.</i>	Bemerkungen machen,	Comentar,	Commenter.
Comment, <i>n.</i>	Anmerkung, <i>f.</i>	Comento, <i>m.</i>	Commentaire, <i>m.</i>
Commentator,	Ausleger, <i>m.</i>	Comentador, <i>m.</i>	Commentateur.
Commerce,	Gewerbe, <i>n.</i>	Comercio, <i>m.</i>	Commerce, <i>m.</i>
Commercial,	Merkantisch,	Comercial,	Commercial, <i>e.</i>
Commission,	Auftrag, <i>m.</i>	Comision, <i>f.</i>	Commission, <i>f.</i>
Commit,	Uebergeben, [ <i>m.</i>	Cometer,	Confier à.
Committee,	enger Ausschusz,	Junta ( <i>f.</i> ) de comisionados, <i>m.</i>	Comité, <i>m.</i>
Common,	Gemein,	Comun, [ <i>m.</i>	Commun, <i>e.</i>
Commotion,	Bewegung, <i>f.</i>	Levantamiento,	Émeute, <i>f.</i>
Communication,	Mittheilung, <i>f.</i>	Comunicacion, <i>f.</i>	Communication, <i>f.</i>
Communion,	Gemeinschaft, <i>f.</i>	Comunidad, <i>f.</i>	Communion, <i>f.</i>
Community,	Gemeinde,	Comunidad, <i>f.</i>	Communauté.
Compact,	Betrag, <i>s. m.</i> Gedrungen, <i>adj.</i>	Pacto, <i>s. m.</i> pacto, <i>adj.</i>	Pacte, <i>s. m.</i> compact, <i>adj.</i>
Companion,	Gesellschafter, <i>m.</i>	Compañero, <i>m.</i>	Compagnon, <i>m.</i>
Company,	Zunft, <i>f.</i>	Compañia, <i>f.</i>	Compagnie, <i>f.</i>
Compare,	Vergleichen,	Comparar,	Comparer.
Comparison,	Vergleichung, <i>f.</i>	Comparacion, <i>f.</i>	Comparaison, <i>f.</i>



COM.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Compass,	Compass, <i>s. m.</i> einschliessen, <i>v.</i>	Circulo, <i>s. m.</i> circuit, <i>v.</i>	Tour, <i>s. m.</i> entourer, <i>v.</i>
Compel,	Zwingen,	Compeler,	Forcer.
Compete,	Concurriren, [gen	Disputar,	Concourir.
Compile,	Zusammentra-	Compilar,	Compiler.
Complain,	Beklagen,	Quejarse,	Deplorer. [ <i>m. f.</i>
Complainant,	Kläger, <i>m.</i>	Querellante, <i>m.</i>	Complainant, -e.
Complaint,	Klage, <i>f.</i>	Queja, <i>f.</i>	Plainte, <i>f.</i>
Complement,	Ergänzung, <i>f.</i>	Complemento, <i>m.</i>	Perfection, <i>f.</i>
Complete,	Vollenden, <i>v.</i> vollständig, <i>adj.</i>	Completar, <i>v.</i> completo, <i>adj.</i>	Acomplir, <i>v.</i> complet, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Complexion,	Ansehen, <i>n.</i>	Complexo, <i>m.</i>	Complexion, <i>f.</i>
Complicate,	Verwickeln, <i>v.</i> verwickelt, <i>adj.</i>	Complicar, <i>v.</i> complicado, <i>adj.</i>	Complicuer, <i>v.</i> complicue, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Compliment,	Compliment, <i>s. n.</i> grüssen, <i>v.</i>	Cumplimiento, <i>m.</i> cumplimentar, <i>v.</i>	Compliment, <i>m.</i> complimenter, <i>v.</i>
Comply,	Einwilligen, [zen,	Cumplir,	Condescendre à.
Compose,	Zusammenset-	Componer,	Composer.
Composition,	Schreibart, <i>f.</i>	Composicion, <i>f.</i>	Composition, <i>f.</i>
Compositor,	Setzer, <i>m.</i>	Compositor, <i>m.</i>	Compositeur, <i>m.</i>
Comprise,	Begreifen,	Comprehender,	Contenir.
Compulsion,	Zwang, <i>m.</i>	Compulsion, <i>f.</i>	Contrainte, <i>f.</i>
Compute,	Rechnen,	Computar,	Compter.
Comrade,	Camerad, <i>m.</i>	Camarada, <i>f.</i>	Camarade, <i>m. f.</i>
Conceal,	Verhehlen,	Callar,	Celer, cacher.
Conceit,	Gedanke, <i>m.</i>	Concepcion, <i>f.</i>	Imagination, <i>f.</i>
Conceive,	Fassen, [ <i>m.</i>	Concebir,	Concevoir.
Conception,	Begriff, Vorsatz,	Concepcion, <i>f.</i>	Conception.
Concern,	Sorge, <i>s. f.</i> betreffen, <i>v.</i>	Negocia, <i>s. f.</i> concernir, <i>v.</i>	Affaire, <i>s. f.</i> con- cerner, <i>v.</i>
Concert,	Concert, <i>n.</i>	Concierto, <i>m.</i>	Concert, <i>m.</i>
Concise,	Gedrungen,	Conciso,	Concis, -e.
Conclude,	Schlieszen,	Concluir,	Conclure.
Conclusion,	Schluss, <i>m.</i>	Conclusion, <i>f.</i>	Conclusion, <i>f.</i>
Concord,	Eintracht, <i>f.</i>	Concordia, <i>f.</i>	Concorde, <i>f.</i>
Concourse,	Zulauf, <i>m.</i> [men,	Concurso, <i>m.</i>	Concours, <i>m.</i>
Concur,	Uebereinstim-	Concurrir,	Concurir.
Concurrence,	Uebereinstimm- ung, <i>f.</i>	Concurrencia, <i>f.</i>	Concours, <i>m.</i>
Condemn,	Verdammen,	Condenar,	Condamner.
Condemnation,	Verdammung, <i>f.</i>	Condenacion, <i>f.</i>	Condemnation, <i>f.</i>

CON.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Condense,	Verdichten,	Condensar,	Condenser.
Condition,	Zustand, <i>m.</i>	Condicion, <i>f.</i>	Condition, <i>f.</i>
Conduct,	Geleit, <i>s. n.</i> führen, <i>v.</i>	Conducta, <i>s, f.</i> conducir, <i>v.</i>	Conduit, <i>s. f.</i> mener, <i>v.</i>
Conductor,	Führer, <i>m.</i> [ <i>f.</i>	Conductor, <i>m.</i>	Conducteur, <i>m.</i>
Confectionery,	Zuckerbäckerei,	Confiteria, <i>f.</i>	Laboratoire, <i>m.</i>
Confer,	Vergleichen,	Conferenciar,	Conférer.
Confess,	Bekennen,	Confesar,	Confesser, <i>f.</i>
Confession,	Zeugniss, <i>n.</i>	Confesion, <i>f.</i>	Confession,
Confide,	Vertrauen,	Confiar,	Se fier.
Confidence,	Vertrauen, <i>n.</i>	Confianza, <i>f.</i>	Confiance, <i>f.</i>
Confine,	Grenze, <i>s. f.</i> angrenzen, <i>v.</i>	Confín, <i>s. m.</i> confinar, <i>v.</i>	Bourne, <i>s. n.</i> confiner, <i>v.</i> [ <i>ment, m.</i>
Confinement,	Verhaft, <i>f.</i>	Prision, <i>f.</i>	Emprisonne-
Confirm,	Bestätigen,	Confirmar,	Confirmer.
Conflagration,	Feuersbrunst, <i>f.</i>	Conflagracion, <i>f.</i>	Incendie, <i>f.</i>
Conflict,	Kampf, <i>s. m.</i> kämpfen, <i>v.</i>	Conflicto, <i>s. m.</i> luchar, <i>v.</i>	Combat, <i>s. m.</i> lutter, <i>v.</i>
Conform,	Sich richten,	Conformar,	Conformer.
Confuse,	Verwirren,	Confundir,	Mêler.
Confusion,	Verwirrung, <i>f.</i>	Confusion, <i>f.</i>	Confusion, <i>f.</i>
Congratulate,	Glück wünschen	Congratular,	Congratuler.
Congregation,	Versammlung, <i>f.</i>	Agregado, <i>m.</i>	Congrégation, <i>f.</i>
Congress,	Congress, <i>m.</i> [ <i>s. f.</i>	Congreso, <i>m.</i>	Congrés, <i>m.</i>
Conjecture,	Muthmaszung, muthmaszen, <i>v.</i>	Conjectura, <i>s. f.</i> conjecturar, <i>v.</i>	Conjecture, <i>s. f.</i> conjecturer, <i>v.</i>
Conjugal,	Ehelich,	Conyugal,	Conjugal, -e.
Conjugate,	Conjugiren,	Juntar,	Unir, marier.
Conjugation,	Verbindung, <i>f.</i>	Conjuncion, <i>f.</i>	Conjugaison, <i>f.</i>
Conjunction,	Bindewort, <i>n.</i>	Conjuncion, <i>f.</i>	Conjunction, <i>f.</i>
Conjure,	Beschwören,	Conjurar,	Conjurer.
Conjurer,	Beschwörer, <i>m.</i>	Conjurador, <i>m.</i>	Enchanteur, <i>m.</i>
Connect,	Verbinden, [ <i>m.</i>	Juntar,	Joindre.
Connexion,	Zusammenhang,	Connexion, <i>f.</i>	Connexion, <i>f.</i>
Connive,	Winken,	Guinar el ojo,	Conniver.
Conquer,	Besiegen,	Conquistar,	Conquérir.
Conquest,	Eroberung, <i>f.</i>	Conquista, <i>f.</i>	Conquête, <i>f.</i>
Conscious,	Bewusst,	Consabido, [ <i>s. m.</i>	Sensible, [ <i>s. m.</i>
Consent,	Einwilligung, <i>s. f.</i> einwilligen, <i>v.</i>	Consentimiento, consentir, <i>v.</i>	Consentement, consentir, <i>v.</i>
Consequence,	Einfluss, <i>m.</i>	Consequencia, <i>f.</i>	Consequence, <i>f.</i>

CON.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Conservative,	Erhaltend,	Conservativo,	Préservatif,-ve.
Consider,	Betrachten,	Considerar,	Considérer.
Consideration,	Ueberlegung, <i>f.</i>	Consideracion, <i>f.</i>	Considération, <i>f.</i>
Consist,	Bestehen,	Consistir,	Consister.
Consistent,	Dicht, fest,	Consistente,	Conforme.
Consolation,	Trost, <i>m.</i>	Consolacion, <i>f.</i>	Consolation, <i>f.</i>
Console,	Trösten,	Consolar,	Consoler.
Conspiracy,	Verschwörung, <i>f.</i>	Conspiracion, <i>f.</i>	Conspiration, <i>f.</i>
Conspire,	Verschwören,	Conspirar,	Conspirer.
Constable,	Häscher, <i>m.</i>	Alguacil, <i>m.</i>	Connétable,
Constant,	Standhaft,	Constante,	Constant,-e.
Constitute,	Ausmachen, [ <i>f.</i>	Constituir,	Constituer.
Constitution,	Staatsverfassung	Constitucion, <i>f.</i>	Constitution, <i>f.</i>
Constrain,	Zwingen,	Constreñir, [ <i>m.</i>	Contraindre.
Constraint,	Zwang, <i>m.</i>	Constreñimiento	Contrainte, <i>f.</i>
Construct,	Errichten,	Construir,	Construire.
Constructor,	Erbauer, <i>m.</i>	Arquitecto, <i>m.</i>	Bâtitseur, <i>m.</i>
Construction,	Erbauung, <i>f.</i>	Construccion, <i>f.</i>	Construction, <i>f.</i>
Consult,	um Rath fragen,	Consultarse,	Consulter.
Consume,	Verzehren,	Consumir,	Consumer.
Consumption,	Verbrauch, <i>m.</i>	Consumo, <i>m.</i>	Consomption, <i>f.</i>
Contact,	Berührung, <i>f.</i>	Contacto, <i>m.</i>	Contact, <i>m.</i>
Contain,	Enthalten,	Contener,	Contenir.
Contempt,	Verachtung, <i>f.</i>	Disprecio, <i>m.</i>	Mépris, <i>m.</i>
Contend,	Streiten,	Contender,	Disputer.
Content,	Befriedigen, <i>v.</i> Zufrieden, <i>a.</i>	Contentar, <i>v.</i> contento, <i>adj.</i>	Contentir, <i>v.</i> con- tent,-e, <i>a.</i>
Contentment,	Zufriedenheit, <i>f.</i>	Contentamiento,	Satisfaction, <i>f.</i>
Contest,	Streit, <i>s. m.</i> strei- ten, <i>v.</i>	Contienda, <i>s. f.</i> contestar, <i>v.</i>	Contestation, <i>s. f.</i> disputer, <i>v.</i>
Continent,	feste Land, <i>n.</i>	Continente, <i>m.</i>	Continent, <i>m.</i>
Continual,	Ununterbrochen	Continuo,	Continual,-le.
Continue,	Sortsetzen,	Continuar,	Pursuivre.
Contract,	Vertrag, <i>s. m.</i> verkürzen, <i>v.</i>	Contrato, <i>s. m.</i> contratar, <i>v.</i>	Contrat, <i>s. m.</i> se contracter, <i>v.</i>
Contradict,	Widersprechen,	Contradecir,	Contredire.
Contradiction,	Widerspruch, <i>m.</i>	Contradiccion, <i>f.</i>	Contradiction, <i>f.</i>
Contrary,	Zuwider, gegen,	Contrario,	Contraire.
Contrast,	Abstich, <i>s. m.</i> abstechen, <i>v.</i>	Contraste, <i>s. m.</i> contrastar, <i>v.</i>	Contraste, <i>s. m.</i> contraster, <i>v.</i>
Contribute,	Beitragen,	Contribuir,	Contribuer.

CON.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Contribution,	Steuer, <i>f.</i>	Coöperacion, <i>f.</i>	Contribution, <i>f.</i>
Contrivance,	Erfindung, <i>f.</i>	Idea, <i>f.</i>	Invention, <i>f.</i>
Contrive,	Erfinden,	Idear,	Inventer.
Control,	Gewalt, <i>s. f.</i> be- herrschen, <i>v.</i>	Contra-lista, <i>s. f.</i> reprimer, <i>v.</i>	Contrôle, <i>s. m.</i> contrôler, <i>v.</i>
Controversy,	Streit, <i>m.</i>	Controversia, <i>f.</i>	Dispute, <i>f.</i>
Convalescence,	Genesung, <i>f.</i>	Convalecencia, <i>f.</i>	Convalescence, <i>f.</i>
Convalescent,	Genesend,	Convaleciente,	Convalescent, <i>e.</i>
Convene,	Vorladen,	Convocar,	Assembler.
Convenience,	Schicklichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Conveniencia, <i>f.</i>	Aise, <i>f.</i>
Convenient,	Schicklich,	Conveniente,	Convenable.
Convent,	Kloster, <i>n.</i>	Convento, <i>m.</i>	Convent, <i>m.</i>
Convention,	Versammlung, <i>f.</i>	Convencion, <i>f.</i>	Convention, <i>f.</i>
Conversation,	Gespräch, <i>n.</i>	Convercion, <i>f.</i>	Conversation, <i>f.</i>
Converse,	Umgang haben,	Conversat,	Converset.
Conversion,	Umkehrung, <i>f.</i>	Conversion, <i>f.</i>	Conversion, <i>f.</i>
Convert,	Bekehrter, <i>s. m.</i> bekehren, <i>v.</i>	Converso, <i>s. m.</i> convertir, <i>v.</i>	Prosélyte <i>s. m.</i> convertir, <i>v.</i>
Convey,	Führen, tragen,	Transporter,	Transporter.
Conveyance,	Wegführen, <i>n.</i>	Conduccion, <i>f.</i>	Transport, <i>m.</i>
Convict,	Verbrecher, <i>s. m.</i> wigerlegen, <i>v.</i>	Convicto, <i>s. m.</i> convencer, <i>v.</i>	Forçat, <i>s. m.</i> re- futer, <i>v.</i>
Conviction,	Ueberführung, <i>f.</i>	Conviccion, <i>f.</i>	Conviction, <i>f.</i>
Convince,	Ueberzeugen,	Convencer,	Convaincre.
Cook,	Koch, <i>m.</i> köchin, <i>s. f.</i> kochen, <i>v.</i>	Cocinero, <i>s. m.</i> cocinar, <i>v.</i>	Cuisinier, <i>s. m.</i> cuisiner, <i>v.</i>
Cool,	Kaltsinnig, <i>adj.</i> erkalten, <i>v.</i>	Fresco, <i>adj.</i> en- friar, <i>v.</i>	Frais, calme, <i>adj.</i> rafraîchir, <i>v.</i>
Cooper,	Küper, <i>m.</i>	Tonelero, <i>m.</i>	Tonnelier, <i>m.</i>
Copartner,	Theilhaber, <i>m.</i>	Compañero, <i>m.</i>	Associé, <i>e, m. f.</i>
Copartnership,	Genossenschaft, <i>f.</i>	Compañia, <i>f.</i>	Association, <i>f.</i>
Cope,	Decke, <i>s. f.</i> käm- pfen, <i>v.</i>	Capa ( <i>s. f.</i> ) plu- vial, cubrir, <i>v.</i>	Calotte, <i>s. f.</i> s'opposer, <i>à, v.</i>
Copious,	Häufig,	Copiose,	Copieux, <i>-se.</i>
Copy,	Abschrift, <i>f.</i>	Copia, <i>f.</i>	Copie, example <i>f.</i>
Coquette,	Coquette, <i>f.</i>	Dama presumida de hermosa, <i>f.</i>	Coquette, <i>f.</i>
Coral,	Koralle, <i>f.</i>	Coral, <i>m.</i>	Corail, <i>-aux, m.</i>
Cord,	Seil, <i>n.</i> Strick, <i>m.</i>	Cuerda, <i>f.</i>	Corde, <i>f.</i>
Core,	Greibs, Kern, <i>m.</i>	Corazon, <i>m.</i>	Cœur, <i>m.</i>
Cork,	Korkbaum, <i>m.</i>	Alcornoque, <i>m.</i>	Liège, <i>m.</i>



COR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Corn,	Korn, <i>n.</i>	Grano, <i>m.</i>	Blé, grain, <i>m.</i>
Corner,	Winkel, <i>m.</i>	Angulo, <i>m.</i>	Angle, coin, <i>m.</i>
Cornice,	Karniess, <i>n.</i>	Cornica, <i>f.</i>	Corniche, <i>f.</i>
Corporal,	Corporal, <i>m.</i>	Caporal, <i>m.</i>	Corporal,-aux, <i>m</i>
Corporation,	Gemeine, <i>f.</i>	Cabildo, <i>m.</i>	Communauté, <i>f.</i>
Corporeal,	Körperlich,	Corporeo,	Corporel,-le.
Corps,	Truppencorps, <i>n.</i>	Cuerpo, <i>m.</i>	Corps, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Corpse,	Leichnam, <i>m.</i>	Cadaver, <i>m.</i>	Corps, cadavre,
Correct,	Verbessern, <i>v.</i> verbessert, <i>adj.</i>	Corregir, <i>v.</i> recto, <i>adj.</i>	Corriger, <i>v.</i> correct,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Correction,	Verbesserung, <i>f.</i>	Correccion, <i>f.</i>	Correction, <i>f.</i>
Correspond,	Uebereinstimmen,	Corresponder,	Correspondre.
Correspondence,	Briefwechsel, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Correspondencia, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Correspondance, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Correspondent,	Correspondent,	Correspondiente,	Correspondant,
Corrode,	Zernagen,	Corroer,	Corroder.
Corrosive,	Zerfressend,	Corrosivo,	Corrosif,-ve.
Corrupt,	Verderben, <i>v.</i> verfault, <i>adj.</i>	Corromper, <i>v.</i> corrompido, <i>a.</i>	Corrompre, <i>v.</i> corrompu,-e, <i>a.</i>
Corruption,	Fäulniss, <i>f.</i>	Corrupecion, <i>f.</i>	Corruption, <i>f.</i>
Cosmetic,	Verschönerungsmittel, <i>n.</i> [ten, <i>v.</i>	Cosmetico, <i>m.</i> [tar, <i>v.</i>	Cosmétique, <i>m.</i> [côûter, <i>v.</i>
Cost,	Kosten, <i>s. f.</i>	Coste, <i>s. m.</i>	Dépense, <i>s. f.</i>
Costive,	Verstopft,	Estrenido de cererpo,	Constipé,-e.
Cot,	Hütte, <i>f.</i>	Cabana, <i>f.</i>	Cabane, <i>f.</i>
Cotton,	Baumwollen, <i>f.</i>	Algodon, <i>m.</i>	Coton, <i>m.</i>
Couch,	Ruhebett, [ten, <i>v.</i>	Silla poltrona, <i>f.</i>	Lit, <i>m.</i> [ser, <i>v.</i>
Cough,	Husten, <i>s. m.</i> , hus-	Tos, <i>s. f.</i> toser, <i>v.</i>	Toux, <i>s. f.</i> tous-
Council,	Rathsversammlung, <i>f.</i>	Concilio, <i>m.</i>	Concile, <i>m.</i>
Counsel,	Ueberlegung, <i>s. f.</i> rathen, <i>v.</i>	Consejo, <i>s. m.</i> aconsejar, <i>v.</i>	Conseil, <i>s. m.</i> conseiller, <i>v.</i>
Count,	Rechnen, <i>v.</i> Graf, <i>s. m.</i>	Contar, <i>v.</i> de, <i>s. m.</i>	Compter, <i>v.</i> pte, <i>s. m.</i>
Countenance,	Gunst, <i>s. f.</i> billigen, <i>v.</i>	Semblante, <i>s. m.</i> sostener, <i>v.</i>	Contenance, <i>s. f.</i> favoriser, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Counter,	Zahlpfennig, <i>m.</i>	Contador, <i>m.</i>	Jeton, Comptoir,
Counterfeit,	Nachmachen, <i>v.</i> nachgemacht, <i>a.</i>	Contrahacer, <i>v.</i> contrahecho, <i>a.</i>	Contrefaire. <i>v.</i> forgé,-e, <i>adj.</i>



COU.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Counterpane,	Bettdecke, <i>f.</i>	Colcha, <i>f.</i>	Courte-pointe, <i>f.</i>
Country,	Landschaft, <i>f.</i>	Pais, <i>m.</i>	Pays, <i>m.</i> contrée, <i>f.</i>
County,	Grafschaft, <i>f.</i>	Condado, <i>m.</i>	Comté, district, <i>m.</i>
Courage,	Muth, <i>m.</i>	Corage, <i>m.</i>	Courage, <i>m.</i>
Course,	Lauf, Gang, <i>m.</i>	Corrida, <i>f.</i>	Course, <i>f.</i>
Court,	Hof, Vorhof, <i>m.</i>	Corte, <i>m.</i>	Cour, <i>f.</i>
Courtship,	Gunstlewer- bung, <i>f.</i>	Corte, <i>m.</i>	Galanterie, <i>f.</i>
Cousin,	Vetter, <i>m.</i>	Primo, <i>m.</i>	Cousin, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Covenant,	Vertrag, <i>m.</i>	Contrato, <i>m.</i>	Contrat, <i>m.</i>
Cover,	Decke, <i>s. f.</i> decken, <i>v.</i>	Cubierta, <i>s. f.</i> cubrir, <i>v.</i>	Couvert, <i>s. m.</i> couvrir, <i>v.</i>
Covetous,	Begierig,	Codicioso,	Avide.
Cow,	Kuh, <i>f.</i>	Vaca, <i>f.</i>	Vache, <i>f.</i>
Coward,	Memme, <i>f.</i>	Cobarde, <i>m.</i>	Lâche, <i>m.</i>
Cozen,	Betrügen,	Engañar,	Tromper.
Crack,	Spalte, <i>s. f.</i> platzen, <i>v.</i>	Salto, <i>s. m.</i> hender, <i>v.</i>	Fente, <i>s. m.</i> fendre, <i>v.</i>
Cradle,	Wiege, <i>f.</i> [be, <i>n.</i>	Cuna, <i>f.</i>	Berceau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Craft,	Kunst, <i>f.</i> Gewer-	Arte, <i>m.</i>	Métier, <i>m.</i>
Crafty,	Listig, [sen, <i>m.</i>	Astuto,	Adroit, -e. [m.
Crag,	Klippe, <i>f.</i> Fel-	Despeñadero, <i>m.</i>	Rocher escrapé,
Cramp,	Kampf, <i>s. m.</i> drücken, <i>v.</i>	Laña, <i>s. f.</i> lañar, <i>v.</i> [rol,	Crampon, <i>s. m.</i> cramponner, <i>v.</i>
Crank,	Kurbel, <i>f.</i>	Hierro ( <i>m.</i> ) de fa-	Levier, <i>m.</i>
Crape,	Krepp, <i>m.</i>	Crespon, <i>m.</i>	Crêpe, <i>m.</i>
Crash,	Gekrach, <i>s. n.</i> krachen, <i>v.</i>	Estallido, <i>s. m.</i> romper, <i>v.</i>	Craquement, <i>s. m.</i> craqueter, <i>v.</i>
Cravat,	Halsbinde, <i>f.</i>	Corbata, <i>f.</i>	Cravate, <i>f.</i>
Crave,	Bitten,	Rogar,	Implorer.
Crawl,	Kriechen,	Arrastrar,	Ramper.
Crazy,	Gebrechlich,	Quebrantado,	Casse, -e, folle.
Cream,	Rahm, <i>m.</i>	Crema, <i>f.</i>	Crème, <i>f.</i>
Create,	Erschaffen,	Crear,	Créer.
Creation,	Schöpfung, <i>f.</i>	Creacion, <i>f.</i>	Creation, <i>f.</i>
Creator,	Schöpfer, <i>m.</i> [n.	Criador, <i>m.</i>	Créateur, <i>m.</i>
Creature,	Geschöpf, Thier,	Criatura, <i>f.</i>	Créature, <i>f.</i>
Credible,	Glaubwürdig,	Creible,	Croyable.
Credit,	Glaube, <i>s. m.</i> glauben, <i>v.</i>	Credito, <i>s. m.</i> creer, <i>v.</i>	Foi, <i>s. f.</i> Croire <i>v.</i>
Creditor,	Gläubige, <i>m.</i>	Acreedor, <i>m.</i>	Créancier, -e, <i>m. f.</i>

CRE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Credulous,	Leichtgläubig,	Crédulo,	Crédule.
Creed,	Glaubensbe- kenntniß, <i>n.</i>	Credo, <i>m.</i>	Confession, <i>f.</i> de foi.
Creek,	Kleine Bucht, <i>f.</i>	Cala, <i>f.</i>	Petite baie, <i>f.</i>
Creep,	Schleichen,	Arrastrar,	Ramper, <i>trainer.</i>
Crew,	Schiffsvolk, <i>n.</i>	Quadrilla, <i>f.</i>	Bande, <i>f.</i>
Crime,	Verbrechen, <i>n.</i>	Crimen, <i>m.</i>	Crime, <i>m.</i>
Criminal,	Verbrecher, <i>s.m.</i> peinlich, <i>adj.</i>	Reo, <i>s. m.</i> criminal, <i>adj.</i>	Criminel, -le, <i>s.m.</i> criminal, -le, <i>adj.</i>
Cripple,	Krüppel, <i>s. m.</i> verstümmeln, <i>v.</i>	Coxo, <i>s. m.</i> derrenger, <i>v.</i>	Estropié, -e, <i>s.m.f.</i> estropier, <i>v.</i>
Critic,	Kritiker, <i>m.</i>	Critico, <i>m.</i>	Critique, <i>m. f.</i>
Criticise,	Beurtheilen,	Criticar,	Critiquer.
Criticism,	Beurtheilung, <i>f.</i>	Critica, <i>f.</i>	Critique, <i>f.</i>
Croak,	Quaken,	Croaxar,	Crosser.
Crockery,	Töpferwaare, <i>f.</i>	Vidriado, <i>m.</i>	Poterie, <i>f.</i>
Crocodile,	Crocodile, <i>n.</i>	Cocodrilo, <i>m.</i>	Crocodile, <i>m.</i>
Crook,	Haken, <i>s. m.</i> krummsein, <i>v.</i>	Gancho, <i>s. m.</i> incorvar, <i>v.</i>	Croc, <i>s. m.</i> courber, <i>v.</i>
Crooked,	Schief, krumm,	Corvō,	Courbé, -e.
Crop,	Kropf, <i>m.</i> Kreuz, <i>s. n.</i>	Buche de ava, <i>m.</i> Cruz, <i>s. f.</i>	Récolte, <i>f.</i> Croix, <i>s. f.</i>
Cross,	kreuzen, <i>v.</i>	atravesar, <i>v.</i>	croiser, <i>v.</i>
Croup,	Bräune, <i>f.</i>	Obispillo, <i>m.</i>	Croupe, <i>f.</i>
Crow,	Krähe, <i>s. f.</i> krähen, <i>v.</i>	Barra, <i>s. f.</i> cantar el gallo, <i>v.</i>	Corneille, <i>s. f.</i> coqueliner, <i>v.</i>
Crowd,	Haufe, <i>s. m.</i> drängen, <i>v.</i>	Caterva, <i>s. f.</i> amontonar, <i>v.</i>	Foule, <i>s. f.</i> presser, <i>v.</i>
Crown,	Krone, <i>s. f.</i> krönen, <i>v.</i>	Corona, <i>s. f.</i> coronar, <i>v.</i>	Couronne, <i>s. f.</i> couronner, <i>v.</i>
Crucifixion,	Kreuzigung, <i>f.</i>	Crucifixion, <i>f.</i>	Crucifiement, <i>m.</i>
Crucify,	Kreuzigen,	Crucificar,	Crucifier.
Cruel,	Grausam, [ <i>en, v.</i>	Cruel, [ <i>zar, v.</i>	Cruel, -le. [ <i>ser, v.</i>
Cruise,	Krug, <i>s.m.</i> kreuz-	Xicara, <i>s. f.</i> cru-	Course, <i>s. f.</i> croi-
Crush,	Stoss, <i>s. m.</i> quetschen, <i>v.</i>	Colision, <i>s. f.</i> apretar, <i>v.</i>	Choc, <i>s. m.</i> presser, <i>v.</i>
Crust,	Kruste, <i>f.</i>	Costra, <i>f.</i>	Croute, <i>f.</i>
Cry,	Geschrei, <i>s. n.</i> schreien, <i>v.</i>	Alarido, <i>s. m.</i> gritar, <i>v.</i>	Cri, <i>s. m.</i> crier, <i>v.</i>
Crystal,	Krystall, <i>m.</i>	Cristal, <i>m.</i>	Cristal, <i>m.</i>
Cuckoo,	Kuckuk, <i>m.</i>	Cuelillo, <i>m.</i>	Coucou, <i>m.</i>

CUC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Cucumber,	Gurke, <i>f.</i>	Cohombro, <i>m.</i>	Concombre, <i>m.</i>
Cue,	Queue, <i>f.</i>	Cola, <i>f.</i>	Queue, <i>f.</i>
Culprit,	Verbrecher, <i>m.</i>	Reo acusado, <i>m.</i>	Accusé,-e, <i>m. f.</i>
Cultivate,	Ausbilden,	Cultivar,	Cultiver.
Cultivation,	Ausbildung, <i>f.</i>	Cultura, <i>f.</i>	Culture, <i>f.</i>
Cunning,	Erfahren,	Sabio, experto,	Adroit,-e.
Cup,	Becher, <i>m.</i>	Copa, <i>f.</i>	Coupe, tasse, <i>f.</i>
Cupidity,	Begierde, Lust, <i>f.</i>	Concupiscencia, <i>f.</i>	Cupidité, <i>f.</i>
Curate,	Pfarrgehülfe, <i>m.</i>	Teniente de cura,	Curé, <i>m.</i>
Curb,	Kinkette, <i>s. f.</i> im Zaume halten, <i>v.</i>	Barbada, <i>s. f.</i> refrenar, <i>v.</i>	Gourmette, <i>s. f.</i> gourmer, <i>v.</i>
Curd,	Quark, <i>m.</i> [en,	Cuajada, <i>f.</i>	Lait caillé, <i>m.</i>
Curdle,	Gerinnen mach-	Cuajarse,	Cailler.
Cure,	Heilung, <i>s. f.</i> curiren, <i>v.</i>	Cura, <i>s. f.</i> curar, <i>v.</i>	Remède, <i>s. m.</i> guérir, <i>v.</i>
Curiosity,	Seltenheit, <i>f.</i>	Curiosidad, <i>f.</i>	Curiosité, <i>f.</i>
Curious,	Neugierig,	Curioso,	Curieux,-se.
Currant,	Korinthe, <i>f.</i>	Grosellero, <i>m.</i>	Gadelle, <i>f.</i>
Currency,	Courantgeld, <i>n.</i>	Circulacion, <i>f.</i>	Circulation, <i>f.</i>
Current,	Strom, <i>s. m.</i> umlaufend, <i>adj.</i>	Arroyo, <i>s. m.</i> corriente, <i>adj.</i>	Courant, <i>s. m.</i> courant,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Carry,	Gärben,	Curtir pieles,	Corroyer.
Curse,	Fluch, <i>s. m.</i> fluchen, <i>v.</i>	Maldicion, <i>s. f.</i> maldecir, <i>v.</i>	Malediction, <i>s. m.</i> maudire, <i>v.</i>
Curtain,	Vorhang, <i>s. m.</i> umhängen, <i>v.</i>	Cortina, <i>s. f.</i> rodear, <i>v.</i>	Rideau,-x, <i>s. m.</i> enfermer, <i>v.</i>
Curve,	Krümme, <i>s. f.</i> krümmen, <i>v.</i>	Corva, <i>s. f.</i> encorvar, <i>v.</i>	Courbure, <i>s. f.</i> courber, <i>v.</i>
Cushion,	Kissen, <i>n.</i>	Coxin, <i>m.</i>	Coussin, <i>m.</i>
Custody,	Verhaft, <i>m.</i>	Custodia, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Garde, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Custom,	Gebrauch, Zoll, <i>m.</i>	Costumbre, Uso,	Coutume, mode,
Customary,	Gebräuchlich,	Usual,	Habituel,-le.
Customer,	Kunde, <i>m.</i>	Parroquiano, <i>m.</i>	Chaland, <i>m.</i>
Cut,	Schnitt, <i>s. m.</i> schneiden, <i>v.</i>	Corte, <i>s. m.</i> cortar, <i>v.</i>	Morceau, <i>m.</i> tran- che, <i>s. f.</i> couper, <i>v.</i>
Cutlass,	Hirschfänger, [ <i>m.</i>	Espada, ancha, <i>f.</i>	Coutelas, <i>m.</i>
Cutler,	Messerschmied,	Cuchillero, <i>m.</i>	Coutelier, <i>m.</i>
Cylinder,	Walze, <i>f.</i>	Cilindro, <i>m.</i>	Cylindre, <i>m.</i>
Cypress,	Cypresse, <i>f.</i>	Cipres, <i>m.</i>	Cypès, <i>m.</i>
Czar,	Czar, <i>m.</i>	Zar, <i>m.</i>	Czar, <i>m.</i>

DAG.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
<b>D.</b>			
Dagger,	Dolch, <i>m.</i>	Daga, <i>f.</i>	Poignard, <i>m.</i>
Daily,	Täglich,	Diario,	Journalier,-e,
Dainty,	Leckerhaft,	Delicado,	Exquis,-e.
Dairy,	Holländerei, <i>f.</i>	Oficina, <i>f.</i>	Laiterie, <i>f.</i>
Daisy,	Gänseblume, <i>f.</i>	Margarita, <i>f.</i>	Marguerite, <i>f.</i>
Dale,	Thal, <i>n.</i>	Cañada, <i>f.</i>	Vallon, <i>m.</i>
Dally,	Tandeln,	Bobear,	Badiner.
Dam,	Damm, <i>s. m.</i>	Presa, <i>s. f.</i>	Digue, <i>s. f.</i>
	dammen, <i>v.</i>	repressar, <i>v.</i>	enfermer, <i>v.</i>
Damage,	Schade, <i>sm.</i> Schaden den zufügen, <i>v.</i>	Daño, <i>n.</i> dañar, <i>v.</i>	Domage, <i>s. m.</i> endomager, <i>v.</i>
Dame,	Dame, Frau, <i>f.</i>	Dama, <i>f.</i>	Dame, <i>f.</i>
Damn,	Verdammen,	Condenar,	Damner.
Damp,	Nebel, <i>s. m.</i> feucht, <i>adj.</i>	Niebla, <i>s. f.</i> Humedo, <i>adj.</i>	Humidité, <i>s. f.</i> humide, <i>a.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Damsel,	Mädchen, <i>f.</i>	Damisela, <i>f.</i>	Jeune damoiselle
Dance,	Tanz, <i>s. m.</i> tanzen, <i>v.</i>	Danza, <i>s. f.</i> baylor, <i>v.</i>	Danse, <i>s. f.</i> danser, <i>v.</i>
Dandelion,	Löwenzahn, <i>m.</i>	Diente de león,	Dent de lion, <i>f.</i>
Danger,	Gefahr, <i>f.</i>	Peligro, <i>m.</i>	Danger, <i>m.</i>
Dangerous,	Gefährlich,	Peligroso,	Dangereux,-se.
Dare,	Dürfen,	Osar,	Oser.
Dark,	Dunkel, <i>adj.</i> Dunkelheit, <i>s. f.</i>	Obscuro, <i>adj.</i> obscuridad, <i>s. f.</i>	Obscur,-e, <i>adj.</i> tenèbres, <i>s. f.</i>
Darken,	Verdunkeln,	Obscurecer,	Obscurcir.
Darling,	Liebling, <i>s. m.</i> theuer, <i>adj.</i>	Predilecto, <i>s. m.</i> querido, <i>adj.</i>	Favori, <i>s. m.</i> aime,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Darn,	Stopfen,	Surcir,	Rentraire.
Dart,	Wurfspiess, <i>s. n.</i> werfen, <i>v.</i>	Dardo, <i>s. m.</i> lanzar, <i>v.</i>	Dard, <i>s. m.</i> lancer, <i>v.</i>
Dash,	Schlag, <i>m.</i> schlagen, <i>v.</i>	Choque, <i>s. m.</i> arrojar, <i>v.</i>	Choc, <i>m.</i> barre, <i>s. f.</i> jaillër, <i>v.</i>
Date,	Dattel, <i>s. f.</i> datiren, <i>v.</i>	Data, <i>s. f.</i> ponar la data, <i>v.</i>	Date, <i>s. f.</i> dater, <i>v.</i>
Daub,	Beschmieren,	Pintor rear,	Barbouiller.
Daughter,	Tochter, <i>f.</i>	Hija, <i>f.</i>	Fille, <i>f.</i>
Dawn,	Dämmerung, <i>s. f.</i> tagen, <i>v.</i>	Alba, <i>s. f.</i> amanecer, <i>v.</i>	Point, <i>s. m.</i> poindre, <i>v.</i>



DAY.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Day, to-day,	Tag, <i>m.</i> heute,	Día, <i>m.</i> ahora,	Jour, <i>m.</i> aujourd,
Deacon,	Diaconus, <i>m.</i>	Diacono, <i>m.</i>	Diacre, <i>m.</i> [hui.
Dead,	Todt,	Muerto,	Mort, -e.
Deaf,	Dumpf,	Sordo,	Sourd, -e.
Deafen,	Taub machen,	Ensordar,	Assourdir.
Deal,	Theil, <i>s. m.</i> austheilen, <i>v.</i>	Trato, <i>s. m.</i> distribuir, <i>v.</i>	Partie, <i>s. f.</i> trafiquer, <i>v.</i>
Dealer,	Kartengeber, <i>m.</i>	Interventor, <i>m.</i>	Merchand, -e, <i>m.</i>
Dealing,	Handel, <i>m.</i>	Modo de obrar, <i>m.</i>	Commerce, <i>m.</i>
Dear,	Lieb,	Querido,	Cher, -e,
Death,	Tod, <i>m.</i>	Muerte, <i>f.</i>	Mort, <i>f.</i>
Debate,	Streit, <i>s. m.</i> disputiren, <i>v.</i>	Debate, <i>s. m.</i> debater, <i>v.</i>	Débat, <i>s. m.</i> débattre, <i>v.</i>
Debility,	Schwachheit, <i>f.</i>	Debilidad, <i>f.</i>	Débilité, <i>f.</i>
Debt,	Schuld, <i>f.</i>	Deuda, <i>f.</i>	Dette, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m. f.</i>
Debtor,	Schuldner, <i>m.</i>	Deudor, <i>m.</i>	Débiteur, -trice,
Decanter,	Flasche, <i>f.</i>	Botella, <i>f.</i>	Flacon, <i>m.</i>
Decay,	Verfallen, <i>v.</i> Verfall, <i>s. m.</i>	Tisica, <i>s. f.</i> decaer, <i>v.</i>	Déclin, <i>s. m.</i> decliner, <i>v.</i>
Decease,	Absterben, <i>s. n.</i> sterben, <i>v.</i>	Muerte, <i>s. f.</i> morir, <i>v.</i>	Décès, <i>s. m.</i> décéder, <i>v.</i>
Deceit,	Betrug, <i>m.</i>	Engaño, <i>m.</i>	Fraude, <i>f.</i>
Deceive,	Betrügen,	Engañar,	Tromper. [ <i>m. f.</i>
Deceiver,	Verführer, <i>m.</i>	Engañador, <i>m.</i>	Trompeur, -se,
December,	December, <i>m.</i>	Diciembre, <i>m.</i>	Décembre, <i>m.</i>
Decent,	Züchtig,	Decente,	Décent, -e.
Decide,	Entscheiden,	Decidir,	Décider.
Decision,	Entscheidung, <i>f.</i>	Decision, <i>f.</i>	Décision, <i>f.</i>
Deck,	Verdeck, <i>s. n.</i> verdecken, <i>v.</i>	Cubierta, <i>s. f.</i> Cubrir, <i>v.</i>	Tillac, <i>s. m.</i> couvrir, <i>v.</i>
Declare,	Erklären,	Declarar,	Déclarer.
Decline,	Abweichen,	Declinar,	Déchoir, decliner
Decorate,	Verzieren,	Decorar,	Décorer, orner.
Decorum,	Anständigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Decoro, <i>m.</i>	Décorum, <i>m.</i>
Decree,	Beschluss, <i>s. m.</i> beschlieszen, <i>v.</i>	Decreto, <i>s. m.</i> decretar, <i>v.</i>	Décret, <i>s. m.</i> décerner, <i>v.</i>
Dedicate,	Zueignen,	Dedicar,	Dédier.
Dedication,	Zueignung, <i>f.</i>	Dedicacion, <i>f.</i>	Dédicace, <i>f.</i>
Deduce,	Herleiten,	Deducir,	Déduire.
Deduct,	Abziehen,	Deducir,	Déduire.
Deduction,	Abzug, <i>m.</i>	Deducion, <i>f.</i>	Conséquence, <i>f.</i>



DEE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Deed,	That, Handlung,	Accion, hazana, <i>f.</i>	Action, <i>f.</i>
Deep,	Tief, dunkel, <i>adj.</i> Meer, <i>s. n.</i>	Profondo, <i>adj.</i> Pielago, <i>s. m.</i>	Profond, -e, <i>adj.</i> Mer, <i>s. f.</i>
Deer,	Rothwild, <i>n.</i>	Ciervo, <i>m.</i>	Cerf, <i>m.</i>
Deface,	Entstellen,	Borrar,	Détruire.
Defame,	Verleumden,	Disfamar,	Diffamer.
Default,	Fehler, <i>m.</i>	Omission, <i>f.</i>	Défaut.
Defeat,	Vernichtung, <i>s. f.</i> schlagen, <i>v.</i>	Derrota, <i>s. f.</i> derrotar, <i>v.</i>	Défaite, <i>n.</i> defaire, <i>v.</i>
Defect,	Gebrechen, <i>n.</i>	Defecto, <i>m.</i>	Défaut, <i>m.</i>
Defence,	Vertheidigung, <i>f.</i>	Defensa, <i>f.</i>	Défense, <i>f.</i>
Defend,	Vertheidigen,	Defender,	Défendre.
Defendant,	Vertheidiger, <i>m.</i>	El que defiende,	Défendeur, <i>m.</i>
Defer,	Aufschieben,	Defirer,	Différer.
Define,	Bestimmen,	Definir,	Définir.
Definition,	Erklärung, <i>f.</i>	Definicion, <i>f.</i>	Définition, <i>f.</i>
Deform,	Verunstalten,	Desformar,	Défigurer.
Deformity,	Ungestalttheit, <i>f.</i>	Deformidad, <i>f.</i>	Difformité, <i>f.</i>
Defray,	Auslegen,	Costear,	Défrayer.
Defunct,	Verstorben,	Defunto,	Défunct, -e.
Defy,	Herausfordern,	Desafiar,	Défier.
Degenerate,	Ausarten, <i>v.</i> ausgeartet, <i>adj.</i>	Degenerar, <i>v.</i> degenerante, <i>a.</i>	Dégenérer, <i>v.</i> dégénéré, <i>adj.</i>
Degradation,	Herabsetzung, <i>f.</i>	Degradacion, <i>f.</i>	Dégradation, <i>f.</i>
Degrade,	Herabsetzen,	Degradar,	Dégrader.
Degree,	Stufe, <i>f.</i> Grad, <i>m.</i>	Grado, <i>m.</i>	Drade, degré, <i>m.</i>
Deign,	Würdigen,	Dignarse,	Daigner.
Deist,	Deist, <i>m.</i>	Deista, <i>m.</i>	Déiste, <i>m.</i>
Deity,	Gottheit, [heit, <i>f.</i>	Deidad, <i>f.</i>	Déité, <i>f.</i>
Dejection,	Niedergeschlagen	Melancholia, <i>f.</i>	Abattement, <i>m.</i>
Delay,	Aufschub, <i>s. m.</i> verzögern, <i>v.</i>	Dilacion, <i>s. f.</i> dilatar, <i>v.</i>	Délai, <i>s. m.</i> tarder, <i>v.</i>
Delegate,	Abgeordnete, <i>sm.</i> versenden, <i>v.</i>	Delegado, <i>s. m.</i> delegar, <i>v.</i>	Délégué, <i>s. m.</i> déléguer, <i>v.</i>
Deliberate,	Ueberlegen,	Deliberar,	Délibérer.
Deliberation,	Ueberlegung, <i>f.</i>	Deliberacion, <i>f.</i>	Délibération, <i>f.</i>
Delicacy,	Zartheit, <i>f.</i>	Delicadeza, <i>f.</i>	Délicatesse, <i>f.</i>
Delicate,	Sein, zart,	Delicado,	Délicat, -e.
Delicious,	Höchst,	Delicioso,	Charmant, -e.
Delight,	Vergnügen, <i>s. n.</i> ergötzen, <i>v.</i>	Delicia, <i>s. f.</i> deleytar, <i>v.</i>	Délice, <i>s. m.</i> plaire, <i>v.</i>

DEL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Delightful,	Angenehm,	Delicioso,	Agréable. [ <i>m. f.</i> ]
Delinquent,	Verbrecher, <i>m.</i>	Deliquente, <i>m.</i>	Delinquant, -e,
Delirium,	Wahnsinn, <i>m.</i>	Delirio, <i>m.</i>	Délire, <i>m.</i>
Deliver,	Befreien,	Dar, entregar,	Délivrer.
Deliverance,	Befreiung, <i>f.</i>	Entrega, <i>f.</i>	Livraison, <i>f.</i>
Delude,	Täuschen,	Engañar,	Tromper.
Deluge,	Sündfluth, <i>s. f.</i> überfluthen, <i>v.</i>	Deluvio, <i>s. m.</i> deluviar, <i>v.</i>	Déluge, <i>s. m.</i> submerger, <i>v.</i>
Delusion,	Betrug, <i>m.</i>	Dolo, <i>m.</i> ilusión, <i>f.</i>	Fourberie, <i>f.</i>
Demand,	Forderung, <i>s. f.</i> fordern, <i>v.</i>	Demanda, <i>s. f.</i> demandar, <i>v.</i>	Demande, <i>s. f.</i> demander, <i>v.</i>
Democracy,	Demokratie, <i>f.</i>	Democracia, <i>f.</i>	Démocratie, <i>f.</i>
Democrat,	Demokrat, <i>m.</i>	Democrático, <i>m.</i>	Démocrat, <i>m.</i>
Demolish,	Niederreiszen,	Demoler,	Démolir.
Demon,	Geist, Teufel, <i>m.</i>	Demonio, <i>m.</i>	Démon, <i>m.</i>
Demonstrate,	Erweisen,	Demonstrar,	Démonstrer.
Demonstration,	Beweis, <i>m.</i>	Demonstracion, <i>f.</i>	Démonstration, <i>f.</i>
Den,	Höhle, Grube, <i>f.</i>	Caverna, <i>f.</i>	Caverne, <i>f.</i>
Denial,	Verneinung, <i>f.</i>	Denegacion, <i>f.</i>	Déni, refus, <i>m.</i>
Denomination,	Benennung, <i>f.</i>	Denominacion, <i>f.</i>	Dénomination, <i>f.</i>
Denote,	Bezeichnen,	Denotar,	Dénoter.
Denounce,	Ankündigen,	Denunciar,	Dénoncer.
Dense,	Dicht, fest,	Denso,	Dense.
Dentist,	Zahnarzt, <i>m.</i>	Dentistia, <i>m.</i>	Dentiste, <i>m.</i>
Deny,	Leugnen,	Negar,	Nier.
Depart,	Weggehen,	Partir,	Sortir, partir.
Daparture,	Abreise, <i>f.</i> Tod, <i>m.</i>	Partida, <i>f.</i>	Départ, <i>m.</i>
Depend,	Herabhängen,	Pender,	Dépendre.
Dependence,	Abhängigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Dependencia, <i>f.</i>	Dépendance, <i>f.</i>
Dependent,	Abhängig, [ <i>dig.</i> ]	Dependiente,	Dépendante.
Deplorable,	Beklagenswür-	Deplorable,	Déplorable.
Deplore,	Beklagen, [ <i>ge. m.</i> ]	Deplorar,	Déplorer.
Deponent,	Beeidigte Zeu-	Deponente, <i>m.</i>	Déposant, <i>m.</i>
Deposit,	Pfand, <i>s. n.</i> niederlegen, <i>v.</i>	Deposito, <i>s. m.</i> depositar, <i>v.</i>	Dépôt, <i>s. m.</i> deposer, <i>v.</i>
Depot,	Depot, Magazin, <i>n.</i>	Depot, posito, <i>m.</i>	Dépôt, <i>m.</i>
Deprave,	Verderben,	Depravar,	Dépraver.
Depravity,	Verdorbenheit, <i>f.</i>	Depravacion, <i>f.</i>	Corruption, <i>f.</i>
Depredation,	Plünderung, <i>f.</i>	Depredacion, <i>f.</i>	Dépredation, <i>f.</i>
Depress,	Niederdrücken,	Comprimir,	Déprimer.
Depression,	Unterdrückung,	Compresion, <i>f.</i>	Dépression, <i>f.</i>

DEP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Deprive,	Berauben,	Privar,	Priver.
Depute,	Abordnen,	Deputar,	Députer.
Deputy,	Abgeordnete, <i>m.</i>	Deputado, <i>m.</i>	Député, <i>m.</i>
Derange,	Stören,	Desarreglar,	Déranger.
Deride,	Verlachen,	Burlar,	Railler.
Derision,	Spott, <i>m.</i>	Irrision, <i>f.</i>	Dérision.
Derive,	Herleiten,	Derivar,	Dériver.
Descant,	Discant, <i>s. m.</i> trillern, <i>v.</i>	Discante, <i>s. m.</i> discantar, <i>v.</i>	Discours, <i>s. m.</i> haranguer, <i>v.</i>
Descend,	Sich senken,	Descender,	Déscendre. [ <i>m. f.</i> ]
Descendant,	Abkömmling, <i>m.</i>	Descendiente, <i>m.</i>	Déscendant, -e,
Describe,	Beschreiben,	Describir,	Décrire.
Description,	Beschreibung, <i>f.</i>	Descripcion, <i>f.</i>	Déscription, <i>f.</i>
Desert,	Wüste, <i>f.</i> verlas- sen, <i>v.</i>	Desierto, <i>s. m.</i> desertar, <i>v.</i>	Désert, <i>s. m.</i> désertar, <i>v.</i>
Deserter	Abtrünniger, <i>m.</i>	Desertor, <i>m.</i>	Déserteur, <i>m.</i>
Deserve,	Verdienen,	Mercer,	Mériter.
Design,	Plan, <i>s. m.</i> entwerfen, <i>v.</i>	Designio, <i>s. m.</i> designar, <i>v.</i>	Dessein, <i>s. m.</i> désigner, <i>v.</i>
Desire,	Verlangen, <i>s. n.</i> wünschen, <i>v.</i>	Deseo, <i>s. m.</i> desear, <i>v.</i>	Désir, <i>m.</i> dé- sirer, <i>v.</i>
Desirous,	Wünschend,	Deseoso,	Désireux, -se.
Desist,	Abstehen,	Desistir,	Se désister de.
Desk,	Schreibepult, <i>n.</i>	Escritorio, <i>m.</i>	Pupitre, <i>m.</i>
Despair,	Verzweiflung, <i>s. f.</i> verzweifeln, <i>v.</i>	Desconfianza, <i>s. f.</i> desesperar, <i>v.</i>	Désespoir, <i>s. m.</i> désespérer, <i>v.</i>
Despatch,	Bericht, <i>s. m.</i> abschicken, <i>v.</i>	Despacho, <i>s. m.</i> despachar, <i>v.</i>	Expédition, <i>s. f.</i> dépêcher, <i>v.</i>
Desperate,	Verzweifelt,	Desesperado,	Désespéré, -e.
Despise,	Verachten,	Despreciar,	Mépriser.
Despite,	Hasz, <i>s. m.</i> zum Trotz, <i>prep.</i>	Despecho, <i>s. m.</i> á pesar de, <i>prep.</i>	Malice, <i>s. f.</i> malgré, <i>prep.</i>
Despond,	Verzagen,	Desconfiar,	Désespérer.
Despot,	Despot, <i>m.</i> [walt <i>f.</i>	Déspota, <i>m.</i>	Despote, <i>m.</i>
Despotism,	Willkürliche Ge-	Despotismo, <i>m.</i>	Despotisme, <i>m.</i>
Destination,	Bestimmung, <i>f.</i>	Destinacion, <i>f.</i>	Destination, <i>f.</i>
Destine,	Verhängnisz, <i>n.</i>	Destino, <i>m.</i>	Destinée, <i>f.</i>
Destitute,	Verlassen,	Destitudo,	Délaissé, -e.
Destroy,	Zerstören,	Destruir,	Détruire.
Destruction,	Vernichtung, <i>f.</i>	Destruccion, <i>f.</i>	Destruction, <i>f.</i>
Detach,	Absondern,	Separar,	Détacher.

DET.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Detachment,	Detachement, <i>n.</i>	Destacamento, <i>m.</i>	Détachement, <i>m.</i>
Detain,	Vorenthalten,	Retener,	Détenir.
Detect,	Aufdecken,	Descubrir,	Découvrir.
Detection,	Entdeckung, <i>f.</i>	Averiguacion, <i>f.</i>	Découverte, <i>f.</i>
Deter,	Abschrecken,	Dasanimar,	Détourner.
Determination,	Entscheidung, <i>f.</i>	Determinacion, <i>f.</i>	Détermination, <i>f.</i>
Determine,	Beschlieszen,	Determinar,	Déterminer.
Detest,	Verabscheuen,	Detestar,	Détester.
Dethrone,	Entthronen,	Destronar,	Détroner.
Detract,	Abziehen,	Detractar,	Médire.
Detraction,	Verleumdung, <i>f.</i>	Detraccion, <i>f.</i>	Détraction, <i>f.</i>
Detriment,	Schade, <i>n.</i>	Detrimento, <i>m.</i>	Détriment, <i>m.</i>
Detrimental,	Nachtheilig,	Perjudicial,	Préjudiciable.
Develop,	Enthüllen,	Desenvolver,	Développer.
Deviate,	Abweichen,	Desviarse,	S'éloigner.
Devil,	Teufel, <i>m.</i>	Diablo, <i>m.</i>	Diable, <i>m.</i>
Dew,	Thau, <i>m.</i>	Rocio, <i>m.</i>	Rossée, <i>f.</i>
Diamond,	Diamant, <i>m.</i>	Diamante, <i>m.</i>	Diamant, <i>m.</i>
Diaper,	Serviette, <i>f.</i>	Servilleta, <i>f.</i>	Linge ouvré, <i>m.</i>
Diary,	Tagebuch, <i>n.</i>	Diario, <i>m.</i>	Journal, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Dice,	Würfel, <i>m.</i>	Dados, <i>m.</i>	Dés, <i>m.</i>
Dictate,	Dictiren,	Dictar,	Dieter.
Dictionary,	Wörterbuch, <i>n.</i>	Diccionario, <i>m.</i>	Dictionnaire, <i>m.</i>
Die,	Sterben,	Morir,	Mourir.
Differ,	Abweichen, [ <i>f.</i>	Diferenciarse,	Différer.
Difference,	Verschiedenheit,	Diferencia, <i>f.</i>	Différence, <i>f.</i>
Different,	Unterschieden,	Diferente,	Différent, -e.
Difficult,	Schwierig,	Difícil,	Difficile.
Difficulty,	Schwierigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Dificultad, <i>f.</i>	Difficulté, <i>f.</i>
Dig,	Graben, bohren,	Cavar,	Creuser.
Digest,	Verdauen,	Digerir,	Digérer.
Digestion,	Verdauung, <i>f.</i>	Digestion, <i>f.</i>	Digestion, <i>f.</i>
Dignify,	Ehren,	Dignificar,	Élever à.
Dignity,	Würde, <i>f.</i>	Dignidad, <i>f.</i>	Dignité, <i>f.</i>
Diligent,	Fleiszig,	Diligente,	Diligent, -e.
Dim,	Dunkel,	Obscuro,	Obscur, -e.
Dimple,	Grübchen, <i>n.</i>	Hoyo, <i>m.</i>	Fossette, <i>f.</i>
Din,	Schall, <i>m.</i>	Ruido violento, <i>m.</i>	Bruit, <i>m.</i>
Dine,	zu Mittag essen,	Dar de comer,	Dîner.
Dinner,	Mittagsmahl, <i>n.</i>	Comida, <i>f.</i>	Dîné, <i>m.</i>
Diocese,	Kirchsprengel, <i>m.</i>	Diocesis, <i>f.</i>	Diocèse, <i>m.</i>



DIP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Dip,	Eintunken,	Mojar,	Plonger.
Diploma,	Urkunde, <i>f.</i>	Diploma, <i>f.</i>	Diplome, <i>m.</i>
Dire,	Gräszlich,	Horrendo,	Terrible.
Direct,	Gerade, <i>adj.</i> richten, <i>v.</i>	Directo, <i>adj.</i> dirigir, <i>v.</i> [ <i>f.</i>	Direct,-e, <i>adj.</i> diriger, <i>v.</i>
Dirge,	Klagelied, <i>n.</i>	Cancion lugubre,	Chant funèbre, <i>m.</i>
Dirk,	Dolch, <i>m.</i>	Especie de daga,	Poignard, <i>m.</i>
Dirt,	Koth, Dreck, <i>m.</i>	Cieno, <i>m.</i>	Boue, <i>f.</i>
Dirty,	Schmutzig,	Baxo,	Crotte,-e.
Disable,	Entkräften,	Inhabilitar,	Affaiblir.
Disadvantage,	Nachtheil, <i>m.</i>	Menoscabo, <i>m.</i>	Desavantage, <i>m.</i>
Disagree,	Nicht überein- stimmen,	Disconvenir,	Disconvenir.
Disagreeable,	Unpäßlich,	Contrario,	Desagréable.
Disappear,	Verschwinden,	Desaparecer,	Disparaître.
Disappoint,	Vereiteln,	Frustrar,	Frustrer.
Disappoint- ment,	Vereitelung, <i>f.</i>	Chasco, <i>m.</i>	Contretemps, <i>m.</i>
Disaster,	Unstern, <i>m.</i>	Desastre, <i>m.</i>	Désastre, <i>m.</i>
Disband,	Abdanken,	Descartar,	Casser.
Discard,	Verstoszen,	Descartar,	Ecarter.
Discern,	Unterscheiden,	Discernir,	Discerner, voir.
Discharge,	Entladung, <i>s. f.</i> entladen, <i>v.</i>	Descarga, <i>s. f.</i> descargar, <i>v.</i>	Décharge, <i>s. f.</i> decharger, <i>v.</i>
Disciple,	Schüler, <i>m.</i>	Discipulo, <i>m.</i>	Disciple, <i>m.</i>
Disconsolate,	Trostlos,	Desconsolado,	Inconsolable.
Discord,	Missklang, <i>s. m.</i> misslingen, <i>v.</i>	Discordia, <i>s. f.</i> discordar, <i>v.</i>	Discorde, <i>s. f.</i> discorder, <i>v.</i>
Discount,	Abzug, <i>s. m.</i> discontiren, <i>v.</i>	Descuento, <i>s. m.</i> descontar, <i>v.</i>	Rabais, <i>s. m.</i> escompter, <i>v.</i>
Discourage,	Muthlos machen,	Desalentar,	Décourager. [ <i>m.</i>
Discouragement	Abschreckung, <i>f.</i>	Desaliénto, <i>f.</i>	Découragement,
Discourse,	Unterredung, <i>s. f.</i> sprechen, <i>v.</i>	Discurso, <i>s. m.</i> conversar, <i>v.</i>	Discours, <i>s. m.</i> discourir, <i>v.</i>
Discover,	Aufdecken,	Descubrir, [ <i>m.</i>	Révêler.
Discovery,	Entdeckung, <i>f.</i>	Descubrimiento,	Découverte, <i>f.</i>
Discrete,	Getrennt,	Discreto,	Discret,-e.
Discretion,	Besonnenheit, <i>f.</i>	Discrecion, <i>f.</i>	Discrétion, <i>f.</i>
Disdain,	Verachtung, <i>s. f.</i> verschmähen, <i>v.</i>	Desden, <i>s. m.</i> desdenar, <i>v.</i>	Dedain, <i>s. m.</i> dédaigner, <i>v.</i>
Disease,	Krankheit, <i>f.</i>	Mal, <i>m.</i>	Maladie, <i>f.</i>



DIS.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Disembark,	Ausschiffen,	Desembarcar,	Débarquer.
Disgrace,	Ungunst, <i>s. f.</i> aus- ser Gunst setzen, <i>v.</i>	Ignominia, <i>s. f.</i> desgraciar, <i>v.</i>	Honte, <i>s. f.</i> déhonorer, <i>v.</i>
Disgraceful,	Schimpflich,	Vergonzoso,	Déhonorant, <i>e.</i>
Disguise,	Verkleidung, <i>s. f.</i> verkleiden, <i>v.</i>	Disfraz, <i>s. m.</i> disfrazar, <i>v.</i>	Déguiser.
Disgust,	Eckel, <i>m.</i>	Disgusto, <i>m.</i>	Dégoût, <i>m.</i>
Dish,	Schüssel, <i>f.</i>	Fuente, plato, <i>m.</i>	Plat, <i>m.</i> ecuelle, <i>f.</i>
Dishonorable,	Schändlich,	Deshonroso,	Déhonorable.
Disinherit,	Enterben,	Desheredar,	Déhériter.
Disinterested,	Uneigennützig,	Disinteresado,	Desintéressé, <i>e.</i>
Disjoin,	Trennen,	Desunir,	Déjoinder.
Dislike,	Miszfallen, <i>s. n.</i> nicht mögen, <i>v.</i>	Aversion, <i>s. f.</i> per- sona desaprobador, <i>v.</i>	Dégoût, <i>s. m.</i> desapprouver, <i>v.</i>
Dislocate,	Verenken,	Dislocar,	Disloquer.
Dislodge,	Verlegen,	Desalojar,	Déloger.
Dismal,	Elend,	Triste,	Triste.
Dismay,	Schrecken, <i>s. m.</i> erschrecken, <i>v.</i>	Desmayo, <i>s. m.</i> desmayar, <i>v.</i>	Terreur, <i>s. f.</i> épouvanter, <i>v.</i>
Dismiss,	Entlassen,	Despedir,	Congédier.
Disobedience,	Ungehorsam, <i>m.</i>	Disobediencia, <i>f.</i>	Désobéissance, <i>f.</i>
Disobey,	Ungehorsamen,	Deobadecer,	Désobéir.
Disorder,	Unordnung, <i>f.</i>	Desórden, <i>m.</i>	Désordre, <i>m.</i>
Dispatch,	Bericht, <i>s. m.</i> abschicken, <i>v.</i>	Despacho, <i>s. m.</i> despachar, <i>v.</i>	Expedition, <i>s. f.</i> déprêcher, <i>v.</i>
Dispel,	Zerstreuen,	Esparcir,	Chasser.
Display,	Schau, <i>s. f.</i> auskramen, <i>v.</i>	Ostentacion, <i>s. f.</i> ostentar, <i>v.</i>	Montre, <i>s. f.</i> déployer, <i>v.</i>
Displeasure,	Missvergnügen, <i>n.</i>	Desplacer, <i>m.</i>	Déplaisir, <i>m.</i>
Disposal,	Anordnung, <i>f.</i>	Disposicion, <i>f.</i>	Disposition, <i>f.</i>
Dispose,	Anordnen,	Disponer,	Disposer.
Disposition,	Einrichtung, <i>f.</i>	Disposicion, <i>f.</i>	Disposition, <i>f.</i>
Dispute,	Streit, <i>s. m.</i> disputiren, <i>v.</i>	Disputa, <i>s. f.</i> disputar, <i>v.</i>	Dispute, <i>s. f.</i> disputer, <i>v.</i>
Disregard,	Vernachlässigung, <i>s. f.</i> ver- nachlässigen, <i>v.</i>	Desatencion, <i>s. f.</i> desatender, <i>v.</i>	Indifférence, <i>s. f.</i> négliger, <i>v.</i>
Dissemble,	Verbergen,	Disimular,	Feindre.
Dissipate,	Zerstreuen,	Desparramar,	Dissiper.
Dissipated,	Liederlich,	Desparrama,	Dissipé.
Dissolution,	Auflösung, <i>f.</i>	Disolucion, <i>f.</i>	Dissolution, <i>f.</i>

DIS.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Dissolve,	Auflösen,	Disolver,	Dissoudre.
Distance,	Ferne, <i>f.</i>	Distancia, <i>f.</i>	Distance, <i>f.</i>
Distant,	Entfernt,	Distante,	Distant,-e.
Distemper,	Krankheit, <i>f.</i>	Mal, <i>m.</i>	Maladie, <i>f.</i>
Distil,	Destilliren,	Distilar,	Distiller.
Distillery,	Brennhaus, <i>n.</i>	Distilatorio, <i>m.</i>	Distilerie, <i>f.</i>
Distinct,	Unterschieden,	Distinto,	Distinct,-e.
Distinguish,	Auszeichnen,	Distinguir,	Distinguer.
District,	Bezirk, <i>m.</i>	Distrito, <i>m.</i>	District, <i>m.</i>
Disturb,	Stören,	Perturber,	Interrompre.
Disunion,	Trennung, <i>f.</i>	Desunion, <i>f.</i>	Désunion, <i>f.</i>
Ditch,	Graben, <i>m.</i>	Zanga, <i>j.</i>	Fossé, <i>m.</i>
Ditto,	Desgleichen,	Dicho,	Le même.
Diversion,	Zeitvertreib, <i>m.</i>	Diversion, <i>f.</i>	Diversion, <i>f.</i>
Divide,	Theilen,	Dividir,	Diviser.
Divine,	Wahrsagen, <i>v.</i>	Adivinar, <i>v.</i>	Diviner, <i>v.</i>
	göttlich, <i>adj.</i>	divino, <i>adj.</i>	divin,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Divinity,	Gottheit, <i>f.</i>	Divinidad, <i>f.</i>	Divinété, <i>f.</i>
Division,	Theilung, <i>f.</i> [ <i>s. f.</i> ]	Division, <i>f.</i>	Division, <i>f.</i>
Divorce,	Ehescheidung, Ehe auflösen, <i>v.</i>	Divorcio, <i>s. m.</i> divorciar, <i>v.</i>	Divorce, <i>s. m.</i> divorcer, <i>v.</i>
Dizzy,	Schwindelig,	Vertiginoso,	E'cervelé,-e.
Do,	Thun, machen,	Hacer,	Faire.
Dock,	Doche, <i>f.</i> Kreuz, <i>n.</i>	Mazlo, dique, <i>m.</i>	Queue, plante, <i>f.</i>
Doctor,	Doctor, Arzt, <i>m.</i>	Doctor, <i>m.</i>	Docteur, <i>m.</i>
Dodge,	Herumziehen,	Trampear,	Biaiser.
Dog,	Hund, <i>m.</i>	Perro, <i>m.</i>	Chien, <i>m.</i>
Dogma,	Lehrsatz, <i>m.</i>	Dogma, <i>m.</i>	Dogme, <i>m.</i>
Dollar,	Thaler, <i>m.</i>	Dolera, <i>f.</i>	Piastre, <i>f.</i>
Dome,	Dom, <i>m.</i>	Casa, <i>f.</i>	Voûte, <i>f.</i> dôme, <i>m.</i>
Domestic,	Häuslich,	Doméstico,	Domestique.
Doom,	Schicksal, <i>s. n.</i> beschlieszen, <i>v.</i>	Sentencia, <i>s. f.</i> sentenciar, <i>v.</i>	Sentence, <i>s. f.</i> juger, <i>v.</i>
Door,	Thür, <i>f.</i>	[ <i>m.</i> Puerta, <i>f.</i>	Porte, <i>f.</i>
Dose,	Gabe, <i>f.</i> Antheil,	Dosis, <i>f.</i>	Dose, <i>f.</i>
Dot,	Punkt, <i>m.</i>	Tilde, <i>m.</i>	Point, <i>m.</i>
Double,	Doppelt, <i>adj.</i> verdoppeln, <i>v.</i>	Doble, <i>adj.</i> doblar, <i>v.</i>	Double, <i>adj.</i> doubler, <i>v.</i>
Doubt,	Zweifeln, <i>s. m.</i> zweifeln, <i>v.</i>	Duda, <i>s. f.</i> dudar, <i>v.</i>	Doute, <i>s. m.</i> douter, <i>v.</i>
Dough,	Teig, <i>m.</i>	Masa, <i>f.</i>	Pâte, <i>f.</i>

DOV.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Dove,	Taube, <i>f.</i>	Palomo, <i>m.</i>	Colombe, <i>f.</i>
Dower,	Brautschatz, <i>m.</i>	Dote, <i>m.</i>	Dot, <i>f.</i> donaire, <i>m.</i>
Down,	Flaumfeder, <i>s. f.</i> nieder, <i>prep.</i>	Plumon, <i>s. m.</i> abaxo, <i>prep.</i>	Duvet, <i>s. m.</i> en bas, <i>prep.</i>
Dozen,	Dutzend, <i>n.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Docena, <i>f.</i>	Douzaine,
Draft,	Tratte, <i>f.</i> Abzug,	Ocupado al triar,	Billet, descin, <i>m.</i>
Drag,	Zugnetz, <i>s. n.</i> ziehen, <i>v.</i>	Carretilla, <i>s. f.</i> arrastrar, <i>v.</i>	Drague, <i>s. f.</i> traîner, <i>v.</i>
Dragoon,	Dragoner, <i>m.</i>	Dragon, <i>m.</i>	Dragon, <i>m.</i>
Drain,	Graben, <i>s. m.</i> ableiten, <i>v.</i>	Desaguadero, <i>sm.</i> escurrir, <i>v.</i>	Tranchée, <i>s. f.</i> saigner, <i>v.</i>
Dram,	Schluck,	Dracma, <i>f.</i>	Dragme, <i>f.</i>
Drama,	Schauspiel, <i>n.</i>	Poema, <i>f.</i>	Drame, <i>m.</i>
Draw,	Ziehen,	Tirar, chupar,	Tirer, dessiner.
Dray,	Schleife, <i>f.</i>	Treno, <i>m.</i>	Charette, <i>f.</i>
Dread,	Schrecken, <i>s. m.</i> sehr fürchten, <i>v.</i>	Miedo, <i>s. m.</i> temer, <i>v.</i>	Peur, <i>s. f.</i> craindre, <i>v.</i>
Dream,	Traum, <i>s. m.</i> träumen, <i>v.</i>	Sueño, <i>m.</i> soñar, <i>v.</i>	Songe, <i>s. m.</i> songer, <i>v.</i>
Drery,	Traurig,	Triste, espantoso,	Triste, affroyable.
Dress,	Kleider, <i>s. n.</i> putzen, <i>v.</i>	Vestido, <i>s. m.</i> vestir, <i>v.</i>	Habit, <i>s. m.</i> habiller, <i>v.</i>
Drift,	Trieb, <i>m.</i> Ziel, <i>s. n.</i> aufhäufen, <i>v.</i>	Impulso, <i>s. m.</i> impeler, <i>v.</i>	But, monceau, <i>sm.</i> pousser, <i>v.</i>
Drink,	Trank, <i>s. m.</i> trinken, <i>v.</i>	Bebida, <i>s. f.</i> beber, <i>v.</i>	Boisson, <i>s. f.</i> boire, <i>v.</i>
Drive,	Treiben,	Impeler,	Chasser de. [ <i>m.</i>
Driver,	Fuhrmann, [ <i>s. m.</i>	Empujador, <i>m.</i>	Chassoir, cocher,
Drop,	Perle, <i>f.</i> Tropfen, ausgieszen, <i>v.</i>	Gota, <i>s. f.</i> destilar, <i>v.</i> [ <i>les,</i>	Goutte, <i>sf.</i> laisser tomber, <i>v.</i>
Dross,	Schlacke, <i>f.</i>	Escoria de meta-	Écume, <i>f.</i>
Drove,	Heerde, <i>f.</i>	Manada, <i>f.</i>	Troupeau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Drover,	Viehhirt, <i>m.</i>	Empujador, <i>m.</i>	Bouvier, <i>m.</i>
Drown,	Ertränken,	Ahogar,	Noier.
Drug,	Arznei, <i>f.</i>	Droga, <i>f.</i>	Drogue, <i>f.</i>
Druggist,	Droguist, <i>m.</i>	Droguero, <i>m.</i>	Droguiste, <i>m.</i>
Dry,	Trocken, <i>adj.</i> trocknen, <i>v.</i>	Arido, <i>adj.</i> secar, <i>v.</i>	Sèche, <i>adj.</i> sécher, <i>v.</i>
Duck,	Ente, <i>f.</i>	A'nade, <i>m. f.</i>	Canard, <i>m.</i>
Due,	Recht, <i>s. n.</i> gebührend, <i>adj.</i>	Debido, <i>s. m.</i> exactamente, <i>adj.</i>	Dû, <i>s. m.</i> due, <i>adj.</i>

DUE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Duel,	Sweikampf, <i>m.</i>	Duelo, <i>m.</i>	Duel, <i>m.</i>
Duke,	Herzog, <i>m.</i>	Duque, <i>m.</i>	Duc, <i>m.</i>
Dull,	Dumm, stumpf,	Lerdo,	Émoussé,-e.
Dumb,	Stumm,	Mudo,	Muet,-te.
Dun,	Gläubiger, <i>s. m.</i>	Seto, <i>s. m.</i>	Créancier, <i>s. m.</i>
	mahnen, <i>v.</i>	executar, <i>v.</i>	importuner, <i>v.</i>
	dunkel, <i>adj.</i>	bruno, <i>adj.</i>	brun, <i>adj.</i>
Dust,	Staub, <i>s. m.</i>	Polvo, <i>s. m.</i>	Poufière, <i>s. f.</i>
	bestäuben, <i>v.</i>	despolvorear, <i>v.</i>	nettoyer, <i>v.</i>
Dutch,	Holländer, <i>s. m.</i>	Holandes, <i>s. m.</i>	Hollandais,-e,
	hollandish, <i>adj.</i>	& <i>adj.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	<i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Duty,	Pflicht, Wache <i>f.</i>	Deber, impuesto,	Devoir, <i>m.</i> taxe, <i>f.</i>
Dwell,	Wohnen,	Habitar,	Habiter.
Dwelling,	Wohnung, <i>f.</i>	Habitacion, <i>f.</i>	Demeure, <i>f.</i>
Dye,	Farbe, <i>n.</i>	Tinte, <i>s. m.</i>	Teinte, <i>s. f.</i>
	färben, <i>v.</i>	teñir, <i>v.</i>	teindre, <i>v.</i>
Dysentery,	Rothe Ruhr, <i>f.</i>	Disenteria, <i>f.</i>	Dysenterie, <i>f.</i>

## E.

Each,	Jeder,	Qualquier,	Chacun,-e.
Eager,	Sauer, heftig,	Ansioso,	Véhément,-e.
Eagle,	Adler, <i>m.</i>	Aguila, <i>f.</i>	Aigle, <i>m. f.</i>
Ear,	Ohr, Gehör, <i>n.</i>	Oreja, <i>f.</i>	Oreille, <i>f.</i>
Early,	Früh, zeitig,	Temprano,	De bon heure.
Earn,	Erwerben,	Ganer,	Gagner. [ <i>m.</i>
Earth,	Erde, <i>f.</i>	Tierra, <i>f.</i>	Terre, <i>f.</i> Globe,
Ease,	Musse, <i>f.</i>	Quietud, <i>f.</i>	Aise, <i>f.</i> repos, <i>m.</i>
East,	Osten, <i>m.</i>	Oriente, <i>m.</i>	Est, Orient, <i>m.</i>
Easy,	Ruhig,	Facil,	Aisé,-e, facile.
Eat,	Essen,	Comer,	Manger,
Eclipse,	Finsterniss, <i>s. f.</i>	Eclipse, <i>s. m.</i>	Éclipse, <i>s. f.</i>
	verdunkeln, <i>v.</i>	eclipsar, <i>v.</i>	éclipser, <i>v.</i>
Economy,	Wirthschaft, <i>f.</i>	Economia, <i>f.</i>	Économie, <i>f.</i>
Eddy,	Wirbel, <i>m.</i>	Remolino, <i>m.</i>	Mascaret, <i>m.</i>
Edge,	Schärfe, <i>f.</i>	Filo, <i>m.</i> punta, <i>f.</i>	Tranchant, <i>m.</i>
Edging,	Einfassung, <i>f.</i>	Orla, Orilla, <i>f.</i>	Bordure, <i>f.</i>
Edifice,	Gebäude, <i>n.</i>	Edificio, <i>m.</i>	Édifice, <i>m.</i>
Editor,	Herausgeber, <i>m.</i>	Editor, <i>m.</i>	Éditeur, <i>m.</i>
Educate,	Erziehen,	Educar,	Instruire.
Education,	Erziehung, <i>f.</i>	Education, <i>f.</i>	Education, <i>f.</i>



EEL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Eel,	Aal, <i>m.</i>	Anguila, <i>f.</i>	Anguille, <i>f.</i>
Effect,	Wirkung, <i>s. f.</i> bewirken, <i>v.</i>	Efecto, <i>s. m.</i> efectuar, .	Effet, <i>s. m.</i> effectuer, <i>v.</i>
Effort,	Anstrengung, <i>f.</i>	Esfuerzo, <i>f.</i>	Effort, <i>m.</i>
Egg,	Ei, <i>n.</i> [den,	Huezo( <i>m</i> )de ave,	Œuf, <i>m.</i>
Either,	Einer von bei-	Qualquiera,	L'un ou l'autre.
Elapse,	Verfliessen,	Pasar,	Se passer.
Elate,	Aufblähen,	Engreir,	Fier,-e.
Elbow,	Elbogen, <i>m.</i>	Codo, <i>m.</i>	Coude, <i>m.</i>
Elect,	Wählen,	Elegir,	Élire, choisir.
Election,	Erwählung, <i>f.</i>	Elecion, <i>f.</i>	Élection, <i>f.</i>
Elective,	Wählend,	Electivo,	Électif,-ve.
Elector,	Wahlmann, <i>m.</i>	Elector, <i>m.</i>	Électeur, <i>m.</i>
Electricity,	Elektricität, <i>f.</i>	Electricidad, <i>f.</i>	Électricité, <i>f.</i>
Elegant,	Geschmackvoll,	Elegante,	Élégant,-e.
Elegy,	Trauergedicht, <i>n.</i>	Elegia, <i>f.</i>	Élégie, <i>f.</i>
Element,	Element, <i>n.</i>	Elemento, <i>m.</i>	Élément, <i>m.</i>
Elevate,	Erhöhen,	Elevar,	Éxacter.
Elevation,	Erhöhung, <i>f.</i>	Elevacion, <i>f.</i>	Élévation, <i>f.</i>
Elevator,	Heber, <i>m.</i>	Elevador, <i>m.</i>	Élévateur, <i>m.</i>
Elocution,	Vortrag, <i>m.</i>	Elocucion, <i>f.</i>	Élocution, <i>f.</i>
Elogy,-gium,	Lobrede, <i>f.</i>	Elogio, <i>m.</i>	Eloge, <i>m.</i>
Elope,	Entlaufen,	Escapar,	S'enfuir.
Else,	Anders, sonst,	Otro,	Autre.
Elude,	Abwenden,	Eludir,	Éluder.
Elusion,	Ausflucht, <i>f.</i>	Escapatoria, <i>f.</i>	Artifice, <i>m.</i>
Emaculate,	Reinigen,	Quitar manchas,	Émaculer.
Emanate,	Herrühren,	Emanar,	Émaner.
Emanation,	Ausfluss, <i>m.</i>	Emanacion, <i>f.</i>	Émanation, <i>f.</i>
Emancipate,	Befreien,	Emancipar, <i>f.</i>	Émanciper.
Emancipation,	Freimachung, <i>f.</i>	Emancipacion, <i>f.</i>	Émancipation, <i>f.</i>
Emarginate,	Ausranden,	Quitar la márgen,	Émarger.
Embarras,	Verwirren,	Embarazar,	Embarrasser.
Embarrass- ment,	Verwirrung, <i>f.</i>	Embarazo, <i>m.</i>	Embarras, <i>m.</i>
Embassador,	Gesandte, <i>m.</i> [ <i>f.</i>	Embaxador, <i>m.</i>	Ambassadeur, <i>m.</i>
Embers,	Glühende Asche,	Rescoldo, <i>m.</i>	Cendres chaudes.
Emblem,	Sinnbild, <i>n.</i>	Emblema, <i>f.</i>	Emblème, <i>m.</i>
Embrace,	Umarmung <i>s. f.</i> umarmen, <i>v.</i>	Abrazo, <i>s. m.</i> abrazar, <i>v.</i>	Embrassement, embrasser, <i>v.</i>
Embroid,	Verwirren,	Embrollar,	Brouiller.



EME.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Emersion,	Sichtbar werden,	Emersion,	Emersion, <i>f.</i>
Emetic,	Brechmittel, <i>n.</i>	Emético, <i>m.</i>	Émetique.
Emigrant,	Auswanderer, <i>m.</i>	El que emigra,	Émigré, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Emission,	Aussendung,	Emisión, <i>f.</i>	Émission, <i>f.</i>
Emperor,	Kaiser, <i>m.</i>	Emperador, <i>m.</i>	Empereur, <i>m.</i>
Employ,	Beschäftigen,	Emplear,	Employer.
Employment,	Geschäft, <i>n.</i>	Empleo, <i>m.</i>	Emploi, <i>m.</i>
Empress,	Kaiserin, <i>f.</i>	Emperatriz, <i>f.</i>	Emperatrice, <i>f.</i>
Empty,	Leer, <i>adj.</i> aus- leeren, <i>v.</i>	Vaciar, <i>v.</i> vacío, <i>adj.</i>	Vide, <i>adj.</i> vider, <i>v.</i>
Enable,	In Stand setzen,	Habilitar,	Habiliter.
Enact,	Verrichten,	Estabiecer,	Ordonner.
Enamel,	Emailliren,	Esmaltar,	Emailler.
Enclose,	Einhängen,	Cercar,	Clorre.
Encourage,	Ermuthigen,	Animar,	Encourager.
Encrease,	Wachsthum, <i>s. n.</i> wachsen, <i>v.</i>	Aumento, <i>s. m.</i> aumentar, <i>v.</i>	Augmenter.
Encroach,	Eingriff thun,	Userpar,	Empieter.
Encyclopedia,	Encyklopädie, <i>f.</i>	Enciclopedia, <i>f.</i>	Encyclopédie, <i>f.</i>
End,	Ende, <i>s. n.</i> endigen, <i>v.</i>	Fin, <i>s. m.</i> aca- bar, <i>v.</i>	Bout, <i>s. m.</i> finir, <i>v.</i>
Endear,	Werth machen,	Encarecer,	Concilier l'amitié.
Endeavor,	Béstreben, <i>s. n.</i> versuchen, <i>v.</i>	Esfuerzo, <i>s. m.</i> esforzarse, <i>v.</i>	Effort, <i>s. m.</i> s'efforcer, <i>v.</i>
Endorse,	Indossiren,	Rotular,	Endosser.
Endure,	Aushalten,	Aguantar,	Endurer.
Enemy,	Feind, <i>m.</i>	Enemigo, <i>m.</i>	Enemi, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Energy,	Thätigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Energia, <i>f.</i>	Énergie, <i>f.</i>
Enforce,	Verstärken,	Esforzar,	Affermir.
Engage,	Verpflichten,	Empeñar, [ <i>m.</i>	Engager.
Engagement,	Verpflichtung, <i>f.</i>	Empeñamiento,	Engagement, <i>m.</i>
Engine,	Maschine, <i>f.</i>	Ingenio, <i>m.</i>	Machine, <i>f.</i>
Engineer,	Ingenieur, <i>m.</i>	Ingeniero, <i>m.</i>	Ingenieur, <i>m.</i>
English,	Englische,	Ingles,	Anglais.
Engraft,	Einpfropfen,	Atar,	Greffer.
Engrave,	Eingraben,	Grabar,	Graver.
Enigma,	Räthsel, <i>n.</i>	Enigma, <i>f.</i>	Enigme, <i>f.</i>
Enjoy,	Geniessen,	Gozar,	Jour.
Enjoyment,	Genuss, <i>m.</i>	Gozo, <i>m.</i>	Jouissance, <i>f.</i>
Enough,	Genug,	Bastante,	Suffisance, <i>assez.</i>
Enquire,	Untersuchen,	Inquirir,	Demander.

ENR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Enrage,	Aufbringen,	Infurecer,	Irriter.
Enrich,	Bereichern,	Enriquecer,	Enrichir.
Enrol,	Einschreiben,	Alistar,	Enrôler.
Enshrine,	Einschliessen,	Guardar como reliquia,	Enchasser.
Ensign,	Kennzeichen, <i>n.</i>	Bandera, <i>f.</i>	Signal, <i>m.</i>
Enslave,	Zum Slaven machen,	Esclavizar,	Assujettir.
Ensnare,	Verstricken,	Entrampar,	Surprendre.
Entangle,	Verwickeln,	Enredar,	Embarrasser.
Enter,	Eintreten,	Entrar,	Entrer.
Enthusiasm,	Begeisterung, <i>f.</i>	Entusiasmo, <i>m.</i>	Enthousiasme, <i>m.</i>
Enthusiast,	Schwärmer, <i>m.</i>	Entusiasta, <i>m.</i>	Enthousiaste, <i>m.</i>
Entice,	Anlocken,	Haligar,	Inciter.
Entitle,	Betiteln,	Titular,	Intituler.
Entrance,	Eingang, <i>s. m.</i> entzücken, <i>v.</i>	Entrada, <i>s. f.</i> absortar, <i>v.</i>	Entrée, <i>s. f.</i> extasier, <i>v.</i>
Entrap,	Verstricken,	Entrampar,	Attraper.
Entreat,	Behandeln,	Rogar,	Solliciter.
Entry,	Einfuhr, <i>f.</i>	Entrada, <i>f.</i>	Passage, <i>m.</i>
Enumerate,	Aufzählen,	Enumerar,	Dénombrer.
Envelope,	Umschlag, <i>m.</i>	Envolvedero, <i>m.</i>	Enveloppe, <i>f.</i>
Epaulet,	Epaulett, <i>n.</i>	Charretera ( <i>f.</i> ) al hombro,	Epaulette, <i>f.</i>
Epidemical,	Einheimisch,	Epidemial,	Epidémique.
Episcopal,	Bischöflich,	Episcopal,	Épiscopal, -e.
Epistle,	Brief, <i>m.</i>	Epistola, <i>f.</i>	Épître, <i>f.</i>
Epoch,	Zeitabschnitt, <i>m.</i>	Epoca, <i>f.</i>	Époque, <i>f.</i>
Equal,	Gleich,	Igual,	Égal, -e.
Equality,	Gleichheit, <i>f.</i>	Igualdad, <i>f.</i>	Égalité.
Equinox,	Tag- und Nacht- gleiche, <i>f.</i>	Equinoccio, <i>m.</i>	Équinoxe, <i>m.</i>
Equivocal,	Zweideutig,	Equivoca,	Équivoque.
Era,	Aera, <i>f.</i>	Era, <i>f.</i>	Ère, époque, <i>f.</i>
Erase,	Abkratzen,	Raer,	Effacer.
Erasement,	Vertilgung, <i>f.</i>	Exterminio, <i>m.</i>	Rature, <i>f.</i>
Err,	Erren,	Vagar,	Errer.
Erroneous,	Herumirrend,	Errante,	Erroné, -e.
Error,	Irrthum, <i>m.</i>	Error, <i>m.</i>	Erreur, <i>f.</i>
Erudite,	Unterrichtet,	Erudito,	Érudit, -e.
Erudition,	Gelehrsamkeit, <i>f.</i>	Erudicion, <i>f.</i>	Érudition, <i>f.</i>

ESP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Escape,	Davon laufen,	Huir,	Eviter.
Esponse,	Verloben,	Desponsarse,	Promettre.
Esquire,	Schildknapp, <i>m.</i>	Escudero, <i>m.</i>	Écuyer, <i>m.</i>
Essence,	Wesen, <i>n.</i>	Esencia, <i>f.</i>	Essence, <i>f.</i>
Essential,	Wesentlich,	Esencial,	Essentiel, -le.
Estate,	Zustand, <i>m.</i>	Estado, <i>m.</i>	Etat, <i>m.</i>
Esteem,	Schätzen,	Estimar,	Priser, Regarder.
Estima-te, -tion,	Schatzung, <i>f.</i>	Estimacion, <i>f.</i>	Supputation, <i>f.</i>
Eternal,	Ewig,	Eterno,	Éternel, -le.
Eternity,	Ewigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Eternidad, <i>f.</i>	Éternité, <i>f.</i>
Ether,	Aether, <i>m.</i>	Eter, <i>m.</i>	Éther, <i>m.</i>
Ethics,	Sittenlehre,	Etica, <i>f.</i>	Éthique, <i>f.</i>
Etiquette,	Hofsitte, <i>f.</i>	Rotulo, <i>m.</i>	Étiquette, <i>f.</i>
Evangelist,	Evangelist, <i>m.</i>	Evangelista, <i>m.</i>	Évangéliste, <i>m.</i>
Evasion,	Ausflucht, <i>f.</i>	Evasion, <i>f.</i>	Évasion, <i>f.</i>
Even,	Eben, glatte,	Llano,	Égal, -e.
Evening,	Abend, <i>f.</i>	Vespertino, <i>m.</i>	Soir, <i>m.</i>
Event,	Vorfall, <i>m.</i>	Evento, <i>m.</i>	Événement, <i>m.</i>
Ever,	Jemals, [ <i>f.</i>	Siempre,	Toujours.
Everlasting,	Immerwährend,	Eterno,	Éternel, -le.
Evidence,	Beweis, <i>m.</i>	Evidencia, <i>f.</i>	Évidence, <i>f.</i>
Evil,	Uebel, <i>s. n.</i> böse, <i>adj.</i>	Maldad, <i>s. f.</i> malo, <i>adj.</i>	Mal, <i>s. m.</i> mauvais, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Evolve,	Entwickeln,	Desenvolver,	Deplier.
Evolution,	Entwicklung, <i>f.</i>	Desplegadura, <i>f.</i>	Évolution, <i>f.</i>
Exact,	Eintreiben,	Exiger,	Exiger.
Exalt,	Erheben,	Exâltar,	Élever.
Examination,	Prüfung, <i>f.</i>	Exâminacion, <i>f.</i>	Examen, <i>m.</i>
Examine,	Prüfen,	Exâminar,	Examiner.
Examiner,	Untersucher, <i>m.</i>	Exâminador, <i>m.</i>	Examineur, <i>m.</i>
Exceed,	Ueberschreiten,	Exceder,	Excéder.
Exceeding,	Uebermässig,	Excesivo,	Excessif, -ve.
Excel,	Uebertreffen,	Sobresalir,	Exceller,
Excellence,	Vortrefflichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Excelencia, <i>f.</i>	Excellence, <i>f.</i>
Excellent,	Hervorragend,	Excelente,	Excellent, -e.
Except,	Ausnehmen,	Exceptuar,	Excepter.
Excess,	Uebermass, <i>n.</i>	Exceso, <i>m.</i>	Excès, <i>m.</i>
Exchange,	Austauschen,	Cambiar,	Échanger.
Excise,	Accise,	Excisa,	Impôt, <i>m.</i>
Excite,	Erregen,	Excitar,	Exciter.
Excitement,	Anregung, <i>f.</i>	Estimulo, <i>m.</i>	Motif, <i>m.</i>

EXO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Exclaim,	Ausrufen,	Exclamar,	Crier.
Exclamation,	Ausruf, <i>m.</i>	Exclamacion, <i>f.</i>	Clameur, <i>f.</i>
Exclude,	Ausschliessen,	Excluir,	Exclure,
Exclusion, [cate	Ausschliessung, <i>f.</i>	Exclusion, <i>f.</i>	Exclusion, <i>f.</i>
Excommuni-	Ausschliessen,	Excomulgar,	Excommunier.
Excursion,	Ausflug, <i>m.</i>	Excursion, <i>f.</i>	Excursion, <i>f.</i>
Excuse,	Entschuldigen,	Excusar,	Excuser.
Execute,	Vollziehen,	Executar,	Exécuter. [ <i>m. f.</i>
Executor, -or,	Vollzieher, <i>m.</i>	Executor, <i>m.</i>	Exécuteur, -trice
Execution,	Ausführung, <i>f.</i>	Execucion, <i>f.</i>	Exécution, <i>f.</i>
Executive,	Vollziehend,	Executivo,	Exécutif, -ve.
Exempt,	Ausnehmen,	Exentar,	Exempter.
Exemption,	Befreiung, <i>f.</i>	Exencion, <i>f.</i>	Exemption, <i>f.</i>
Exert,	Aeussern,	Esforzar,	Faire des efforts.
Exertion,	Anstrengung, <i>f.</i>	Esfuerzo, <i>m.</i>	Effort, <i>m.</i>
Exhale,	Ausdünsten,	Exhalar,	Exhaler
Exhibit,	Darbieten,	Exhibir,	Exhiber.
Exhort,	Ermahnen,	Exhortar,	Exhorter.
Exhortation,	Ermahnung, <i>f.</i>	Exhortacion, <i>f.</i>	Exhortation, <i>f.</i>
Exile,	Verbannung, <i>s. f.</i>	Exilio, <i>s. m.</i>	Exil, <i>s. m.</i> exiler, <i>v.</i>
	verbennen, <i>v.</i>	desterrar, <i>v.</i>	
Exist,	Sein,	Existir,	Exister.
Existence,	Dasein, <i>n.</i>	Existencia, <i>f.</i>	Existence, <i>f.</i>
Expect,	Erwarten,	Esperar,	Attendre.
Expectation,	Erwartung, <i>f.</i>	Expectacion, <i>f.</i>	Expectation, <i>f.</i>
Expedience,	Schicklichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Aptitud, <i>f.</i>	Expedient, <i>m.</i>
Expedite,	Erleichtern,	Expedir,	Faciliter.
Expedition,	Schnelligkeit, <i>f.</i>	Expedicion, <i>f.</i>	Expédition, <i>f.</i>
Expel,	Wegtreiben,	Expelér,	Chasser.
Expençe,	Ausgabe, <i>f.</i>	Expensa, <i>f.</i>	Dépense, <i>f.</i>
Expensive,	Theuer,	Pródigo,	Dépensier, -e.
Experience,	Erfahrung, <i>s. f.</i>	Experiencia, <i>s. f.</i>	Expérience, <i>s. f.</i>
	erfahren, <i>v.</i>	experimental, <i>v.</i>	expérimenter, <i>v.</i>
Experiment,	Versuch, <i>s. m.</i>	Experimento, <i>s. m.</i>	Experience, <i>s. f.</i>
	versuchen, <i>v.</i>	experimental, <i>v.</i>	expérimenter, <i>v.</i>
Expiate,	Abbüssen,	Expiar,	Expier.
Expiation,	Büssung, <i>f.</i>	Expiacion, <i>f.</i>	Expiation, <i>f.</i>
Expiration,	Aushauchen, <i>n.</i>	Expiracion, <i>f.</i>	Expiration, <i>f.</i>
Expire,	Aushauchen,	Expirar,	Mourir.
Explain,	Erklären,	Explanar,	Expliquer.
Explanation,	Erklärung, <i>f.</i>	Explanacion, <i>f.</i>	Explication, <i>f.</i>



EXP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Explicit,	Ausdrücklich,	Explicito,	Explicite.
Explode,	Auspochen,	Dar. grita,	Siffler.
Explore,	Erforschen,	Explorar,	Explorer.
Export,	Ausführen,	Extraer,	Exporter.
Exportation,	Ausfuhr, <i>f.</i>	Extraccion, <i>f.</i>	Exportation, <i>f.</i>
Expose,	Aussetzen,	Exponer,	Découvrir.
Exposure,	Darlegung, <i>f.</i>	Manifestacion, <i>f.</i>	Exposition, <i>f.</i>
Express,	Express, <i>s. m.</i> ausdrücken, <i>v.</i>	Expreso, <i>s. m.</i> representar, <i>v.</i>	Exprès, <i>s. m.</i> exprimer, <i>v.</i>
Expression,	Ausdruck, <i>m.</i>	Expresion, <i>f.</i>	Expression, <i>f.</i>
Exquisite,	Auserlesen,	Exquisito,	Exquis,-e.
Extend,	Ausdehnen,	Extender,	Étendre.
Extension,	Ausdehnung, <i>f.</i>	Extension, <i>f.</i>	Extension, <i>f.</i>
Extensive,	Ausgedehnt,	Extenso,	Etendu,-e.
Exterminate,	Ausrotten,	Exterminar,	Exterminer.
Extirmination,	Ausrottung, <i>f.</i>	Exterminacion, <i>f.</i>	Extermination, <i>f.</i>
Extinct,	Ausgeloscht,	Extinto, [sion,	Éteint,-e.
Extort,	Abzwingen,	Cometer extor-	Extorquer.
Extract,	Ausziehen, <i>s.n.v.</i>	Extracto, <i>s. m.</i> extraer, <i>v.</i>	Extraire, <i>v.</i> ex- trait, <i>s. m.</i>
Extravagant,	Ausschweifend,	Extravagante,	Extravagant,-e.
Extreme,	Ausserst, höchst,	Extremo,	Extrême.
Eye,	Auge, <i>n.</i>	Ojo, <i>m.</i>	Œil, yeux, <i>m.</i>
Eye-sight,	Sehvermögen, <i>n.</i>	Vista, <i>f.</i>	Vue, <i>f.</i>

## F.

Fable,	Fabel, <i>f.</i>	Fabula, <i>f.</i>	Fable, <i>f.</i>
Face,	Gesicht, <i>n.</i>	Cara, <i>f.</i>	Face, <i>f.</i> visage, <i>m.</i>
Fact,	Thatsache, <i>f.</i>	Hecho, <i>m.</i>	Fait, <i>m.</i>
Faction,	Aufruhr, <i>m.</i>	Faccion, <i>f.</i>	Faction, <i>f.</i>
Factory,	Factorei, <i>f.</i>	Factoria, <i>f.</i>	Factorerie, <i>f.</i>
Fade,	Verschwinden,	Marchitar,	Faner.
Fail,	Fehlen,	Perecer,	Manquer. [ <i>m.</i>
Failure,	Mangel, <i>m.</i>	Falta, <i>f.</i>	Faute, <i>f.</i> défaute,
Faint,	Verschwinden,	Languido,	Languissant,-e.
Fair,	Schön,	Hermoso,	Beau.
Faith,	Glaube, <i>m.</i>	Fe, <i>f.</i>	Foi, <i>f.</i> [ <i>s. f.</i>
Fall,	Fallen, <i>v.</i> Fall, <i>s.m.</i>	Caer, <i>v.</i> caido, <i>s.f.</i>	Tomber, <i>v.</i> chute
False,	Falsch,	Falso,	Faux,-sse.
Fame,	Gerücht, <i>n.</i>	Fama, <i>f.</i>	Renom, <i>m.</i>



FAM.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Family,	Familie, <i>gattung</i> <i>f.</i>	Familia, <i>f.</i>	Famille, <i>f.</i>
Fan,	Fächer, <i>s. m.</i> facheln, <i>v.</i>	Abanico, <i>s. m.</i> abanicar, <i>v.</i>	Éventail, <i>s. m.</i> éventer, <i>v.</i>
Fancy,	Einbildung, <i>f.</i>	Fantasia, <i>f.</i>	Fantaisie, <i>f.</i>
Far,	Weit,	Lejos,	Loin.
Farewell,	Abschied, <i>s. m.</i> lebe wohl! <i>int.</i>	Despedida, <i>s. f.</i> á dios! <i>int.</i>	Adieu, -x, <i>s. m.</i> adieu! <i>int.</i>
Farm,	Pachtgut, <i>n.</i>	Heredad, <i>f.</i>	Ferme, <i>f.</i>
Farmer,	Pachter, <i>m.</i>	Arrendatario, <i>m.</i>	Fermier, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Fashion,	Form, <i>gestalt</i> , <i>f.</i>	Forma, <i>f.</i> [ar, <i>v.</i>	Façon, mode, <i>f.</i>
Fast,	Fest, <i>a.</i> fasten, <i>v.</i>	Firme, <i>adj.</i> ayun-	Ferme, <i>a.</i> jeûner <i>v.</i>
Fat,	Fett, <i>plump</i> ,	Gordo,	Gras.
Fate,	Schicksal, <i>n.</i>	Fato, <i>m.</i>	Destin, <i>m.</i>
Father,	Vater, <i>m.</i>	Padre, <i>m.</i>	Père, <i>m.</i>
Fear,	Furcht, <i>s. f.</i> fürchten, <i>v.</i>	Miedo, <i>s. m.</i> te- mer, <i>v.</i>	Crainte, <i>s. f.</i> craindre, <i>v.</i>
February,	Februar, <i>m.</i>	Febrero, <i>m.</i>	Février.
Female,	Weib, <i>n.</i>	Hembra, <i>f.</i> [ro, <i>m.</i>	Femelle. [m.
Fence,	Vertheidigung, <i>f.</i>	Defensa, <i>f.</i> repa-	Garde, <i>f.</i> enclos,
Ferry,	Fähre, <i>f.</i>	Barco, <i>m.</i>	Bateau, <i>m.</i>
Fever,	Fieber, <i>n.</i>	Fiebre, <i>m.</i>	Fièvre, <i>f.</i>
Few,	Wenig,	Poco,	Peu.
Fiddle,	Geige, <i>f.</i>	Violin, <i>m.</i>	Violon, <i>m.</i>
Field,	Feld, <i>n.</i>	Campo,	Champ, <i>m.</i>
Fight,	Gefecht, <i>s. n.</i> fechten, <i>v.</i>	Batalla, <i>s. f.</i> pe- lear, <i>v.</i>	Combat, <i>s. m.</i> combattre, <i>v.</i>
Fill,	Füllen,	Llenar,	Remplir.
Find,	Finden,	Encontrar,	Trouver.
Fine,	Fein,	Fino,	Fin, -e, subtil, -e.
Finger,	Finger, <i>m.</i>	Dedo, <i>m.</i>	Doigt, <i>m.</i>
Fire,	Feuer, <i>n.</i>	Fuego, <i>m.</i>	Feu, -x, <i>m.</i>
First,	Erste, <i>erstlich</i> ,	Primero,	Premier, -e.
Fish,	Fisch, <i>m.</i>	Pez, <i>m.</i>	Poisson, <i>m.</i>
Five,	Fünf,	Cinco,	Cinq.
Fix,	Befestigen,	Fixar,	Fixer.
Flag,	Flagge, <i>f.</i>	Espedana, <i>f.</i>	Pavillon, <i>m.</i>
Flame,	Flamme, <i>f.</i>	Llama, <i>f.</i>	Flamme, <i>f.</i>
Flesh,	Fleisch, <i>n.</i>	Carne, <i>m.</i>	Chair, <i>f.</i>
Flock,	Heerde, <i>s. f.</i> sich sammeln, <i>v.</i>	Manada, <i>s. f.</i> congregarse, <i>v.</i>	Troupeau, -x, <i>s. m.</i> concourir, <i>v.</i>
Flood,	Fluth, <i>f.</i>	Diluvio, <i>m.</i>	Deluge, flux, <i>m.</i>

FLO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Floor,	Fuszboden, <i>m.</i>	Pavimento, <i>m.</i>	Plancher, <i>m.</i>
Flour,	Feine Mehl, <i>n.</i>	Harina, <i>f.</i>	Farine, <i>f.</i>
Flower,	Blume, <i>f.</i>	Flor, <i>f.</i>	Fleur, <i>f.</i>
Fluid,	Flüssigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Suco, <i>m.</i>	Fluide, <i>m.</i>
Fly,	Fliege, <i>s. f.</i> fliegen, <i>v.</i>	Mosca, <i>s. f.</i> volar, <i>v.</i>	Mouche, <i>s. f.</i> voler, <i>v.</i>
Foam,	Schaum, <i>s. m.</i> schäumen, <i>v.</i>	Espuma, <i>s. f.</i> espumar, <i>v.</i>	Écume, <i>f.</i> écumer, <i>v.</i>
Fob,	Tasche, <i>f.</i>	Faltriquera, <i>f.</i>	Gousset, <i>m.</i>
Fog,	Dicker Nebel, <i>m.</i>	Niebla, <i>f.</i>	Brouillard, <i>m.</i>
Follow,	Folgen,	Seguirse,	Suivre.
Food,	Speise, <i>f.</i>	Alimento, <i>m.</i>	Nourriture, <i>f.</i>
Fool,	Thor, Narr, <i>m.</i>	Bobo, Idiota, <i>m.</i>	Simple, <i>m.</i> fou, <i>m.</i>
Foot,	Fusz, <i>m.</i>	Pie, <i>m.</i>	Pied, pié, <i>m.</i>
For,	Für,	Por,	Pour.
Forbid,	Verbieten,	Prohibir,	Défendre.
Forehead,	Stirn, <i>f.</i>	Frente, <i>m.</i>	Front, <i>m.</i>
Foreign,	Fremd,	Extrangéro, <i>m.</i>	Étranger, <i>e.</i>
Foreigner,	Ausländer, <i>m.</i>	Extrangero, <i>m.</i>	Étranger, <i>e. m. f.</i>
Forget,	Vergessen,	Olvidar,	Oublier.
Fork,	Gabel, <i>f.</i>	Tenedor, <i>m.</i>	Fourche, <i>f.</i>
Form,	Form, <i>f.</i>	Forma, <i>f.</i>	Forme, <i>f.</i>
Fort,	Festung, <i>f.</i>	Fuerte, <i>m.</i>	Fort, <i>m.</i>
Fortune,	Glück, <i>n.</i>	Fortuna, <i>f.</i>	Fortune, <i>f.</i>
Four,	Vier,	Quatro,	Quatre.
Fox,	Fuchs, <i>m.</i>	Raposa, zorra, <i>f.</i>	Renard, <i>e. m. f.</i>
Fraction,	Bruch, <i>m.</i>	Fraccion, <i>f.</i>	Fraction, <i>f.</i>
Fracture,	Bruch, <i>s. m.</i> brechen, <i>v.</i>	Fractura, <i>s. f.</i> quebrar, <i>v.</i>	Fracture, <i>f.</i> casser, <i>v.</i>
Frame,	Gebäude, <i>n.</i>	Fabrica, <i>f.</i>	Structure, <i>f.</i>
Fraud,	Betrug, <i>m.</i>	Fraude, <i>m.</i>	Fraude, <i>f.</i>
Free,	Frei,	Libre,	Libre.
Freeze,	Frieren,	Helarse,	Geler.
French,	Französisch,	Frances,	Français.
Fresh,	Frisch,	Fresco,	Frais.
Friend,	Freund, <i>m.</i>	Amigo, <i>m.</i>	Ami, <i>e. m. f.</i>
Fright,	Schreck, <i>s. m.</i> erschrecken, <i>v.</i>	Susto, <i>s. m.</i> Espantar, <i>v.</i>	Frageur, <i>s. f.</i> effrayer, <i>v.</i>
Fringe,	Franse, <i>f.</i>	Franja, <i>f.</i>	Frange, <i>f.</i>
Frolic,	Scherz, <i>m.</i>	Fantasia, <i>f.</i>	Boutade, <i>f.</i>
From,	Vor, von, aus,	Despues,	De, à, aux, d'.

FRO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Front,	Stirn, <i>f.</i> Gesicht, <i>n</i>	Frente, <i>m.</i>	Front, <i>m.</i>
Frost,	Frost, Reif, [ <i>s.f.</i>	Helada, <i>f.</i>	Gelée, <i>f.</i>
Frown,	Gerunzelte Stirn, finster ausse-	Ceño, <i>s. m.</i> ceñar, <i>v.</i>	Froncement, <i>s.m.</i> se refrogner, <i>v.</i>
Fruit,	Frucht, <i>f.</i> [hen, <i>v.</i>	Fruto, <i>m.</i>	Fruit, <i>m.</i>
Fry,	Fischbrut, <i>s. f.</i> rösten, <i>v.</i>	Enxambre, <i>s. m.</i> freir, <i>v.</i>	Frai, <i>s. m.</i> frire, <i>v.</i>
Full,	Voll, [ <i>m.</i>	Lleno,	Plein, -e. [ <i>m.</i>
Fun,	Scherz, Hintere,	Diversion, <i>f.</i>	Divertissement,
Fury,	Raserei, <i>f.</i>	Furor, <i>m.</i>	Furie, fureur, <i>f.</i>
Future,	Zukunft, <i>s. f.</i> künftig, <i>adj.</i>	Futuro, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Futur, -e, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>

## G.

Gab,	Schnattern,	Mentir,	Babiller.
Gable,	Giebel, <i>m.</i>	Pared apiñada, <i>f</i>	Toit, <i>m.</i>
Gain,	Gewinn, <i>s. m.</i> gewinnen, <i>v.</i>	Ganancia, <i>s. f.</i> ganar, <i>v.</i>	Gain, <i>s. m.</i> gagner, <i>v.</i>
Gallon,	Gallone, <i>f.</i>	Galon, <i>m.</i>	Gallon, <i>m.</i>
Gallows,	Galgen, <i>m.</i>	Horca, <i>f.</i>	Gibet, <i>m.</i>
Gamble,	Hoch spielen,	Jugar en exceso,	Jouer.
Gambler,	Spieler, <i>m.</i>	Tahur, <i>m.</i>	Filou, <i>m.</i>
Game,	Spiel, <i>n.</i>	Juego, <i>m.</i>	Récréation, <i>f.</i>
Gammon,	Schinken, <i>m.</i>	Jamon, <i>m.</i>	Jambon, <i>m.</i>
Garden,	Garten, <i>m.</i>	Huerta, <i>f.</i>	Jardin, <i>m.</i>
Garret,	Dachstube, <i>f.</i>	Guardilla, <i>f.</i>	Galetas, <i>m.</i>
Garter,	Hosenband, <i>n.</i>	Cenogil, <i>m.</i> [ <i>s. f.</i>	Jarrètière, <i>f.</i>
Gaze,	Angaffen, <i>s. n.</i> starren, <i>v.</i>	Contemplacion, ojar, <i>v.</i> [ <i>f.</i>	Regard, <i>s. m.</i> regarder, <i>v.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Gem,	Edelstein, <i>m.</i>	Piedra, preciosa,	Pierre précieuse,
Gender,	Geschlecht, <i>n.</i>	Especie, <i>f.</i>	Genre, <i>m.</i>
Generous,	Grossmüthig,	Generoso,	Généreux, -se.
Genius,	Schutzgeist, <i>m.</i>	Genio, <i>m.</i>	Génie, <i>m.</i>
Genteel,	Artig, fein,	Urbano,	Poli, -e, élégant.
Gentle,	Vornehm, höflich	Suave,	Doux, -ce.
Gentleman,	Herr, [ung, <i>f.</i>	Gentilhombre, <i>m.</i>	Monsieur.
Geography,	Erdbeschreib-	Geografia, <i>f.</i>	Geographie, <i>f.</i>
German,	Deutsche,	Aleman,	Allemand.
Get,	Erhalten,	Grangear,	Gagner.
Ghost,	Geist, <i>m.</i>	Alma racional, <i>f.</i>	Esprit, <i>m.</i>

GIF.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Gift,	Gabe, <i>f.</i>	Don, <i>m.</i>	Don, present, <i>m.</i>
Gin,	Schlinge, <i>f.</i>	Trampa, <i>f.</i>	Trébuchet, <i>m.</i>
Girl,	Mädchen, <i>n.</i>	Doncillita, <i>f.</i>	Fille, <i>f.</i>
Give,	Geben,	Dar, donar,	Donner.
Glad,	Heiter,	[ <i>m.</i> Alegre,	Content,-e.
Glass,	Glas, <i>n.</i> Spiegel,	Vidrio, <i>m.</i>	Verre, <i>m.</i> Glace, <i>f.</i>
Globe,	Kugel, <i>f.</i>	Globo, <i>m.</i>	Globe, <i>m.</i> sphère, <i>f.</i>
Gloom,	Dunkelheit, <i>f.</i>	Opacidad, <i>f.</i>	Obscurité, <i>f.</i>
Glory,	Ruhm, Preis, <i>m.</i>	Gloria, <i>f.</i>	Gloire, <i>f.</i>
Glutton,	Vielfrass, <i>m.</i>	Gloton, <i>m.</i>	Glouton,-ne, <i>m. f.</i>
Go,	Scheu,	Andar, ir,	Aller.
God,	Gott, <i>m.</i>	Dios, <i>m.</i>	Dieu, <i>m.</i>
Gold,	Gold, <i>n.</i>	Oro, aureo, <i>m.</i>	Or, <i>m.</i>
Good,	Gut, Wohl,	Bueno,	Bon,-ne.
Govern,	Regieren,	Gobernar,	Gouverner.
Governor,	Beherrscher, <i>m.</i>	Gobernador, <i>m.</i>	Gouverneur, <i>m.</i>
Grace,	Anmuth, <i>f.</i>	Gracia, <i>f.</i>	Grâce, <i>f.</i>
Grain,	Korn, <i>n.</i>	Grano, <i>m.</i>	Grain, blé, <i>m.</i>
Grand,	Gross,	Grande,	Grand,-e.
Grape,	Weinbeere, <i>f.</i>	Uva, <i>f.</i>	Raisin, <i>m.</i>
Grass,	Gras, <i>n.</i>	Yerba, <i>f.</i>	Herbe, <i>f.</i>
Grasshopper,	Grashüpfer, <i>m.</i>	Langostino, <i>m.</i>	Sauterelle, <i>f.</i>
Grave,	Grab, <i>s. n.</i> feierlich, <i>adj.</i>	Sepultura, <i>s. f.</i> Grave, <i>adj.</i>	Tombeau, <i>s. m.</i> serieux,-se, <i>adj.</i>
Gravel,	Kies, <i>m.</i>	Cascajo, <i>m.</i>	Gravier, <i>m.</i>
Gray,	Grau,	Gris,	Gris,-e.
Great,	Gross,	Grande,	Grand,-e.
Greece,	Griechenland, <i>n.</i>	Grecia, <i>f.</i>	Grecque, <i>f.</i>
Greek,	Griechisch,	Greco,	Grec.
Green,	Grün,	Verde,	Vert.
Grind,	Reiben,	Moler, amoler,	Moudre.
Grist,	Korn, Mehl, <i>n.</i>	Mollenda, <i>f.</i>	Monture, <i>f.</i>
Grocer,	Gewürzkrauer,	Especiero, <i>m.</i>	Epicier,-e, <i>m. f.</i>
Grocery,	Krämerwaare, <i>f.</i>	Especieria, <i>f.</i>	Epicerie, <i>f.</i>
Ground,	Grund, <i>m.</i>	Tierra, <i>f.</i>	Terre, <i>f.</i>
Grow,	Wachsen,	Crecer,	Croître.
Grove,	Hain, <i>m.</i>	Arboleda,	Bocage, <i>m.</i>
Gudgeon.	Gründlich, <i>m.</i>	Gobio, <i>m.</i>	Goujon, <i>m.</i>
Guest,	Gast, <i>m.</i>	Huésped, <i>m.</i>	Convivé, <i>m.</i>
Guide,	Führer, <i>s. m.</i> leiten, <i>v.</i>	Guia, <i>s. m.</i> Guiar, <i>v.</i>	Guide, <i>s. m.</i> conduire, <i>v.</i>

GUI.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Guinea,	Guinee, <i>f.</i>	Guinea, <i>f.</i>	Guinée, <i>f.</i>
Gulf,	Meerbusen, <i>m.</i>	Gulfo, <i>m.</i>	Golfe, <i>m.</i>
Gun,	Geschütz, <i>n.</i>	Arma, <i>f.</i> Fusil, <i>m.</i>	Fusil, <i>m.</i>

## H.

Habit,	Zustand, <i>m.</i>	Estado, <i>m.</i>	Habitude, <i>f.</i>
Hair,	Haar, <i>n.</i>	Pelo, <i>m.</i>	Cheveu, -x, <i>m.</i>
Half,	Hälfte, <i>s. f.</i> halb, <i>adj.</i>	Mitad, <i>s. f.</i> medio, <i>adj.</i>	Moitié, <i>s. f.</i> demi, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Hall,	Saal, <i>m.</i>	Salon, <i>m.</i>	Palais, <i>m.</i>
Ham,	Schenkel, <i>m.</i>	Corva, <i>f.</i>	Jambon, <i>m.</i>
Hammer,	Hammer, <i>s. m.</i> hammern, <i>v.</i>	Martillo, <i>s. m.</i> martillar, <i>v.</i>	Marteau, -x, <i>s. m.</i> marteler, <i>v.</i>
Hand,	Hand, Faust, <i>f.</i>	Mano, <i>m.</i>	Main, <i>f.</i>
Handle,	Hanhabe, <i>s. f.</i> berühren, <i>v.</i>	Mango, <i>s. m.</i> Palpar, <i>v.</i>	Anse, <i>s. f.</i> manier, <i>v.</i>
Handmaid,	Magd, <i>f.</i>	Doncella, <i>f.</i>	Servante, <i>f.</i>
Handsaw,	Handsäge, <i>f.</i>	Sierra de mano,	Scie ( <i>f.</i> ) a main.
Handsome,	Bequem, schön,	Hermoso,	Beau, bel, belle.
Hang,	Hängen,	Colgar,	Pendre.
Happen,	Sich ereignen,	Acontecer,	Venir.
Happy,	Glücklich,	Feliz,	Heureux.
Harbor,	Hafen, <i>m.</i>	Albergue, <i>m.</i>	Refuge, havre, <i>m.</i>
Hard,	Hart, heftig,	Duro,	Dur, -e.
Hardship,	Ungemach, <i>n.</i>	Injuria, <i>f.</i>	Dureté, <i>f.</i>
Hark!	Horch!	He! Oyes!	Ecoute!
Harm,	Unrecht, <i>n.</i>	Maldad, <i>f.</i>	Mal, Dammage, <i>m.</i>
Harmless,	Unschädlich,	Sencillo,	Innocent, -e.
Harness,	Harnisch, <i>m.</i>	Guarniciones, <i>f.</i>	Harnais, <i>m.</i>
Harp,	Harfe, <i>f.</i>	Arpa, <i>f.</i>	Harpe, <i>f.</i>
Harpoon,	Harpune, <i>f.</i>	Arpon, <i>m.</i>	Harpon, <i>m.</i>
Hart,	Hirsch, <i>m.</i>	Ciervo, <i>m.</i>	Cerf, <i>m.</i>
Harvest,	Ernte, <i>s. f.</i> ernten,	Agosta, <i>s. m.</i> recoger, <i>v.</i>	Moisson, <i>f.</i> moissonner, <i>v.</i>
Haste,	Eile, <i>s. f.</i> eilen, <i>v.</i>	Priesa, <i>s. f.</i> acelerar, <i>v.</i>	Hâte, <i>s. m.</i> hater, <i>v.</i>
Hat,	Hut, <i>m.</i>	Sombrero, <i>m.</i>	Chapeau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Hatchet,	Beil, <i>n.</i>	Destral, <i>m.</i>	Hachette, <i>f.</i>
Hate,	Hass, <i>s. m.</i> hassen, <i>v.</i>	Odio, <i>s. m.</i> detestar, <i>v.</i>	Haine, <i>s. f.</i> hair, <i>v.</i>



HAT.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Hatter,	Hutmacher, <i>m.</i>	Sombrerero, <i>m.</i>	Chapelier, <i>m.</i>
Have,	Haben,	Traer, haber,	Avoir.
Haven,	Hafen, <i>m.</i>	Puerto, <i>m.</i>	Havre, <i>m.</i>
Hawk,	Falke, <i>m.</i>	Halcon, <i>m.</i>	Fauçon, <i>m.</i>
Hay,	Heu, <i>n.</i>	Heno, <i>m.</i>	Foin, <i>m.</i>
He,	Er, derjenige,	El,	Il, lui.
Head,	Haupt, <i>n.</i>	Cabeza, <i>f.</i>	Tête, <i>f.</i>
Heal,	Heilen,	Curar,	Guérir.
Health,	Gesundheit, <i>f.</i>	Salud, <i>f.</i>	Santé, <i>f.</i>
Healthy,	Gesund,	Sano,	Sain, -e.
Heap,	Haufe, <i>s. m.</i> häufen, <i>v.</i>	Monton, -s. <i>m.</i> amontonar, <i>v.</i>	Amas, <i>s. m.</i> entasser, <i>v.</i>
Hear,	Hören,	Oir,	Entendre.
Heart,	Herz, <i>n.</i>	Corazon, <i>m.</i>	Cœur, <i>m.</i>
Hearth,	Herd, <i>m.</i>	Hogar, <i>m.</i>	âtre, <i>m.</i>
Heat,	Hitze, <i>s. f.</i> erhitzen, <i>v.</i>	Calor, <i>s. m.</i> calentar, <i>v.</i>	Chaleur, <i>s. f.</i> chauffer, <i>v.</i>
Heavy,	Schwer,	Grave,	Pesant, -e.
Hedge,	Hecke, <i>f.</i>	Seto, <i>m.</i>	Haie, <i>f.</i>
Hèel,	Ferse, <i>f.</i>	Talon, <i>m.</i>	Talon, <i>m.</i>
Heifer,	Junge Kuh, <i>f.</i>	Vaquilla, <i>f.</i>	Genisse, <i>f.</i>
Heir,	Erbe, <i>m.</i>	Heredero, <i>m.</i>	Heritier, <i>m.</i>
Heiress,	Erbin, <i>f.</i>	Heredera, <i>f.</i>	Heritière, <i>f.</i>
Hell,	Hölle, <i>f.</i>	Infierno, <i>m.</i>	Enfer, <i>m.</i>
Help,	Hülfe, <i>s. f.</i> helfen, <i>v.</i>	Ayuda, <i>s. f.</i> ayudar, <i>v.</i>	Aide, <i>s. f.</i> aider, <i>v.</i> [cognée.]
Helve,	Stiel, <i>m.</i>	Destral, <i>m.</i>	Manche ( <i>m.</i> ) d'u-
Hemp,	Hanf, <i>m.</i>	Cáñamo, <i>m.</i>	Chanvre, <i>m.</i> [ne.]
Hen,	Henne, <i>f.</i>	Gallina, <i>f.</i>	Poule, <i>f.</i>
Hence,	Von hier,	De aqui, [mugar,	Loin d'ici [femme]
Henpeck,	Schurigeln,	Dominadar de la	Gouverner par sa
Her,	Sie,	De ella, su,	Elle, la, lui.
Herb,	Kraut, <i>n.</i>	Yerba, <i>f.</i>	Hebe, <i>f.</i>
Here,	Hier,	Aqui,	Ici.
Heretic,	Ketzer, <i>m.</i>	Herege, <i>m.</i>	Heretique, <i>m. f.</i>
Hermit,	Einsiedler, <i>m.</i>	Ermitaño, <i>m.</i>	Hermite, <i>m.</i>
Hero,	Held, <i>m.</i>	Heroe, <i>m.</i>	Heros, <i>m.</i>
Hesitate,	Anstossen,	Dudar,	Hésiter.
Hew,	Hauen,	Tajar,	Hacher.
Hide,	Haut, <i>s. f.</i> verstecken, <i>v.</i>	Cuero, <i>s. m.</i> esconder, <i>v.</i>	Peau, -x, <i>s. f.</i> cacher, <i>v.</i>

HIG.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
High,	Hoch, stolz,	Alto,	Haut,-e.
Hill,	Hügel, <i>m.</i>	Collado, <i>m.</i>	Colline, <i>f.</i>
Hinder,	Hindern,	Impedir,	Empêcher.
Hinge,	Haspe, <i>f.</i>	Gozne,	Gond, pivot, <i>m.</i>
Hint,	Wink, <i>s. m.</i> einen Wink geben, <i>v.</i>	Indirecta, <i>s. f.</i> apuntar, <i>v.</i>	Suggestion, <i>s. f.</i> insinuer, <i>v.</i>
Hip,	Hagebutte, <i>f.</i>	Cadera, <i>f.</i>	Hanche, <i>f.</i>
Hire,	Meithen, [ber, <i>m.</i>	Alquilar,	Louer, engager.
Historian,	Geschichtsschrei.	Historiador, <i>m.</i>	Historien, <i>m.</i>
History,	Geschichte, <i>f.</i>	Historia, <i>f.</i>	Histoire, <i>f.</i>
Hit,	Schlagen,	Golpear,	Frapper.
Hitch,	Sich schieben,	Saltar,	Se démener.
Hive,	Bienenstock, <i>m.</i>	Colmena, <i>f.</i>	Ruche, <i>f.</i>
Hoax,	Erdichtung, <i>f.</i>	Engaño, <i>m.</i>	Charlatanerie, <i>f.</i>
Hobby,	Klepper, <i>m.</i>	Sacre, hobin, <i>m.</i>	Hobereau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Hoe,	Haue, <i>s. f.</i> hacken, <i>v.</i>	Azada, <i>s. f.</i> cavar, <i>v.</i>	Houe, <i>s. f.</i> houer, <i>v.</i>
Hog,	Schwein, <i>n.</i>	Puereo, <i>m.</i>	Cochon, <i>m.</i>
Hoggish,	Schweinisch,	Porcuno,	Gourmand,-e.
Hold,	Halten, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Tener, <i>v.</i> agarro, <i>s. m.</i>	Tenir, <i>v.</i> prise, <i>s. f.</i>
Hole,	Loch, <i>n.</i>	Agujero, <i>m.</i>	Creux, <i>m.</i>
Holy,	Heilig,	Santo,	Saint,-e.
Home,	Haus, <i>n.</i>	Casa propria, <i>f.</i>	Demeure, <i>f.</i>
Homely,	Nicht verfeinert,	Liso,	Grossier. [passer.
Hone,	Wetzstein, <i>m.</i>	Piedra, <i>f.</i>	Pierre ( <i>f.</i> ) à re-
Honest,	Anständig,	Honrado,	Honête.
Honesty,	Ehrlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Honestidad, <i>f.</i>	Honêteté, <i>f.</i>
Honey,	Honig, <i>m.</i>	Miel, <i>m.</i> [muger.	Miel, <i>m.</i>
Hood,	Haube, Kappe, <i>f.</i>	Caperuza ( <i>f.</i> ) de	Chaperon, <i>m.</i>
Hoof,	Huf, <i>m.</i> Klaue, <i>f.</i>	Pesuna, <i>f.</i>	Sabot, <i>m.</i>
Hook,	Haken, <i>s. m. &amp; v.</i>	Garabato, <i>s. m.</i> enganchar, <i>v.</i>	Croc, <i>s. m.</i> accrocher, <i>v.</i>
Hoop,	Reif, <i>s. m.</i> bin- den, <i>v.</i>	Aro, <i>s. m.</i> cercar, <i>v.</i>	Cerceau,-x, <i>s. m.</i> lier, <i>v.</i>
Hop,	Hüpfen, <i>s. n.</i> Hopfen, <i>v.</i>	Salto, <i>s. m.</i> saltar, <i>v.</i>	Houblon, <i>s. m.</i> sauter, <i>v.</i>
Hope,	Hoffnung, <i>s. f.</i> hoffen, <i>v.</i>	Experanza, <i>s. f.</i> esperar, <i>v.</i>	Espérance, <i>s. f.</i> espérer, <i>v.</i>
Hopper,	Hüpfen, <i>m.</i>	Saltador, <i>m.</i>	Sauteur,-se, <i>m. f.</i>
Horn,	Horn, <i>n.</i>	Cuerno, <i>m.</i>	Corne, <i>f.</i>

HOR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Horror,	Schauder, <i>m.</i>	Horror, <i>m.</i>	Horreur, <i>f.</i>
Horse,	Pferd, <i>n.</i>	Caballo, <i>m.</i>	Cheval,-aux, <i>m.</i>
Horticulture,	Gartenbau, <i>m.</i>	Jardineria, <i>f.</i>	Jardinage, <i>m.</i>
Hospital,	Krankenhaus, <i>n.</i>	Hospital, <i>m.</i>	Hôpital,-aux, <i>m.</i>
Hospitality,	Gastfreiheit, <i>f.</i>	Hospitalidad, <i>f.</i>	Hospitalité, <i>f.</i>
Host,	Wirth, <i>m.</i>	Hueste, patron, <i>m.</i>	Hôte, <i>m.</i> hostie, <i>f.</i>
Hostile,	Feindlich,	Hostil,	Hostile.
Hostility,	Feindseligkeit, <i>f.</i>	Hostilidad, <i>f.</i>	Hostilité, <i>f.</i>
Hostler,	Stallknecht, <i>m.</i>	Mozo( <i>m</i> )de paja,	Valet, <i>m.</i>
Hot,	Heisz, eifrig,	Calido, caliente,	Chaud, ardent.
Hotel,	Gasthof, <i>m.</i>	Posada, fonda, <i>f.</i>	Hôtel, <i>m.</i>
Hour,	Stunde, <i>f.</i>	Hora, <i>f.</i>	Heure, <i>f.</i>
House,	Haus, <i>n.</i>	Casa, <i>f.</i>	Maison, <i>f.</i>
Hover,	Schweben,	Colgar,	Rôder autour.
How,	Wie,	Como, [sea,	Comment.
However,	Dennoch,	Como quiera que	Copendant.
Howl,	Heulen,	Aullar,	Hurler.
Howsoever,	Doch, jedoch,	Anque,	Quoique. [ <i>s.m.</i>
Hug,	Umarmung, <i>s. f.</i>	Abrazo, <i>s. m.</i>	Embarassement,
	umarmen, <i>v.</i>	abrazar, <i>v.</i>	embrasser, <i>v.</i>
Huge,	Ungeheuer,	Vasto,	Grand, vaste,
Hull,	Hülse, Schale, <i>f.</i>	Cascara, <i>f.</i>	Casse, <i>f.</i>
Hum,	Summen, <i>s. n.</i>	Zumbido, <i>s. m.</i>	Bruit sourd, <i>s. m.</i>
	summen, <i>v.</i>	zumbar, <i>v.</i>	murmurer, <i>v.</i>
Human,	Menschlich,	Humano,	Mortel.
Humane,	Leutselig,	Humano,	Bon, tendre,
Humanity,	Menschlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Humanidad, <i>f.</i>	Humanité, <i>f.</i>
Humble,	Demüthig, <i>adj.</i>	Humilde, <i>adj.</i>	Bas, <i>adj.</i> humili-
	erniedrigen, <i>v.</i>	humillar, <i>v.</i>	lier, <i>v.</i>
Humbug,	Betrug, <i>m.</i>	Trampa, <i>f.</i>	Charlatanerie, <i>f.</i>
Humiliation,	Erniedrigung, <i>f.</i>	Humillacion, <i>f.</i>	Humiliation, <i>f.</i>
Humorous,	Launisch,	Grutesco,	Plaisant.
Humor,	Feuchtigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Humor, genio, <i>m.</i>	Humeur, <i>f.</i>
Hump,	Buckel, <i>m.</i>	Giba, joroba, <i>f.</i>	Bosse, <i>f.</i>
Hundred,	Hundert, <i>n.</i>	Ciento, <i>m.</i>	Cent, <i>m.</i>
Hunger,	Hunger, <i>m.</i>	Hambre, <i>m.</i>	Faim, <i>f.</i>
Hungry,	Hungerig,	Hambriento,	Affamé.
Hunt,	Jagen, verfolgen,	Montear, segnir,	Chercher.
Hunter,	Jäger, <i>m.</i>	Montero, <i>m.</i>	Chasseur, <i>m.</i>
Hurricane,	Orkan, <i>m.</i>	Huracan, <i>m.</i>	Ouragan, <i>m.</i>

HUR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Hurry,	Eile, <i>s. f.</i> eilen, <i>v.</i>	Precipitacion, <i>s. f.</i> atropellar, <i>v.</i>	Hâte, <i>s. f.</i> hater, <i>v.</i>
Hurt,	Verletzung, <i>s. f.</i> verwunden, <i>v.</i>	Mal, <i>s. m.</i> dañar, <i>s.</i>	Domage, <i>s. m.</i> nuire à, <i>v.</i>
Husband,	Ehemann, <i>m.</i>	Marido, <i>m.</i>	Mari, <i>m.</i>
Hush,	Still! <i>int.</i> stillen, <i>v.</i>	Chiton! <i>int.</i> apaciguar, <i>v.</i>	Chut! <i>int.</i> calmer, <i>v.</i>
Husk,	Hülse, <i>s. f.</i> aushülsen, <i>v.</i>	Cascara, <i>s. f.</i> descascarar, <i>v.</i>	Cosse, <i>s. f.</i> cosser, <i>v.</i>
Hut,	Hütte, <i>f.</i>	Choza, <i>f.</i>	Hutte, cabane, <i>f.</i>
Huzza,	Heisa, <i>int.</i> zurufen, <i>v.</i>	Viva! <i>int.</i> vitorear, <i>v.</i>	Vive! <i>int.</i> faire des cris, <i>v.</i>
Hydrogen,	Wasserstoff, <i>m.</i>	Hidrogeno, <i>m.</i>	Hydrogen, <i>m.</i>
Hydrophobia,	Wasserscheu, <i>f.</i>	Hidrofobia, <i>f.</i>	Hydrophobie, <i>f.</i>
Hymn,	Lobgesang, <i>m.</i>	Himno, <i>m.</i>	Hymne, <i>f.</i>
Hypocrisy,	Heuchelei, <i>f.</i>	Hypocresia, <i>f.</i>	Hypocrisie, <i>f.</i>
Hypocrite,	Heuchler, <i>m.</i>	Hipocrita, <i>m.</i>	Hypocrite, <i>m. f.</i>
Hypothesis,	Hypothese, <i>f.</i>	Hipotesis, <i>f.</i>	Hypothèse, <i>f.</i>
Hyssop,	Isop, <i>m.</i> [den, <i>f.</i>	Hisopo, <i>m.</i> [terico,	Hyssope, <i>f.</i>
Hysterics,	Mutterbeschwer.	Parasismo his-	Vapeurs, <i>f. pl.</i>

## I.

I,	Ich,	Yo,	Je.
Ice,	Eis, <i>m.</i>	Velo, <i>m.</i>	Glace, <i>f.</i>
Iceicle,	Eiszapfen, <i>m.</i>	Cerrion, <i>m.</i>	Glaçon, <i>m.</i>
Isinglass,	Hausenblase, <i>f.</i>	Colpaez, <i>m.</i>	Colle de poisson.
Idea,	Idee, <i>f.</i> Begriff, <i>m.</i>	Idea, <i>f.</i>	Idée, <i>f.</i>
Identical,	Einerlei,	Identico,	Identique.
Identify,	Indenticiren, [ <i>f.</i>	Identificar,	Identifier.
Idiom,	Spracheigenheit,	Idioma, <i>f.</i>	Idiome, <i>m.</i>
Idiot,	Dummkopf, <i>m.</i>	Idiota, <i>m.</i>	Imbecille, <i>m. f.</i>
Idle,	Müszig,	Ocioso,	Paresseux, -se.
Idol,	Götzenbild, <i>n.</i>	Idolo, <i>m.</i>	Idole, <i>f.</i>
If,	Wenn, wofern,	Si, aunque,	Si, pourvu que.
Ignominious,	Schimpflich,	Ignominioso,	Ignominieux, -se.
Ignorance,	Unwissenheit, <i>f.</i>	Ignorancia,	Ignorance, <i>f.</i>
Ignorant,	Unwissend,	Ignorante,	Ignorant, -e.
Ill,	Uebel, böse,	Malo, enfermo,	Manvais, -e.
Illegal,	Gesetzwidrig,	Illegal,	Illicite.
Illegible,	Unleserlich,	Ilegible,	Point lisible.

ILL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Illegitimate,	Unehrlich,	Ilegitimo,	Illégetime.
Illiterate,	Ungelehrt,	Indocto,	Ignorant, rude,
Illness,	Bosheit, <i>f.</i>	Mal, <i>m.</i> maldad, <i>f.</i>	Maladie, <i>f.</i>
Illume,-ine,	Erleuchten,	Iluminar,	Illuminer.
Illumination,	Erleuchtung, <i>f.</i>	Iluminacion, <i>f.</i>	Illumination, <i>f.</i>
Illustrate,	Erhellen,	Ilustrar,	Illustrer.
Illustration,	Erklärung, <i>f.</i>	Ilustracion, <i>f.</i>	Explication, <i>f.</i>
Illustrious,	Edel, berühmt,	Ilustre,	Illustre.
Image,	Bild, Ebenbild, <i>n.</i>	Imagen, <i>f.</i>	Image, statue, <i>f.</i>
Imaginary,	Eingebildet,	Imaginario,	Imaginaire.
Imagination,	Einbildung, <i>f.</i>	Imaginacion, <i>f.</i>	Imagination, <i>f.</i>
Imagine,	Ersinnen,	Imaginar,	Imaginer.
Imbue,	Eintauchen,	Tinturar,	Imbiber.
Imitate,	Nachahmen,	Imitar,	Imiter.
Imitation,	Nachahmung, <i>f.</i>	Imitacion, <i>f.</i>	Imitation, <i>f.</i>
Imitator,	Nachahmer, <i>m.</i>	Imitador, <i>m.</i>	Imitateur, <i>m.</i>
Immaterial,	Unkörperlich,	Immaterial,	Immatériel.
Immediate,-ly,	Unmittelbar, <i>adj.</i> sogleich, <i>adv.</i>	Immediato, <i>adj.</i> & <i>adv.</i>	Immediat,-e, <i>adj.</i> sur l'instant, <i>adv.</i>
Immense,-ity,	Unermeszlich,- keit, <i>f.</i>	Immens-o, -idad, <i>f.</i>	Illimité, infinité, <i>f.</i>
Immerse,	Eintauchen,	Sumergir,	Plongur.
Immersion,	Untertauchung, <i>f.</i>	Inmersion, <i>f.</i>	Immersion, <i>f.</i>
Immigrate,	Einwandern,	Transmigrar,	Immigrer.
Immolate,	Opfern,	Inmolar,	Immoler.
Immoral,	Unsittlich,	Depravado,	Immoral,-e.
Immortal,	Unsterblich,	Inmortal,	Immortel,-le.
Immovable,	Unbeweglich,	Inmoble,	Immobilier.
Immutable,	Unveränderlich,	Inmutable,	Immuable.
Imp,	Teufelchen, <i>n.</i>	Hijo, diablillo, <i>m.</i>	Diablotin, <i>m.</i>
Impair,	Vermindern,	Empeorar,	Altérer.
Impart,	Mittheilen,	Dar, conceder,	Accorder.
Impartial,	Unparteiisch,	Imparcial,	Impartial,-le.
Impatience,	Ungeduld, <i>f.</i>	Impaciencia, <i>f.</i>	Impatience, <i>f.</i>
Impatient,	Ungeduldig,	Impaciente,	Impatient,-e.
Impeach,	Anklagen,	Estorbar,	Accuser.
Impede,	Verhindern,	Empedir,	Empêcher.
Impediment,	Hindernisz, <i>n.</i>	Impedimento, <i>m.</i>	Obstacle, <i>m.</i>
Impenitent,	Unbuszfertig,	Impenitente,	Impénitent,-e.
Imperative,	Befehlend,	Imperativo,	Impératif.
Imperfect,	Unvollkommen,	Imperfecto,	Imparfait.



IMP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Imperfection,	Unvollkommenheit, <i>f.</i>	Imperfeccion, <i>f.</i>	Imperfection, <i>f.</i>
Imperial,	Kaiserlich,	Imperial,	Impérial.
Impersonal,	Unpersönlich,	Impersonal,	Impersonnel.
Impertinence,	Anmaszung, <i>f.</i>	Impertinencia, <i>f.</i>	Impertinence, <i>f.</i>
Impertinent,	Unstatthaft,	Impertinente,	Impertinent.
Impetuosity,	Ungestüm, <i>m.</i>	Impetuosidad, <i>f.</i>	Impetuosité, <i>f.</i>
Impetuous,	Hefig,	Violento,	Impétueux.
Impiety,	Gottlosigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Impiedad, <i>f.</i>	Impiété, <i>f.</i>
Impious,	Gottlos,	Impio,	Impie.
Implore,	Anflehen,	Implorar,	Implorer.
Imply,	Einwickeln,	Implicar,	Impliquer.
Impolite,	Unhöflich,	Desortes,	Impoli, -e.
Import,	Inhalt, <i>s. m.</i> einführen, <i>v.</i>	Tendencia, <i>s. f.</i> entrar, <i>v.</i>	Importance, <i>s. f.</i> importer, <i>v.</i>
Important,	Wichtig,	Importante,	Important, -e.
Importation,	Einfuhr, <i>f.</i>	Importacion, <i>f.</i>	Importation, <i>f.</i>
Importer,	Importeur, <i>m.</i>	Importador, <i>m.</i>	Importeur, <i>m.</i>
Impose,	Auflegen,	Imponer,	Imposer.
Imposition,	Auflegung, <i>f.</i>	Imposicion, <i>f.</i>	Imposition, <i>f.</i>
Impossibility,	Unmöglichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Imposibilidad, <i>f.</i>	Impossibilité, <i>f.</i>
Impossible,	Unmöglich,	Impossible,	Impossible.
Imposter,	Betrüger, <i>m.</i>	Impostor, <i>m.</i>	Imposteur.
Impress,	Eindrücken,	Imprimir,	Imprimer.
Impression,	Eindruck, <i>m.</i>	Impresion, <i>f.</i>	Impression, <i>f.</i>
Improper,	Unschicklich,	Impropio,	Impropre.
Impropriety,	Unpaszlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Impropiedad, <i>f.</i>	Impropriété, <i>f.</i>
Improve,	Verbessern,	Mejorar,	Avancer.
Improvement,	Verbesserung, <i>f.</i>	Mejora, <i>f.</i>	Avancement, <i>m.</i>
Imprudence,	Unvorsichtigkeit	Imprudencia, <i>f.</i>	Indescretion, <i>f.</i>
Imprudent,	Unvorsichtig,	Imprudente,	Imprudent, -e.
Impudence,	Unverschämtheit	Impudencia, <i>f.</i>	Impudence, <i>f.</i>
Impudent,	Unverschämt,	Impudico,	Impudent, -e.
Impulse, -ive,	Antrieb, ( <i>m.</i> )end,	Impuls-o, ( <i>m.</i> )-ivo	Motif, <i>m.</i>
Impute,	Zurechnen,	Imputar,	Imputer.
In,	In, an, zu, bei,	En,	En, dans.
Inaction,	Unthätigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Inaccion, <i>f.</i> [dad,	Inaction, <i>f.</i>
Inactive,	Unthätig, [sen,	Falto de activi-	Inactif, -ve.
Inadequate,	Nicht angemess-	Inadequado,	Disproportionné.
Inanimate,	Unbeseelt,	Inanime,	Inanimé.
Inaugurate,	Einweihen,	Inauguracion,	Installer.

INC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Incapable,	Unfähig,	Incapaz,	Incapable.
Incapacity,	Unfähigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Incapacidad, <i>f.</i>	Incapacité, <i>f.</i>
Incense,	Weihrauch, <i>s.m.</i> räuchern, <i>v.</i>	Incienso, <i>s. m.</i> exasperar, <i>v.</i>	Encens, <i>s. m.</i> irriter, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Incentive,	Antrieb, <i>m.</i>	Incentivo, <i>m.</i>	Aiguillon, motif,
Incessant,	Unaufhörlich,	Incesante,	Incessant,-e.
Inch,	Zoll, <i>m.</i>	Pulgada, <i>f.</i>	Pouce, <i>m.</i>
Incident,	Zufall, <i>m.</i>	Incidente, <i>m.</i>	Incident, <i>m.</i>
Incivility,	Unhöflichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Incivilidad, <i>f.</i>	Incivilité, <i>f.</i>
Inclination,	Neigung, <i>f.</i>	Inclinacion, <i>f.</i>	Inclination, <i>f.</i>
Incline,	Neigen, lenken,	Inclinar,	Inclinir.
Include,	Einschlieszen,	Incluir,	Comprendre.
Income,	Einkommen, <i>n.</i>	Renta, <i>f.</i>	Revenu, <i>m.</i>
Incommod,	Belästigen,	Incomodar,	Incommoder.
Incomparable,	Unvergleichlich,	Incomparable,	Incomparable.
Incompatible,	Unverträglich,	Incompatible,	Incompatible.
Inconceivable,	Unbegreiflich,	Inconceptible,	Inconcevable.
Inconsistent,	Unvereinbar,	Inconsistente,	Inconsequent.
Inconstant,	Unbeständig,	Inconstante,	Volage.
Incorporate,	Einverleiben,	Incorporar,	Incorporer.
Incorporation,	Einverleibung, <i>f.</i>	Incorporacion, <i>f.</i>	Incorporation, <i>f.</i>
Incorrect,	Unrichtig,	Defectuoso,	Incorrect.
Incorrigible,	Unbesserlich,	Incorregible,	Incorrigible.
Incorrupt,	Unverdorben,	Incorrupto,	Pur,-e.
Incorruptible,	Unverweslich,	Incorruptible,	Incurruptible.
Increase,	Zunahme, <i>s. f.</i> wachsen, <i>v.</i>	Aumento, <i>s. m.</i> acrecentar, <i>v.</i>	Augmentation, <i>s. f.</i> croître, <i>v.</i>
Incur,	Einfallen,	Incurrir, [do,	Encourir.
Indebt,-ed,	Verpflichten,-n,-t,	Obligar, adeuda-	Endett-er,-é.
Indecent,	Unanständig,	Indecente,	Indecent,-é.
Indecision,	Unentschlossen- heit, <i>f.</i>	Indecision, <i>f.</i>	Indécision, <i>f.</i>
Indeed,	Wirklich,	Verdaderamente	En vérité.
Indelicacy,	Unzartheit, <i>f.</i>	Groseria, <i>f.</i>	Indelicatesse, <i>f.</i>
Indemnify,	Schadlos halten,	Indemnizar,	Indemniser.
Indemnity,	Schadloshaltung	Indemnidad, [da,	Indemnité, <i>f.</i>
Indenture,	Vertrag, <i>m.</i> [ <i>f.</i>	Escritura denta-	Contrat, <i>m.</i>
Independence,	Unabhängigkeit,	Independencia, <i>f.</i>	Independance, <i>f.</i>
Independent,	Unabhängig,	Independente,	Independant,-e.
Index,	Anzeiger, <i>m.</i>	Indice, <i>m.</i>	Index, <i>m.</i>
Indian,	Indian, ( <i>m.</i> )-ish,	Indian, <i>m.</i> china,	Indien, ( <i>m.</i> )-ne.

IND.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Indicate,	Anzeigen,	Indicar,	Indiquer.
Indifferent,	Gleichgültig,	Indiferente,	Indifferent.
Indigestion,	Unverdaulich- keit, <i>f.</i>	Indigestion, <i>f.</i>	Indigestion, <i>f.</i>
Indignation,	Unwille, <i>m.</i>	Indignacion, <i>f.</i>	Indignation, <i>f.</i>
Indigo,	Indigo, <i>m.</i>	Indigo, <i>m.</i>	Indigo, <i>m.</i>
Indiscreet,	Unbedachtsam,	Indiscreto,	Indiscret,-e.
Indisputable,	Unstreitig,	Indisputable,	Indisputable.
Individual,	Individuum, <i>m.</i>	Individuo, <i>m.</i>	Individu, <i>m.</i>
Individually,	Persönlich,	Individual,	Individuel,-le.
Individuality,	Einzelheit, <i>f.</i>	Individualidad, <i>f.</i>	Individualité, <i>f.</i>
Induce,	Leiten,	Inducir,	Persuader, <i>v.</i>
Indulge,	Befriedigen, <i>v.</i>	Favorecer, <i>v.</i>	Tolerer, <i>v.</i>
Indulgence,	Befriedigung, <i>f.</i>	Indulgencia, <i>f.</i>	Indulgence, <i>f.</i>
Industrious,	Fleißig,	Industrioso,	Industrieux,-se.
Industry,	Fleiß, <i>m.</i>	Industria, <i>f.</i>	Industrie, <i>f.</i>
Inevitable,	Unvermeidlich,	Inevitable,	Inévitable.
Infamous,	Ehrlos,	Infame,	Infâme.
Infant,	Kind, <i>n.</i>	Infante, <i>m.</i>	Infant, <i>m. f.</i>
Infect,	Anstecken,	Infectar,	Infecter.
Infer,	Herbeiführen,	Inferir,	Inferer.
Inferior,	Untergebene, <i>s.</i> <i>m. f.</i> unter, <i>adj.</i>	Inferior, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Inferieur,-e, <i>s. m.</i> <i>f. &amp; adj.</i>
Infernal,	Höllisch,	Infernal,	Infernal,-e.
Infest,	Beunruhigen,	Infestar,	Infester.
Infidel,	Ungläubige, <i>m.</i>	Infidel, <i>a.</i>	Infidèle, <i>m. f.</i>
Infinite,	Unendlich,	Infinito,	Infini,-e.
Infirm,	Kränklich,	Enfermo,	Faible, infirme.
Inflame,	Anzünden,	Inflamar,	Enflammer.
Inflammation,	Entzündung, <i>f.</i>	Inflamacion, <i>f.</i>	Inflammation, <i>f.</i>
Inflict,	Zufügen,	Castigar,	Infligir.
Inform,	Unterrichten,	Informar,	Informar.
Information,	Unterricht, <i>m.</i>	Informacion, <i>f.</i>	Information, <i>f.</i>
Ingenious,	Sinnreich,	Ingenioso,	Ingenieux,-se.
Ingenuity,	Scharfsinn, <i>m.</i>	Ingeniosidad, <i>f.</i>	Esprit, <i>m.</i>
Ingenuous,	Freimüthig,	Ingenuo,	Ingenu,-e, franc
Ingratitude,	Undankbarkeit, <i>f.</i>	Ingratitud, <i>f.</i>	Ingratitude, <i>f.</i>
Inhabit,	Bewohnen,	Habitar,	Habiter.
Inherit,	Erben,	Heredar,	Hériter.
Inheritance,	Erbrecht, <i>n.</i>	Herencia, <i>f.</i>	Héritage, <i>m.</i>
Inhuman,	Unmenschlich,	Inhumano,	Inhumain,-e.

INI.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Iniquity,	Sünde, Bosheit, <i>f.</i>	Injusticia, <i>f.</i>	Iniquité, <i>f.</i>
Initial,	Anfänglich,	Inicial,	Initial, -e.
Initiate,	Einführen,	Iniciar,	Initier.
Injection,	Eingebung, <i>f.</i>	Inyeccion, <i>f.</i>	Injection, <i>f.</i>
Injure,	Verletzen,	Injuriar,	Nuire à.
Injury,	Nachtheil, <i>m.</i>	Injuria, <i>f.</i>	Dommmage, <i>m.</i>
Ink,	Dinte, <i>f.</i>	Tinta, <i>f.</i>	Encre, <i>f.</i>
Inn,	Wirthshaus, <i>n.</i>	Posada, <i>f.</i>	Hôtellerie, <i>f.</i>
Innocen-ce, -t,	Anschuld, ( <i>f.</i> )-ig,	Inocen-cia, ( <i>f.</i> )-te	Innocen, -ce <i>f.</i> -t.
Inquest,	Nachforschung, <i>f.</i>	Inquisicion, <i>f.</i>	Enquête, <i>f.</i>
Inquire,	Erkundigen,	Inquirir,	Demande.
Insane,	Unsinnig,	Insano,	Fou, folle.
Insect,	Insect, <i>n.</i>	Insecto, <i>m.</i>	Insecte, <i>m.</i>
Insert,	Einschalten,	Inserir,	Insérer.
Insight,	Einsicht, <i>f.</i>	Conocimiento, <i>m.</i>	Connaissance, <i>f.</i>
Insignificant,	Unbedeutend,	Frivolo,	Insignifiant, -e.
Insinuate,	Beibringen,	Insinuar,	Insinuar.
Insist,	Stehen,	Insistir,	Persister.
Insolence, -t,	Trotz, ( <i>m.</i> )-ig,	Insolen-cia ( <i>f.</i> )-te	Insolen, -ce, ( <i>f.</i> )-t.
Inspect,	Besichtigen,	Reconocer,	Inspector.
Inspire,	Einathmen,	Inspirar,	Inspirer.
Instance,	Ansuchen, <i>n.</i>	Instancia, <i>f.</i>	Instance, <i>f.</i>
Instant,	Augenblick, <i>m.</i>	Instante, <i>m.</i>	Instant, <i>m.</i>
Instead,	Statt,	In lugar de,	Au lieu de.
Instinct,	Nasurtrieb, <i>m.</i>	Instinto, <i>m.</i>	Instinct, <i>m.</i>
Institute,	Gesetz, <i>s. n.</i>	Instituto, <i>s. m.</i>	Institut, <i>s. m.</i>
	einsetzen, <i>v.</i>	instituir, <i>v.</i>	instituer, <i>v.</i>
Institution,	Verordnung, <i>f.</i>	Institucion, <i>f.</i>	Institution, <i>f.</i>
Instruct,	Unterrichten,	Instruir,	Instruire.
Instrument,	Werkzeug,	Instrumento, <i>m.</i>	Instrument, <i>m.</i>
Insult,	Beleidigung, <i>s. f.</i>	Insulto, <i>s. m.</i>	Insulte, <i>s. f.</i>
	verspotten, <i>v.</i>	insultar, <i>v.</i>	insulter, <i>v.</i>
Insure,	Versichern,	Asegurar,	Assurer.
Intellect, -ual,	Verstand, ( <i>m.</i> )-ig,	Entendimiento, <i>s.</i>	Intellect, ( <i>m.</i> )-uel.
		<i>m. intelecto, adj.</i>	
Intend,	Ausstrecken,	Intentar,	Proposer.
Intense,	Gespannt,	Intenso,	Intense.
Intensity,	Stärke, <i>f.</i>	Exceso, <i>m.</i>	Intensité, <i>f.</i>
Intention,	Spannung, <i>f.</i>	Intencion, <i>f.</i>	Dessein, <i>m.</i>
Interest,	Interesse, <i>s. n.</i>	Interés, <i>s. m.</i>	Intérêt, <i>s. m.</i>
	betheiligen, <i>v.</i>	interesar, <i>v.</i>	intéresser, <i>v.</i>

INT.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Interesting,	Anziehend,	Interesant,	Interessant,-e.
Interfere,	Sich streifen,	Entremeterse,	S'interposer.
Interior,	Innerlich,[kunft,	Interior,	Interieur,-e.
Interjection,	Dazwischen-	Interjeccion, <i>f.</i>	Interjection, <i>f.</i>
Intermission,	Unterlassung, <i>f.</i>	Intermision, <i>f.</i>	Intermission, <i>f.</i>
Interrupt,	Trennen,	Rumpido,	Intérompre.
Interval,	Zwischenraum, <i>m.</i>	Intervalo, <i>m.</i>	Intervalle, <i>m.</i>
Interveiw,	Zusammenkunft,	Vista formal, <i>f.</i>	Entrevue, <i>f.</i>
Intimate,	Innere <i>adj.</i> zu ver- stehen geben, <i>v.</i>	Intimo, <i>adj.</i> insinuar, <i>v.</i>	Intime, <i>adj.</i> intimer, <i>v.</i>
Into,	Hinein,	Dentro,	Dans, entre.
Intoxicate,	Berauschen,	Embragar,	Enivrer.
Intrepid,	Unerschrocken,	Intrépido,	Intrépide.
Intricate,	Verworren,	Intrincado,	Embarrassé,-e.
Intrigue,	Verwicklung, <i>f.</i>	Manejo, <i>m.</i>	Intrigue, <i>f.</i>
Introduce,	Einführen,	Introducir,	Introduire.
Intrude,	Eindringen,	Introducirse,	Se foarrer.
Invade,	Einfallen,	Invadir,	Envahir.
Invalid,	Invalide, <i>s. m.</i> kraftlos, <i>adj.</i>	Invalido, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Envalide, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Invent-ion,	Erfind-en,-ung, <i>f.</i>	Invent-ar,-o, <i>m.</i>	Invent-er,-ion, <i>f.</i>
Inviolate,	Unverletzt,	Inviolado,	Inviolé,-e.
Invisible,	Unsichtbar,	Invisible,	Invisible.
Invitation,	Einladung, <i>f.</i>	Convite, <i>m.</i>	Invitation, <i>f.</i>
Iron,	Fessel, <i>f.</i>	Hierro, <i>m.</i>	Fer, <i>m.</i>
Irony,	Spottrede, <i>f.</i>	Ironia, <i>f.</i>	Ironie, <i>f.</i>
Irresistible,	Unwiderstehlich,	Irresistible,	Irrésistible.
Irritable,	Reizen,	Irritar,	Irriter.
Island,	Insel, <i>f.</i>	Isla, <i>f.</i>	Ile, île, <i>f.</i>
Issue,	Ausgang, <i>s. m.</i> auslaufen, <i>v.</i>	Salida, <i>s. f.</i> salir, <i>v.</i>	Issue, <i>s. f.</i> sortir, <i>v.</i>
Isthmus,	Erdenge, <i>f.</i>	Istmo,	Isthme, <i>m.</i>
It,	Es,	Ello, lo,	Le, ce, il, elle.
Itch,	Krätze, <i>s. f.</i> jucken, <i>v.</i>	Sarna, <i>s. f.</i> picar, <i>v.</i>	Gale, <i>s. f.</i> démanger, <i>v.</i>
Itself,	Selbst, sich,	Mismo,	Soimême.
Ivory,	Elfenbein, <i>n.</i>	Marfil, <i>m.</i>	Ivoire, <i>m.</i>
Ivy,	Epheu, <i>m.</i>	Yedra, <i>f.</i>	Lierre, <i>m.</i>

## J.

Jabber,	Plaudern,	Charlar,	Jabotter.
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JAC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Jacket,	Jacke, <i>f.</i>	Xaqueta, <i>f.</i>	Jaquette, <i>f.</i>
Jail,	Gefängniss, <i>n.</i>	Cárcel, <i>f.</i>	Prison, <i>f.</i>
January,	Januar, <i>m.</i>	Enero, <i>m.</i>	Janvier, <i>m.</i>
Jar,	Knarren, <i>s. n.</i> klappern, <i>v.</i>	Jarro, <i>s. m.</i> reñir, <i>v.</i>	Choc, <i>s. m.</i> détonner, <i>v.</i>
Jaundice,	Gelbsucht, <i>f.</i>	Ictericia, <i>f.</i>	Jaunisse, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Jaw, jaws,	Kinnbacken, <i>m.</i>	Quixada, <i>f.</i>	Mâchoire, bouche
Jealous,	Eifersüchtig,	Zeloso,	Jaloux, -se.
Jelly,	Gallerte, <i>f.</i>	Jalea, <i>f.</i>	Gelée, <i>f.</i>
Jest,	Spass, <i>s. m.</i> spassen, <i>v.</i>	Chanze, <i>s. f.</i> bufonearse, <i>v.</i>	Bon mot, <i>s. m.</i> badiner, <i>v.</i>
Jewel,	Juwele, <i>f.</i>	Piedra preciosa, <i>f.</i>	Bijou, -x, <i>m.</i>
Job,	Arbeit, <i>f.</i>	Negozielo, <i>m.</i>	Petit ouvrage, <i>m.</i>
Join,	Verbinden,	Juntar,	Joindre.
Joint,	Gelenk, <i>s. n.</i> verbunden, <i>adj.</i>	Gozne, <i>s. m.</i> par- ticipante, <i>adj.</i>	Jointure, <i>s. f.</i> commun, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Jolly,	Fröhlich,	Alegre,	Plaisant, -e.
Jolt,	Stoss, <i>s. m.</i> stossen, <i>v.</i>	Traqueo, <i>s. m.</i> traquear, <i>v.</i>	Cahot, <i>s. m.</i> cahoter, <i>v.</i>
Journal,	Tagebuch, <i>n.</i>	Diario, <i>m.</i>	Journal, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Journey,	Reise, <i>f.</i>	Jornada, <i>f.</i>	Voyage, <i>m.</i>
Joy,	Freude, <i>f.</i>	Alegria, <i>f.</i>	Joie, <i>f.</i> plaisir, <i>m.</i>
Judge,	Richter, <i>s. m.</i> richten, <i>v.</i>	Juez, <i>s. m.</i> juzgar, <i>v.</i>	Juge, <i>s. m.</i> juger, <i>v.</i>
Judgment,	Gericht, <i>n.</i>	Juicio, <i>m.</i>	Jugement, <i>m.</i>
Jug,	Krug, <i>m.</i>	Jarro, <i>m.</i>	Broc, <i>m.</i> cruche, <i>f.</i>
July,	Julius, <i>m.</i>	Julio, <i>m.</i>	Juillet, <i>m.</i>
Jump,	Springen,	Saltar,	Sauter.
June,	Junius, <i>m.</i>	Junio, <i>m.</i> [dos, <i>m.</i>	Juin, <i>m.</i>
Jury,	Geschwornen, <i>m.</i>	Junta ( <i>f.</i> ) de jura-	Jurés, <i>m. pl.</i>
Just,	Gericht, eben,	Justo,	Juste, justement.
Justice,	Gerechtigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Justicia, <i>f.</i>	Justice, <i>f.</i>
Justify,	Rechtfertigen,	Justificar,	Justifier.
Juvenile,	Ju endlich,	Juvenil,	Jeune.

## K.

Keel,	Kiel, Kegel, <i>m.</i>	Quilla, <i>f.</i>	Quille, <i>f.</i>
Keen,	Scharf, strenge,	Afilado, agudo,	Aigu-e.
Keep,	Halten,	Tener, cuidar,	Tenir, retiner.
Keeper,	Aufseher, <i>m.</i>	Tenedor, <i>m.</i>	Garde, <i>m.</i>

KEG.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Keg,	Fässchen, <i>n.</i>	Barrica, <i>f.</i>	Caque, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Kernel,	Kern, <i>m.</i> Drüse, <i>f.</i>	Almendra, <i>f.</i>	Amande, graine,
Kettle,	Kessel, <i>m.</i>	Caldera, <i>f.</i>	Chaudière, <i>f.</i>
Key,	Schlüssel, <i>m.</i>	Llave, clave, <i>f.</i>	Clef, <i>f.</i> quai, <i>m.</i>
Kick,	Fusstritt, <i>s. m.</i> treten, <i>v.</i>	Puntapie, <i>s. m.</i> patear, <i>v.</i>	Ruade, <i>s. f.</i> ruer, <i>v.</i>
Kid,	Ziegenlamm, <i>n.</i>	Cabrigo, <i>m.</i>	Chevreau, - <i>x, m.</i>
Kidnap,	Stehlen,	Hurtar niños,	Enlever, voler.
Kidney,	Niere, <i>f.</i>	Riñon, <i>m.</i>	Rognon, <i>m.</i>
Kill,	Tödten,	Martar,	Tuer. [ <i>x, m.</i>
Kiln,	Ofen, <i>m.</i>	Horno, <i>m.</i>	Four, fourneau, -
Kin,	Verwandschaft, <i>f.</i>	Conexion, <i>f.</i>	Allié, - <i>e, m. f.</i>
Kind,	Art, <i>s. f.</i> gütig, <i>adj.</i>	Genero, <i>s. m.</i> benévolo, <i>adj.</i>	Genre, <i>s. m.</i> bon, <i>adj.</i>
Kindness,	Gütigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Benevolencia, <i>f.</i>	Bonté, <i>f.</i>
King,	König, <i>m.</i>	Rey, <i>m.</i>	Roi, <i>m.</i>
Kingdom,	Königreich, <i>n.</i>	Reyno, <i>m.</i>	Royaume, <i>m.</i>
Kiss,	Kuss, <i>s. m.</i> küssen, <i>v.</i>	Beso, <i>s. m.</i> besar, <i>v.</i>	Baiser, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>v.</i>
Kitchen,	Küche, <i>f.</i>	Cocina, <i>f.</i>	Cuisine, <i>f.</i>
Knack,	Handgriff, <i>m.</i>	Chuckeria, <i>f.</i>	Adresse, <i>f.</i>
Knave,	Bube, Schelm <i>m.</i>	Bribon, <i>m.</i>	Frifon, <i>m.</i>
Knead,	Kneten,	Amasar,	Pétrir.
Knee,	Knie, <i>n.</i>	Rodila, curva, <i>f.</i>	Genou, - <i>x, m.</i>
Knife,	Messer, <i>n.</i>	Cuchillo, <i>m.</i>	Couteau, - <i>x, m.</i>
Knit,	Stricken,	Enlazar,	Tricoter, lier.
Knob,	Knopf, <i>m.</i>	Prominencia, <i>f.</i>	Bosse, <i>f.</i>
Knock,	Klopfen,	Colidir, tocar,	Frapper.
Knot,	Knoten, Ast, <i>m.</i>	Nudo, lazo, <i>m.</i>	Nœud, <i>m.</i> [ <i>tre.</i>
Know,	Wissen, kennen,	Conocer,	Savoir, Connaî-

## L.

Label,	Zettel, <i>m.</i>	Esquela, <i>f.</i>	Ecritéau, - <i>x, m.</i>
Labor,	Arbeit, <i>s. f.</i> arbeiten, <i>v.</i>	Trabajo, labor, <i>s. m.</i> trabajar, <i>v.</i>	Travail, <i>s. m.</i> travailler, <i>v.</i>
Lace,	Schnur, <i>s. f.</i> schnüren, <i>v.</i>	Lazo, <i>s. m.</i> abrochar, <i>v.</i>	Lacet, <i>s. m.</i> lacer, <i>v.</i>
Lack,	Mangel, <i>s. m.</i> bedürfen, <i>v.</i>	Falta, <i>s. f.</i> carecer, <i>v.</i>	Besoin, <i>s. m.</i> manquer de, <i>v.</i>
Lad,	Knabe, Junge <i>m.</i>	Mozallon, <i>m.</i>	Garçon, <i>m.</i>

LAD.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Ladder,	Leiter, <i>f.</i>	Escala, <i>f.</i>	Echelle, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Lady,	Dame, <i>f.</i>	Señora, <i>lédi, f.</i>	Dame, demoiselle
Lamb,	Lamm, <i>n.</i>	Cordero, <i>m.</i>	Agneau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Lame,	Lahm,	Lisiado,	Estropie,
Lament,	Wehklage, <i>s. f.</i> klagen, <i>v.</i>	Lamento, <i>s. m.</i> lamentar, <i>v.</i>	Plainte, <i>s. f.</i> lamentre, <i>v.</i>
Lamp,	Lampe, <i>f.</i> [ <i>nen, v.</i>	Lampara, <i>f.</i> [ <i>trar, v.</i>	Lampe, <i>f.</i> [ <i>v.</i>
Lance,	Lanze, <i>s. f.</i> stech-	Lanza, <i>s. f.</i> pene-	Lance, <i>f. s.</i> percer
Land,	Land,	Terreno, pais, <i>m.</i>	Terre, <i>f.</i> pays, <i>m.</i>
Landlord,	Gutsbesitzer, <i>m.</i>	Huésped, <i>m.</i>	Propriétaire, <i>m.</i>
Landscape,	Landschaft, <i>f.</i>	Pais, region, <i>m.</i>	Paysage, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Language,	Sprache, <i>f.</i>	Lengna, <i>f.</i>	Langue, langage
Lantern,	Lanterne, <i>f.</i>	Linterna, <i>f.</i>	Lanterne, <i>f.</i>
Lap,	Läppechen, <i>n.</i>	Faldas, <i>f. pl.</i>	Giron <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Lapse,	Fall, Verfall, <i>m.</i>	Caida, <i>f.</i> [ <i>puero,</i>	Laps écoulement
Lard,	Speck, <i>m.</i>	Manteca ( <i>f.</i> ) de	Lard, <i>m.</i>
Large,	Grass, weit,	Grande, ancho,	Large, grand,
Lark,	Lerche, <i>f.</i>	Alondra, <i>f.</i>	Alouette, <i>f.</i> [ <i>ter v.</i>
Lash,	Hieb, <i>s. m.</i> peitschen, <i>v.</i>	Latigazo, <i>s. m.</i> azotar, <i>v.</i>	Coup <i>s. m.</i> fouet-
Lass,	Mädschen, <i>n.</i>	Doncella, <i>f.</i>	Fillette, <i>f.</i>
Last,	Leisten, <i>s. m.</i> [ <i>adj.</i> währen, <i>v.</i> letzte,	Horma, <i>s. f.</i> du- rar <i>v.</i> ultimo <i>adj.</i>	Laste, <i>s. m.</i> durer <i>v.</i> dernier, <i>adj.</i>
Latch,	Klinke, <i>s. f.</i> zuklinken, <i>v.</i>	Aldeba, <i>s. f.</i> cer- rar con aldeba <i>v.</i>	Loquet, <i>s. m.</i> fermer, <i>v.</i>
Late,	Spät, letzt,	Tardio, tarde,	Tard, -e, lent, -e.
Latent,	Verborgen,	Escondido,	Caché, -e, secret.
Lath,	Latte, <i>s. f.</i> mit [ <i>v.</i> Latten versehen.	Lata, <i>f.</i> liston <i>s. m.</i> ponar listas, <i>v.</i>	Latte <i>s. f.</i> latter <i>v.</i>
Lathe,	Drechselbank, <i>f.</i>	Torno, <i>m.</i> [ <i>adj.</i>	Tour, <i>m.</i> [ <i>adj.</i>
Latin,	Latein, <i>s. n.</i> lateinisch, <i>adj.</i>	Latin, <i>s. m.</i> latino,	Latin, <i>s. m.</i> latine
Laugh,	Lachen, <i>s. n.</i> verlachen, <i>v.</i>	Lavadero, <i>s. m.</i> mofar, <i>v.</i>	Ris, <i>s. m.</i> rire, <i>v.</i>
Launch,	Fortlassen,	Botar al agua,	S'elancer, lancer.
Laurel,	Lorbeer, <i>m.</i>	Laurel guindo, <i>m.</i>	Laurier, <i>m.</i>
Law,	Gesetz, Recht, <i>n.</i>	Ley, <i>f.</i> derecho, <i>m.</i>	Loi, <i>f.</i> droit, <i>m.</i>
Lawn,	Grasplatz, <i>m.</i>	Linon, prado, <i>m.</i>	Plaine, <i>f.</i> linon, <i>m.</i>
Lawyer,	Rechtgelehrte, <i>m.</i>	Abogado, <i>m.</i>	Avocat, <i>m.</i> [ <i>s. f.</i>
Lay,	Lage, <i>s. f.</i> legen, <i>v.</i>	Lechos, <i>s. m.</i> poner, <i>v.</i>	Couche, chanson, pondre, <i>v.</i>

LAZ.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Lazy,	Faul, langsam,	Perezoso, tardo,	Paresseux, -se.
Lead,	Blei, <i>s.n.</i> leiten, <i>v.</i>	Plomo, <i>s. m.</i> conducir, <i>v.</i>	Plombe, <i>s. m.</i> guider, <i>v.</i>
Leaf,	Blatt, <i>n.</i>	Hoja, <i>f.</i>	Feuille, <i>f.</i>
League,	Bündniss, <i>s. n.</i> verbinden, <i>v.</i>	Liga, <i>s. f.</i> confederarse, <i>v.</i>	Ligue, <i>s. f.</i> se liguier, <i>v.</i>
Leak,	Spalte, <i>s. f.</i> durchlassen, <i>v.</i>	Obertura, <i>s. f.</i> derramarse, <i>v.</i>	Fente, <i>s. f.</i> s'écouler, <i>v.</i>
Lean,	Mager, <i>adj.</i> lehnen, <i>v.</i>	Magro, <i>adj.</i> inclinarse, <i>v.</i>	Maigre, <i>adj.</i> s'appuyer, <i>v.</i>
Leap,	Sprung, <i>s. m.</i> springen, <i>v.</i>	Salto, <i>s. m.</i> saltar, <i>v.</i>	Saut, <i>s. m.</i> saillir, <i>v.</i>
Learn,	Lernen,	Aprender, [ <i>s. m.</i>	Apprendre.
Lease,	Pachtzeit, <i>s. f.</i> verpachten, <i>v.</i>	Arrendimiento, arrondar, <i>v.</i>	Bail, <i>s. m.</i> louer, <i>v.</i>
Least,	Kleinste, <i>adj.</i> Atom, <i>s. m.</i>	Minimio, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Moindre, moins, <i>s. m. &amp; adj.</i>
Leather,	Leder, <i>n.</i>	Cuero, <i>m.</i>	Cuir, <i>m.</i> peau, -x, <i>f.</i>
Leave,	Abschied, <i>s. m.</i> lassen, <i>v.</i>	Licencia, <i>s. f.</i> dexar, <i>v.</i>	Congé, <i>s. m.</i> quitter, <i>v.</i>
Lecture,	Lesen, <i>s. n.</i> unterrichten, <i>v.</i>	Discurso, <i>s. m.</i> instruir, <i>v.</i>	Lecture, <i>s. f.</i> instruire, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Ledger,	Hauptbuch, <i>n.</i>	Libro, mayor, <i>m.</i>	Livre de compte,
Left,	Link,	Siniestro,	Gauche.
Leg,	Bein, <i>n.</i> Keule, <i>f.</i>	Pierna, <i>f.</i> pie, <i>m.</i>	Jambe, <i>f.</i>
Legacy,	Vermächtniss, <i>n.</i>	Legado, <i>m.</i>	Legs, <i>m.</i>
Legislature,	Gesetzgebende Macht, <i>f.</i>	Legislatura, <i>f.</i>	Législature, <i>f.</i>
Lemon,	Limonie, <i>f.</i>	Limon, <i>m.</i>	Limon, <i>m.</i>
Lend,	Leihen, borgen,	Prestar,	Prêter.
Length,	Länge, Dauer, <i>f.</i>	Longitud, <i>f.</i>	Longuer, durée, <i>f.</i>
Lent,	Fastenzeit, <i>f.</i>	Quaresma, <i>f.</i>	Carême, <i>m.</i>
Leopard,	Leopard, <i>m.</i>	Leopardo, <i>m.</i>	Léopard, <i>m.</i>
Less,	Kleiner,	Menor, menos, <i>m.</i>	Moins, <i>m.</i>
Lesson,	Lehre, <i>f.</i> Text, <i>m.</i>	Leccion, <i>f.</i>	Leçon, <i>f.</i>
Let,	Lassen,	Conceder, dexar,	Louer, laisser.
Letter,	Schrift, <i>f.</i> Brief, <i>m.</i>	Letra, carta, <i>f.</i>	Lettre, <i>f.</i>
Lettuce,	Lattich, <i>m.</i>	Lechuga, <i>f.</i>	Laitue, <i>f.</i>
Level,	Fläche, <i>s. f.</i> gleich, <i>adj.</i>	Llano, <i>s. m.</i> igualar, <i>v.</i>	Niveau, -x, <i>s. m.</i> aplanir, <i>v.</i>
Lever,	Hebel, <i>m.</i>	Palanca, <i>f.</i>	Lévier, <i>m.</i> barre, <i>f.</i>

LIA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Liar,	Lügner, <i>m.</i>	Embustero, <i>m.</i>	Menteur, <i>se, m. f.</i>
Liberty,	Freiheit, <i>f.</i>	Libertad, <i>f.</i>	Liberté, <i>f.</i>
Library,	Bibliothek, <i>f.</i>	Libreria, <i>f.</i>	Bibliothèque, <i>f.</i>
License,	Erlaubniss, <i>s. f.</i> gestatten, <i>v.</i>	Licencia, <i>s. f.</i> licenciar, <i>v.</i>	License, <i>s. f.</i> autoriser, <i>v.</i>
Lick,	Schlag, <i>s. m.</i> lecken, <i>v.</i>	Chupa, <i>s. f.</i> lamar, <i>v.</i>	Coup, <i>s. m.</i> lécher, <i>v.</i>
Lid,	Deckel, <i>m.</i>	Tapa, <i>f.</i>	párpado, Couverture, <i>m.</i>
Lie, (falsely,)	Lauge, Lüge, <i>s. f.</i> lügen, <i>v.</i>	Mentira, <i>s. f.</i> mentir, <i>v.</i>	Mensonge, <i>s. m.</i> mentir, <i>v.</i>
Lie, (down,)	Liegen, schlafen,	Consistir,	Récliner, <i>coucher.</i>
Life,	Leben, <i>n.</i>	Vida, <i>f.</i>	Vie, existence, <i>f.</i>
Lift,	Heben, <i>s. n.</i> aufheben, <i>v.</i>	Alzamiento, <i>s. m.</i> alzar, <i>v.</i>	Effort, <i>s. m.</i> élever, <i>v.</i>
Light,	Licht, <i>sn.</i> löschen, <i>v.</i> Licht, <i>adj.</i>	Luz, <i>s. f.</i> encen- dar, <i>v.</i> claro, <i>adj.</i>	Lumière, <i>s. f.</i> allu- mer, <i>v.</i> clair, <i>adj.</i>
Light, of weight	Leicht, hurtig,	Ligero, leve,	Leger, <i>e.</i>
Like,	Gefallen, <i>v.</i> gleich, <i>adj.</i>	Gustar, <i>v.</i> semejante, <i>adj.</i>	Aimer, <i>v.</i> semblable, <i>adj.</i>
Likeness,	Gleichniss, <i>n.</i>	Semejanza, <i>f.</i>	Ressemblance, <i>f.</i>
Lily,	Lilie, <i>f.</i>	Lirio,	Lis, <i>m.</i>
Limb,	Glied, <i>n.</i> Rand, <i>m.</i>	Miembro, <i>m.</i>	Membre, <i>m.</i>
Lime,	Leim, Kalb, <i>m.</i>	Cal, <i>m.</i>	Chaux, <i>f.</i>
Limit,	Grenze, <i>s. f.</i> begrenzen, <i>v.</i>	Límite, <i>s. m.</i> limitar, <i>v.</i>	Borne, <i>s. f.</i> limiter, <i>v.</i>
Line,	Linie, <i>s. f.</i> liniren, <i>v.</i>	Linea, <i>s. f.</i> for- rar, <i>v.</i>	Ligne, <i>s. f.</i> doubler, <i>v.</i>
Linen,	Leinwand, <i>s. f.</i> leinen, <i>adj.</i>	Lienzo, lino, <i>s. m.</i> de lienzo, <i>adj.</i>	Toile, <i>s. f.</i> de linge, <i>adj.</i>
Lion,	Löwe, <i>m.</i>	Leon, <i>m.</i>	Lion, <i>m.</i>
Lip,	Lippe, <i>f.</i>	Labio, <i>m.</i>	Lèvre, <i>f.</i>
Liquid,	Flüssigkeit, <i>s. f.</i> flüssig, <i>adj.</i>	Licor, <i>s. m.</i> liquido, <i>adj.</i>	Liqueur, <i>s. f.</i> liquide, <i>adj.</i>
Listen,	Lauschen,	Escuchar,	Écouter.
Literature,	Literatur, <i>f.</i>	Literatura, <i>f.</i>	Littérature, <i>f.</i>
Little,	Weinigkeit, <i>s. f.</i> wenig, <i>adj.</i>	Poso, <i>s. m.</i> escaso, <i>adj.</i>	Peu, <i>s. m.</i> petit, <i>te, adj.</i>
Live,	Leben, wohnen,	Vivir, subsistir,	Vivre, demeurer.
Lo!	Siehe!	Hé aquí!	Voici! voilà!
Load,	Ladung, <i>s. f.</i> laden, <i>v.</i>	Carga, <i>s. f.</i> cargar, <i>v.</i>	Fardeau, <i>x, s. m.</i> charger, <i>v.</i>



LOA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Loaf, (Bread,)	Laib, <i>m.</i> Broad, <i>m.</i>	Pan, <i>m.</i>	Pain, <i>m.</i>
Loan,	Darlehen, <i>n.</i>	Préstarmo, <i>m.</i>	Prêt, <i>m.</i>
Local,	Oertlich,	Local,	Local, -e.
Lock,	Schloss, <i>s. n.</i> verwickeln, <i>v.</i>	Cerraja, <i>s. f.</i> cerrar, <i>v.</i>	Serrure, <i>s. f.</i> fermer, <i>v.</i>
Locket,	Schlösschen, <i>m.</i>	Broche, <i>m.</i>	Agrafe, <i>f.</i>
Locust,	Heuschrecke, <i>f.</i>	Langosta, <i>f.</i>	Sauterelle, <i>f.</i>
Lodge,	Loge, <i>s. f.</i> wohnen, <i>v.</i>	Alogimiento, <i>s. m.</i> alogar, <i>v.</i>	Loge, <i>s. f.</i> loger, <i>v.</i>
Log,	Klotz, <i>m.</i>	Leño, <i>m.</i>	Bûche, <i>f.</i>
Logic,	Logick, <i>f.</i>	Logica, <i>f.</i>	Logique, <i>f.</i>
Loin,	Lende, <i>f.</i>	Lomo, <i>m.</i>	Longe, queue, <i>f.</i>
Loiter,	Zaudern,	Haraganear,	Tarder.
Lone, -ly,	Einsam,	Solitario,	Solitaire.
Long,	Verlangen, <i>v.</i> lang, <i>adj.</i>	Antojarse, <i>v.</i> largo, <i>adj.</i>	Désirer, <i>v.</i> long, -ne, <i>adj.</i>
Longitude,	Länge, <i>f.</i>	Longitud, <i>f.</i>	Longitude, <i>f.</i>
Look,	Blick, <i>s. m.</i> sehen, <i>v.</i>	Aspecto, <i>s. m.</i> mirar, <i>v.</i>	Regard, <i>s. m.</i> regarder, <i>v.</i>
Loop,	Schlinge, <i>s. f.</i> schnüren, <i>v.</i>	Ojal, <i>s. m.</i> parar, <i>v.</i>	Ganse, <i>s. f.</i> fermer, <i>v.</i>
Loose,	Los, locker,	Suelto, floxo,	Lâche.
Loosen,	Losmachen,	Desunirse,	Déliier, détacter.
Lord,	Herr, Lord, <i>m.</i>	Señor, Dios, <i>m.</i>	Seigneur, <i>m.</i>
Lose,	Verspielen,	Perder,	Perdre.
Loss,	Verlust, <i>m.</i>	Pérdida, <i>f.</i>	Perte, <i>f.</i>
Lot,	Loos, <i>n.</i>	Suerte, lote,	Lot, sorte, <i>m.</i>
Loud, -ly,	Laut,	Ruidoso,	Haut,
Love,	Liebe, <i>s. f.</i> lieben, <i>v.</i> [ <i>adj.</i>	Amor, <i>s. m.</i> amar, <i>v.</i>	Amour, <i>s. m.</i> aimer, <i>v.</i>
Low,	Brüllen, <i>v.</i> niedrig	Mugir, <i>v.</i> baxo, <i>adj.</i>	Mugir, <i>v.</i> bas, <i>adj.</i>
Luck,	Glück, <i>n.</i>	Acaso, suceso, <i>m.</i>	Hasard, <i>m.</i>
Lumber,	Gerüll, <i>n.</i>	Armotaste, <i>m.</i>	Gros bagage, <i>m.</i>
Lump,	Klumpen, <i>m.</i>	Pedazo, <i>m.</i>	Morceau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Lunatic,	Mondsüchtige, <i>m.</i>	Lunático, [ <i>m. pl.</i>	Lunatique, <i>m.</i>
Lungs,	Lunge, <i>f.</i>	Bofes, pulmones,	Poumons, <i>m. pl.</i>
Luscious, -ly,	Uebersüss,	Meloso, delicioso,	Doux, -ce.
Lust,	Lust, <i>s. f.</i> begehren, <i>v.</i>	Deseo, <i>m.</i> gustar, <i>v.</i>	Convoitise, <i>s. f.</i> convoiter, <i>v.</i>
Lustre,	Glanz, <i>m.</i>	Lustro, <i>m.</i>	Lustre, éclat, <i>m.</i>
Lye,	Lauge, <i>f.</i>	Lexia, <i>f.</i>	Lessive, <i>f.</i>

MAC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
<b>M.</b>			
Machine,	Maschine, <i>f.</i>	Máquina, <i>f.</i>	Machine, <i>f.</i>
Machinist,	Mechaniker, <i>m.</i>	Maquinista, <i>m.</i>	Machiniste, <i>m.</i>
Mad,-ly,	Wahnsinnig,	Distraído, loco,	Furieux,-se.
Madam,	Madam, <i>f.</i>	Señora, Madama,	Madame, <i>f.</i>
Madder,	Krapp, <i>m.</i>	Rubia, <i>f.</i>	Garance, <i>f.</i>
Magazine,	Magazin, <i>n.</i>	Magacen, <i>m.</i>	Magasin, <i>m.</i>
Magic,-al,-ly,	Zauberkunst, <i>s. f.</i> magisch, <i>adj.</i>	Magia, <i>s. f.</i> magico, <i>adj.</i>	Magie, <i>s. f.</i> magique, <i>adj.</i>
Magistrate,	Obrigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Magistrado, <i>m.</i>	Magistrat, <i>m.</i>
Magnanimous,	Grossmüthig,	Magnanimo,	Magnanime.
Magnet,-ism,	Magnet,-ismus, <i>m.</i>	Piedra iman, <i>f.</i>	Aimant, <i>s. m.</i>
Magnificence,	Grösse, Pracht, <i>f.</i>	Magnificencia, <i>f.</i>	Magnificence, <i>f.</i>
Magnify,	Vergrössern,	Magnificar,	Exagerer.
Mahogany,	Mahoganyholz, <i>m.</i>	Caoba,	Acajou,-x, <i>m.</i>
Maid,	Jungfer, <i>f.</i>	Doncella, <i>f.</i>	Fille, vierge, <i>f.</i>
Mail,	Panzer, <i>s. m.</i> bepanzern, <i>v.</i>	Mala, <i>s. f.</i> mallar, <i>v.</i>	Malle, poste, <i>s. f.</i> armar, poster, <i>v.</i>
Maim,	Verstümmeln,	Mutilar,	Mutiler, estopier.
Main,	Haupttheil, <i>s. m.</i> vornehmste, <i>adj.</i>	Oceano, <i>s. m.</i> mayor, <i>adj.</i>	Océan, <i>s. m.</i> principal, <i>adj.</i>
Majesty,	Majestät, <i>f.</i>	Magestad, <i>f.</i>	Majesté, <i>f.</i>
Major,	Major, <i>s. m.</i> grösser, <i>adj.</i>	Sargento mayor, <i>s. m.</i> mayor, <i>adj.</i>	Major, <i>s. m.</i> plus grand, <i>adj.</i>
Majority,	Mehrheit, <i>f.</i>	Pluralidad, <i>f.</i>	Majorité, <i>f.</i>
Make,	Machen,	Hacer, fabricar,	Faire, produire.
Maker,	Verfertiger, <i>m.</i>	Hacedor, <i>m.</i>	Faiseur, <i>m.</i>
Malady,	Krankheit, <i>f.</i>	Enfermedad, <i>f.</i>	Maladie, <i>f.</i>
Male,	Männchen, <i>s. n.</i> männlich, <i>adj.</i>	Macho, <i>s. m.</i> masculino, <i>adj.</i>	Mâle, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Malice,	Bosheit, <i>f.</i>	Malicia, <i>f.</i>	Malice, <i>f.</i>
Mall,	Schlag, <i>s. m.</i> schlagen, <i>v.</i>	Mallo, <i>s. m.</i> palear, <i>v.</i> [da, <i>f.</i>	Maillet, <i>s. m.</i> battre, <i>v.</i>
Malt,	Malz, <i>n.</i>	Cebada prepara-	Drèche, <i>f.</i>
Mamma,	Mamma, <i>f.</i>	Mama, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Maman, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Man,	Mensch, Mann, <i>m.</i>	Hombre, criado,	Homme, servant,
Manage,	Verwalten,	Manejar,	Ménager.
Manager,	Verwalter, <i>m.</i>	Administrador, <i>m.</i>	Directeur, <i>m.</i>
Mane,	Mähne, <i>f.</i>	Crin, clin, <i>f.</i>	Crinière, <i>f.</i>
Manger,	Krippe, <i>f.</i>	Pesebre, <i>m.</i>	Mangeoire, <i>m.</i>

MAN.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Manhood,	Menschheit, <i>f.</i>	Masculinidad, <i>f.</i>	Virilité, <i>f.</i>
Manifest,	Offenbaren, <i>v.</i> offenbar, <i>adj.</i>	Manifiesto, <i>adj.</i> manifestar, <i>v.</i>	Manifester, <i>v.</i> évident, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Mankind,	Menschenge- schlecht, <i>n.</i>	El genero hu- mano, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Genre humain, <i>n.</i>
Manner,	Art, Manier, <i>f.</i>	Manera, <i>f.</i> modo,	Manière, <i>f.</i>
Mantle,	Tauf Tuch, <i>s. n.</i> bedecken, <i>v.</i>	Manto, <i>s. m.</i> cubrir, <i>v.</i>	Manteau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Manufacturer,	Anführer, <i>m.</i>	Artesano, <i>m.</i>	Manufacturier, <i>m.</i>
Manufacture,	Fabricat, <i>s. n.</i> verfertigen, <i>v.</i>	Manufactura, <i>s. f.</i> fabricar, <i>v.</i>	Manufacture, <i>s. f.</i> fabriquer, <i>v.</i>
Manufactory,	Manufactur, <i>f.</i>	Fabrica, <i>f.</i>	Fabrique, <i>f.</i>
Manure,	Dünger, <i>s. m.</i> anbauen, <i>v.</i>	Abono, <i>s. m.</i> abonar, <i>v.</i>	Engrais, <i>s. m.</i> fumer, <i>v.</i>
Manuscript,	Handschrift, <i>f.</i>	Manuscrito, <i>m.</i>	Manuscrit, <i>m.</i>
Many,	Viele, mancher,	Mucho,	Beaucoup de.
Map,	Landkarte, <i>s. f.</i> zeichnen, <i>v.</i>	Mapa, <i>s. f.</i> delinear, <i>v.</i>	Carte, <i>s. f.</i> faire une carte, <i>v.</i>
Mar,	Flecken, <i>s. m.</i> verderben, <i>v.</i>	Mancha, <i>s. f.</i> injuiciar, <i>v.</i>	Domage, <i>s. m.</i> gâter, <i>v.</i>
Marble,	Marmor, <i>s. m.</i> marmorn, <i>adj.</i>	Mármol, <i>s. m.</i> marmóreo, <i>adj.</i>	Marbre, <i>s. m.</i> marbré, -e, <i>adj.</i>
March,	März, Marsch, <i>sm.</i> marschiren, <i>v.</i>	Marzo, <i>s. m.</i> marchar, <i>v.</i>	Mars, <i>m.</i> marche, <i>s. f.</i> marcher, <i>v.</i>
Mare,	Stute, <i>f.</i> Alp, <i>m.</i>	Yegua, <i>f.</i>	Cavale, <i>f.</i>
Margin,	Rand, <i>m.</i>	Márgen, <i>m.</i>	Marge, <i>s. f.</i>
Marine,	Seesoldat, <i>s. m.</i> zur See gehörig, <i>a</i>	Marina, <i>s. f.</i> marino, <i>adj.</i>	Marine, <i>s. f.</i> marin, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Mark,	Marke, <i>s. f.</i> merken, <i>v.</i>	Marca, <i>s. f.</i> marcar, <i>v.</i>	Marque, <i>s. f.</i> marquer, <i>v.</i>
Market,	Markt, Handel, <i>m.</i>	Mercado, <i>m.</i>	Marché, <i>m.</i>
Marriage,	Ehe, Heirath, <i>f.</i>	Maridage, <i>m.</i>	Mariage, <i>m.</i>
Marrow,	Fett, Mark, <i>n.</i>	Tuetano, <i>m.</i>	Moelle, <i>f.</i>
Marry,	Heirathen,	Casarse,	Marier, épouser.
Marsh,	Morast, Sumpf, <i>m.</i>	Pantáno, <i>m.</i>	Marais, <i>m.</i>
Marshal,	Marschall, <i>s. m.</i> ordnen, <i>v.</i>	Mariscal, <i>s. m.</i> ordenar, <i>v.</i>	Maréchal, <i>s. m.</i> ranger, <i>v.</i>
Martyr,	Märtyrer, <i>s. m.</i> quälen, <i>v.</i>	Martir, <i>s. m.</i> martirizar, <i>v.</i>	Martyr, -e, <i>s. m. f.</i> martyriser, <i>v.</i>
Marvel,	Wunder, <i>s. n.</i> sich wundern, <i>v.</i>	Maravilla, <i>s. f.</i> maravillar, <i>v.</i>	Merveille, <i>s. f.</i> s'étonner, <i>v.</i>

MAS.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Masculine,	Männlich,	Masculino,	Masculin,-e.
Mask,	Maske, <i>s. f.</i> vermummen, <i>v.</i>	Máscara, <i>s. f.</i> enmascarar, <i>v.</i>	Masque, <i>s. m.</i> masquer, <i>v.</i>
Mason,	Maurer, <i>m.</i>	Albañil, <i>m.</i>	Maçon, <i>m.</i>
Mass,	Masse, Menge, <i>s. f.</i> häufen, <i>v.</i>	Masa, <i>s. f.</i> espesar, <i>v.</i>	Masse, <i>s. f.</i> amasser, <i>v.</i>
Mast,	Mastbaum, <i>m.</i>	A'rbol, palo, <i>m.</i>	Mât, <i>m.</i> faîne, <i>f.</i>
Master,	Meister, <i>s. m.</i> beherrschen, <i>v.</i>	Maestro, <i>s. m.</i> sujetar, <i>v.</i>	Maître, <i>s. m.</i> surmonter, <i>v.</i>
Mat,	Matte, <i>s. f.</i> verflechten, <i>v.</i>	Estera, <i>s. f.</i> esterar, <i>v.</i>	Natte, <i>s. f.</i> natter, <i>v.</i>
Match,	Lunte, <i>f.</i> Docht; <i>sm.</i> vergleichen, <i>v.</i>	Mecho, <i>s. m.</i> igualar, <i>v.</i>	Mèche, <i>s. f.</i> égalier, <i>v.</i>
Mate,	Gefährte, <i>s. m.</i> verbinden, <i>v.</i>	Consorte, <i>s. m.</i> casar, <i>v.</i>	Compagnon, <i>smf.</i> égalier, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i> ]
Mathematician,	Mathematiker, <i>m.</i>	Matemático, <i>m.</i>	Mathématicien,
Mathematics,	Mathematik, <i>f.</i>	Matemática, <i>f.</i>	Mathématiques, <i>f.</i>
Matter,	Stoff, <i>m.</i> Sache, <i>f.</i>	Materia, <i>f.</i>	Matière, <i>f.</i>
May,	Mai, <i>s. m.</i> mö- gen, <i>v.</i>	Mayo, <i>s. m.</i> poder, <i>v.</i>	Mai, <i>s. m.</i> pou- voir, <i>v.</i>
Mayor,	Bürgermeister, <i>m.</i>	Corregidor, <i>m.</i>	Maire, <i>m.</i>
Me,	Mich, <i>mir.</i>	Me,	Moi, <i>me.</i>
Meal,	Mehl, <i>n.</i>	Comida, <i>f.</i>	Repas, <i>m.</i> farine <i>f.</i>
Meadow,	Weise, <i>f.</i> Meth, <i>m.</i>	Pradero, Prado, <i>m.</i>	Prairie, <i>f.</i>
Mean,	Niedrig, mittel, <i>a.</i> meinen, <i>v.</i>	Baxo, mediano, <i>a.</i> hacer ánimo, <i>v.</i>	Bas, moyen, <i>adj.</i> vouloir, <i>v.</i>
Measles,	Masern, <i>f. pl.</i>	Sarampion, <i>m.</i>	Rougeole, <i>f.</i>
Measure,	Masstab, <i>s. m.</i> ermessen, <i>v.</i>	Medida, <i>s. f.</i> medir, <i>v.</i>	Mésure, <i>s. f.</i> mesurer, <i>v.</i>
Meat,	Fleisch, <i>n.</i>	Carne, vianda, <i>f.</i>	Viande, <i>f.</i>
Mechanic,	Handwerker, <i>m.</i>	Mecánico, <i>m.</i>	Artisan, <i>m.</i>
Mechanism,	Mechanismus, <i>m.</i>	Mecánismo, <i>m.</i>	Mécánisme, <i>m.</i>
Medal,	Schaustück, <i>n.</i>	Medalla, <i>f.</i>	Médaille, <i>f.</i>
Meddle,	Mischen,	Mediar,	Se mêler de.
Medicine,	Arzenei, <i>f.</i>	Medecina, <i>f.</i>	Médecine, <i>f.</i>
Mellow,	Weich, <i>adj.</i> weich machen, <i>v.</i>	Madura, <i>adj.</i> sazonar, <i>v.</i>	Mûr, -e, <i>adj.</i> amollir, <i>v.</i>
Melody,	Melodie, <i>f.</i>	Melodia, <i>f.</i>	Mélodie, <i>f.</i>
Melon,	Melone, <i>f.</i>	Melon, <i>m.</i>	Melon, <i>m.</i>
Melt,	Schmelzen,	Disolver,	Fondre.
Member,	Glied, Stück, <i>n.</i>	Miembro, <i>m.</i>	Membre, <i>m.</i>

MEM.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Membrane,	Häutchen, <i>n.</i>	Membrana, <i>f.</i>	Membrane, <i>f.</i>
Memory,	Gedächtniss, <i>n.</i>	Memoria, <i>f.</i>	Mémoire, <i>f.</i>
Mend,	Bessern,	Reparar,	Reparar.
Mention,	Erwähnung, <i>s. f.</i> erwähnen, <i>v.</i>	Mencion, <i>s. f.</i> mencionar, <i>v.</i>	Mention, <i>s. f.</i> mentioner, <i>v.</i>
Merchant,	Kaufmann, <i>m.</i>	Comerciante, <i>m.</i>	Marchand, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Mercury,	Quecksilber, <i>n.</i>	Mercurio, <i>m.</i>	Mercure, <i>m.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Mercy,	Verzeihung, <i>f.</i>	Misericordia, <i>f.</i>	Pitié, miséricord
Merit,	Verdienst, <i>s. n.</i> verdienen, <i>v.</i>	Mérito, <i>s. m.</i> merecer, <i>v.</i>	Mérite, <i>s. m.</i> mériter, <i>v.</i>
Merry,	Lustig, lebhaft,	Risueño, alegre,	Plaisant, -e.
Mess,	Gericht, <i>s. n.</i> speisen, <i>v.</i>	Rancho, <i>s. m.</i> hacer, rancho, <i>v.</i>	Mets, <i>s. m.</i> manger, <i>v.</i>
Message,	Botschaft, <i>f.</i>	Mensaje, <i>m.</i>	Message, <i>m.</i>
Messenger,	Bote, <i>m.</i>	Mensajero, <i>m.</i>	Courrier, <i>m.</i>
Messiah,	Messias, <i>m.</i>	Mesias, Cristo, <i>m.</i>	Messie, Christ, <i>m.</i>
Messieurs,	Die Herrn, <i>m. pl.</i>	Señores, <i>m. pl.</i>	Messieurs, <i>m. pl.</i>
Metal,	Metall, <i>m.</i> [ <i>f.</i>	Metal, <i>m.</i>	Metal, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Meteor,	Lufterscheinung,	Meteoro, <i>m.</i>	Météore, <i>m.</i>
Method,	Methode, Weise,	Método, <i>m.</i>	Méthode, <i>f.</i>
Middle,	Mitte, <i>f.</i>	Medio, <i>m.</i>	Milieu, <i>m. mi-, f.</i>
Might,	Macht, <i>f.</i>	Poder, <i>m.</i>	Pouvoir, <i>m. force, f.</i>
Mild,	Sanft, mild,	Indulgente,	Doux, -ce.
Mile,	Meile, <i>f.</i> [ <i>s. m.</i>	Milla, <i>f.</i>	Mille, <i>m.</i>
Military,	Soldatenstand, kriegerisch, <i>adj.</i>	Soldadesca, <i>s. f.</i> militar, <i>adj.</i>	Milice, <i>s. f.</i> militaire, <i>adj.</i>
Milk,	Milch, <i>s. f.</i> melken, <i>v.</i>	Leche, <i>s. f.</i> ordeñar, <i>v.</i>	Lait, <i>s. m.</i> traire, <i>v.</i>
Mill,	Mühle, <i>j.</i>	Molino, <i>m.</i>	Moulin, <i>m.</i>
Miller,	Müller, <i>m.</i>	Molinero, <i>m.</i>	Meunier, <i>m.</i>
Milliner,	Putzhändlerin, <i>f.</i>	Modísta, <i>f.</i>	
Million,	Million, <i>f.</i>	Millon, <i>m.</i>	Million, <i>m.</i>
Mind,	Gemüth, <i>s. n.</i> merken, <i>v.</i>	Mente, <i>s. f.</i> atender, <i>v.</i>	Esprit, <i>s. m.</i> remarquer, <i>v.</i>
Mine,	Grube, <i>s. f.</i> mein, <i>adj.</i>	Mina, <i>s. f.</i> mio, <i>adj.</i>	Mine, <i>s. f.</i> le mien, <i>adj.</i>
Mineral,	Mineral, <i>n.</i>	Mineral, <i>m.</i>	Mineral, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Minister,	Minister, <i>s. m.</i> darreichen, <i>v.</i>	Ministro, <i>s. m.</i> ministrar, <i>v.</i>	Minister, <i>s. m.</i> administrer, <i>v.</i>
Minor,	Unmündige, <i>s. m.</i> kleiner, <i>adj.</i>	Menor, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Mineur, -e, <i>s. m. f.</i> & <i>adj.</i>



MIN.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Mint,	Münze, <i>s. f.</i>	Menta, <i>s. f.</i>	Menthe, <i>s. f.</i>
Minute,	Minute, <i>s. f.</i> genau, <i>adj.</i>	Minuto, <i>s. m.</i> menudo, <i>adj.</i>	Minute, <i>s. f.</i> petit,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Miracle,	Wunder, <i>n.</i>	Milagro, <i>m.</i>	Miracle, <i>m.</i>
Mire,	Schlamm, <i>s. m.</i>	Cieno, <i>s. m.</i>	Boue, <i>s. f.</i>
Mirth,	Fröhlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Alegria, <i>f.</i>	Gaieté, <i>f.</i>
Misanthropy,	Menschenhass, <i>m.</i>	Misanthropia, <i>f.</i>	Misanthropie, <i>f.</i>
Miscarry,	Misslingen,	Abortar,	Avorter.
Mischief,	Unglück, <i>n.</i>	Daño, mal, <i>m.</i>	Malheur, <i>m.</i>
Miscreant,	Ungläubige, <i>m.</i>	Religionario, [to,	Mécreant, <i>m.</i>
Miser,	Geizhals, <i>m.</i>	Hombre avarien-	Avare, <i>m. f.</i>
Miserable,	Elend,	Miserable,	Misérable.
Misery,	Trübsal, <i>f.</i>	Miseria, <i>f.</i>	Misère, <i>f.</i>
Misfortune,	Unglück, <i>n.</i>	Desgracia, <i>f.</i>	Infortune, <i>f.</i>
Miss,	Fräulein, <i>s. n.</i> missen, <i>v.</i>	Leñorita, <i>s. f.</i> echar, <i>v.</i>	Demoiselle, <i>s. f.</i> manquer, <i>v.</i>
Missile,	Geworfen,	Arrojadizo, <i>m.</i>	Missive, <i>f.</i>
Mission,	Sendung, <i>f.</i>	Mision, <i>f.</i>	Mission, <i>f.</i>
Missionary,	Missionär, <i>m.</i>	Misionero, <i>m.</i>	Missionnaire, <i>m.</i>
Mist,	Nebel, <i>m.</i>	Niebla, mollina, <i>f.</i>	Brouillard, <i>m.</i>
Mistake,	Irrthum, <i>s. m.</i> irren, <i>v.</i>	Equivocacion, <i>s. f.</i> errar, <i>v.</i>	Erreur, <i>s. f.</i> errer, <i>v.</i>
Mistress,	Frau, <i>f.</i>	Ama, señora, <i>f.</i>	Maîtresse, <i>f.</i>
Mite,	Milbe, <i>f.</i> Heller, <i>m.</i>	Mitad, cresa, <i>f.</i>	Charançon, <i>m.</i>
Mix,	Mischen,	Mezclar,	Mêler.
Mixture,	Mischung, <i>f.</i>	Mixtura, <i>f.</i>	Mélange, <i>m.</i>
Mob,	Pöbel, <i>s. m.</i> einhüllen, <i>v.</i>	Canalla, <i>s. f.</i> tumultuar, <i>v.</i>	Foule, <i>s. f.</i> insulter, <i>v.</i>
Mock,	Gespött, <i>s. n.</i> verspotten, <i>v.</i>	Mofa, <i>s. f.</i> mo- far, <i>v.</i>	Raillerie, <i>s. f.</i> moquer, <i>v.</i>
Mode,	Art, Zufälligkeit,	Modo, <i>m.</i>	Mode, façon, <i>f.</i>
Model,	Masstab, <i>s. m.</i> abformen, <i>v.</i>	Modelo, <i>s. m.</i> modelar, <i>v.</i>	Modèle, <i>s. m.</i> mouler, <i>v.</i>
Moderate,	Mässigen, <i>v.</i> mässig, <i>adj.</i>	Moderar, <i>v.</i> moderado, <i>adj.</i>	Modérer, <i>v.</i> modéré,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Modern,	Neu, modisch,	Moderno,	Moderne.
Modest,	Bescheiden,	Modesto,	Modeste.
Modesty,	Bescheidenheit, <i>f.</i>	Modestia, <i>f.</i>	Modestie, <i>f.</i>
Modulate,	Moduliren,	Modular,	Moduler.
Moist,	Feucht,	Humedo, xugoso,	Humide, moite.
Moisten,	Anfeuchten,	Humedecer,	Mouiller.

MOI.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Moisture,	Nässe, <i>f.</i>	Humedad, <i>f.</i>	Moiteur, <i>f.</i>
Molest,	Belästigen,	Molestar,	Molester.
Moment,	Augenblick, <i>m.</i>	Momento, <i>m.</i>	Moment, <i>m.</i>
Monarch,	Monarch, <i>m.</i>	Monarca, <i>m.</i>	Monarque, roi, <i>m.</i>
Monarchy,	Monarchie, <i>f.</i>	Monarquía, <i>f.</i>	Monarchie, <i>f.</i>
Monastery,	Kloster, <i>n.</i>	Monasterio, <i>m.</i>	Couvent, <i>m.</i>
Monday,	Montag, <i>m.</i>	Lunes, <i>m.</i>	Lundi, <i>m.</i>
Money,	Geld, <i>n.</i>	Moneda, <i>f.</i>	Argent, <i>m.</i>
Monk,	Mönch, <i>m.</i>	Monge, <i>m.</i>	Moine, <i>m.</i>
Monkey,	Affe, Maulaffe, <i>m.</i>	Mono, <i>m.</i> mona, <i>f.</i>	Singe, guenon, <i>f.</i>
Monotonous,	Eintönig,	Monotono,	Monotone.
Monster,	Ungeheuer, <i>n.</i>	Monstruo, <i>m.</i>	Monstre, <i>m.</i>
Month,	Monat, <i>m.</i>	Mes, <i>m.</i>	Mois, <i>m.</i>
Monument,	Denkmal, <i>n.</i>	Monumento, <i>m.</i>	Monument, <i>m.</i>
Mood,	Art, <i>f.</i> modus, <i>m.</i>	Modo, <i>m.</i>	Humeur, <i>f.</i>
Moon,	Mond, <i>m.</i>	Luna, <i>f.</i>	Lune, <i>f.</i>
Mop,	Wischlappen, <i>sm.</i> abwischen, <i>v.</i>	Aljofifa, <i>s. f.</i> limpiar, <i>v.</i>	Torchon, <i>s. m.</i> frotter, <i>v.</i>
Moral,	Lehre, <i>s. f.</i> moralisch, <i>adj.</i>	Moralidad, <i>s. f.</i> moral, <i>adj.</i>	Morale, <i>s. f.</i> moral,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Morality,	Sittlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Etica, <i>f.</i>	Moralité, <i>f.</i>
More,	Mehr, grösser,	Mas,	Plus, davantage.
Morning,	Morgen, <i>m.</i>	Mañana, dias, <i>f.</i>	Matin, <i>m.</i>
Morrow, to-	Morgende Tag,	Mañana,	Demain.
Morsel,	Bissen, <i>m.</i>	Bocado, <i>m.</i>	Morceau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Mortal,	Sterbliche, <i>m.</i>	Mortal, <i>m.</i>	Mortel, <i>m.</i>
Mortar,	Mörser, Mörtel, <i>m.</i>	Mortero, <i>m.</i>	Mortier, ciment,
Mortgage,	Unterpfand, <i>s. n.</i> verpfänden, <i>v.</i>	Hipoteca, <i>s. f.</i> hipotecar, <i>v.</i>	Hypothèque, <i>s. f.</i> hypothéquer, <i>v.</i>
Mortify,	Tödten, kasteien,	Mortificar,	Mortifier.
Moss,	Moos, <i>n.</i> Sumpf,	Moho, musgo, <i>m.</i>	Mousse, <i>f.</i>
Most,	Meist, meisten,	Lo or los mas,	Le, la plus.
Mother,	Mutter, <i>f.</i>	Madre, <i>f.</i>	Mère, lie, <i>f.</i>
Motion,	Bewegung, <i>f.</i>	Movimiento, <i>m.</i>	Mouvement, <i>m.</i>
Motive,	Beweggrund, <i>s. m.</i> bewegen, <i>adj.</i>	Motivo, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Motif, <i>s. m.</i> mo- teur,-trice, <i>adj.</i>
Motto,	Wahlspruch, <i>m.</i>	Mote, <i>m.</i>	Devise, <i>f.</i>
Mould,	Stoff, Fleck, <i>s. m.</i> formen, <i>v.</i>	Moho, <i>s. m.</i> enmohecerse, <i>v.</i>	Moule, <i>s. m.</i> mouler, <i>v.</i>
Mount,	Hügel, <i>s. m.</i> steigen, <i>v.</i>	Monte, <i>s. m.</i> montar, <i>v.</i>	Mont, <i>s. m.</i> monter, <i>v.</i>

MOU.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Mountain,	Berg, <i>m.</i>	Montaño, <i>m.</i>	Montagne, <i>f.</i>
Mourn,	Trauern,	Lamentar,	Pleurer, deplorer.
Mouse,	Maus, <i>f.</i>	Raton, <i>m. rata, f.</i>	Souris, <i>f.</i>
Mouth,	Mund, <i>m. Maul, n.</i>	Boca, entrada, <i>f.</i>	Bouche, gueule, <i>f.</i>
Move,	Bewegen, leiten,	Mover,	Mouvoir, agiter.
Mow,	Schoppen, <i>s. m.</i> mähen, <i>v.</i>	Camara, <i>s. f.</i> guadañar, <i>v.</i>	Moue, <i>s. f.</i> faucher, <i>v.</i>
Much,	Viel, sehr,	Mucho,	Beaucoup.
Mucous,	Schleimig,	Mocoso,	Glaireux, -se.
Mud,	Schlamm, <i>m.</i>	Cieno, lodo, <i>m.</i>	Bourbe, boue, <i>f.</i>
Muff,	Muff, <i>m.</i>	Manguito, <i>m.</i>	Manchon, <i>m.</i>
Muffle,	Bedecken,	Emboyar,	Affubler.
Mug,	Krug, Becher, <i>m.</i>	Jarro, <i>m.</i>	Godet, pot, <i>m.</i>
Mule,	Maulthier, <i>m.</i>	Mulo, <i>m.</i>	Mule, <i>f. mulet, m.</i>
Multiply,	Vermehren,	Multiplicar,	Multiplier.
Mumps,	Bräune, <i>f.</i>	Murria, <i>f.</i>	Esquinancie, <i>f.</i>
Murder,	Mord, <i>s. m.</i> ermorden, <i>v.</i>	Asesinato, <i>s. m.</i> asesinar, <i>v.</i>	Meurtre, <i>s. m.</i> tuer, <i>v.</i>
Murmur,	Gemurmel, <i>s. n.</i> murmeln, <i>v.</i>	Murmurio, <i>s. m.</i> murmurar, <i>v.</i>	Murmure, <i>s. m.</i> murmurer, <i>v.</i>
Muse,	Muse, <i>s. f.</i> nachdenken, <i>v.</i>	Musa, <i>s. f.</i> meditar, <i>v.</i>	Muse, <i>s. f.</i> mediter, <i>v.</i>
Museum,	Museum, <i>n.</i>	Museo, <i>m.</i>	Muséum, <i>m.</i>
Music,	Musik, <i>f.</i>	Música, <i>f.</i>	Musique, <i>f.</i>
Musician,	Musicant, <i>m.</i>	Músico, <i>m.</i>	Musicien, -ne, <i>m. f.</i>
Musk,	Bisam, <i>m.</i>	Musco, <i>m.</i>	Muse, <i>m.</i>
Musket,	Flinte, <i>f.</i>	Mosquete, <i>m.</i>	Mousquet, <i>m.</i>
Muslin,	Musselin, <i>m.</i>	Musulina, <i>f.</i>	Mousseline, <i>f.</i>
Must,	Muss, schimmeln.	Estar obligado,	Faloir, devoir.
Mustard,	Senf, <i>m.</i>	Mostazo, <i>m.</i>	Moutarde, <i>f.</i>
Muster,	Mustern,	Juntarse ejército	Assembler.
Mute,	Stumme, <i>s. m.</i> stumm, <i>adj.</i>	Mudo, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Muet, -te, <i>s. m. f.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Mutiny,	Aufbruch, <i>s. m.</i> sich empören, <i>v.</i>	Motin, <i>s. m.</i> amotinarse, <i>v.</i>	Sedition, <i>s. f.</i> se mutiner, <i>v.</i>
Mutter,	Murren,	Gruñir,	Marmotter.
Mutton,	Hammelfleisch, <i>n.</i>	Carnero, <i>m.</i>	Mouton, <i>m.</i>
Mutual,	Gegenseitig,	Mutual,	Mutuel, -le.
Muzzle,	Schnauze, <i>s. f.</i> schnuppern, <i>v.</i>	Boca, <i>s. f. poner</i> boca, <i>v.</i>	Musle, <i>s. m.</i> emmuseler, <i>v.</i>
My,	Mein, meine,	Mi, mio,	Mon, ma, mes,

MYR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Myrtle,	Myrte, <i>f.</i>	Mirto, <i>m.</i>	Myrte, <i>m.</i>
Myself,	Mich, <i>mir,</i>	Yo mismo,	Moi,-même, <i>me.</i>
Mysterious,	Verwickelt,	Misterioso,	Mysterieux,-se.
Mystery,	Geheimniss, <i>n.</i>	Misterio, <i>m.</i>	Mystère, <i>m.</i>
Mythology,	Fabellehre, <i>f.</i>	Mitologia, <i>f.</i>	Mythologie, <i>f.</i>

## N.

Nail,	Nagel, <i>s. m.</i> annageln, <i>v.</i>	Uña, <i>s. f.</i> clavar, <i>v.</i>	Clou, ongle, <i>m.</i> clouer, <i>v.</i>
Naked,	Nackt, <i>blos,</i>	Desnudo,	Nu, <i>nue.</i>
Name,	Name, <i>s. m.</i> nennen, <i>v.</i>	Nombre, <i>s. m.</i> nombar, <i>v.</i>	Nom, <i>s. m.</i> nommer, <i>v.</i>
Napkin,	Serviette, <i>f.</i>	Servilleta, <i>f.</i>	Serviette, <i>f.</i>
Narrative,	Erzählung, <i>f.</i>	Narrativa, <i>f.</i>	Narration, <i>f.</i>
Narrow,	Enge,	Angosto,	Étroit, <i>court,-e.</i>
Nation,	Nation, <i>f.</i>	Nacion, <i>f.</i>	Nation, <i>f.</i> peuple.
Native,	Erzeugniss, <i>s. n.</i> natürlich, <i>adj.</i>	Natural, <i>s. m.</i> nativo, <i>adj.</i>	Natif,-ve, <i>s. m. f.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Natural,	Eingeborne,	Natural,	Naturel,-le.
Nature,	Natur, <i>f.</i>	Naturaleza, <i>f.</i>	Nature, <i>f.</i>
Naught,	Nichts, <i>n.</i>	Nada, <i>f.</i>	Rien, <i>m.</i>
Nausea,	Ekel, <i>m.</i> [stehend,	Nausea, <i>f.</i>	Dégout, <i>m.</i>
Naval,	Aus Schiffen be-	Naval,	Naval,-e.
Navigate,	Beschiffen,	Navegar,	Naviguer.
Navy,	Flotte, <i>f.</i>	Armada, <i>f.</i>	Flotte, Marine, <i>f.</i>
Nay,	Nein, <i>sogar,</i>	No, <i>aun,</i>	Non, <i>même.</i>
Near,	Nahe,	Cerca,	Proche, <i>près.</i>
Neat,	Nett,	Hermoso, <i>neto,</i>	Propre, <i>pur,-e.</i>
Necessary,	Nothwendig, [ <i>f.</i>	Necesario,	Nécessaire.
Necessity,	Nothwendigkeit,	Necesidad, <i>f.</i>	Nécessité, <i>f.</i>
Neck,	Nacken, Hals, <i>m.</i>	Cuello, <i>m.</i>	Cou, <i>m.</i> gorge, <i>f.</i>
Nectar,	Nektar, <i>m.</i>	Nectar, <i>m.</i>	Nectar, <i>m.</i>
Need,	Mangel, <i>s. m.</i> nöthig haben, <i>v.</i>	Pobreza, <i>s. f.</i> carcer, <i>v.</i>	Besoin, <i>s. m.</i> manquer, <i>v.</i>
Needle,	Nadel, <i>f.</i> Zeiger,	Aguja, <i>f.</i>	Aiguille, <i>f.</i>
Negative,	Verneinung, <i>s. f.</i> verneinend, <i>adj.</i>	Negativa, <i>s. f.</i> negativo, <i>adj.</i>	Négative, <i>s. f.</i> negatif,-ve, <i>adj.</i>
Neglect,	Vernachlässig- ung, <i>f.</i> verachten <i>v.</i>	Olvido, <i>s. m.</i> descuidar, <i>v.</i>	Negligence, <i>s. f.</i> negliger, <i>v.</i>

NEG.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Negligent,	Nachlässig,	Negligente,	Negligent,-e.
Negro,	Neger, <i>m.</i>	Negro, Etiope, <i>m.</i>	Nègre, <i>m.</i>
Neighbor,	Nachbar, <i>m.</i>	Vecino, <i>m.</i>	Voicin,-e, <i>m. f.</i>
Neighborhood,	Nachbarschaft, <i>f.</i>	Vecindad, <i>f.</i>	Voicinage, <i>m.</i>
Neither,	Weder, noch,	Ni, ninguno,	Ni, non plus,
Nephew,	Neffe, Enkel, <i>m.</i>	Sobrino, <i>m.</i>	Neveu,-x, <i>m.</i>
Nerve,	Nerve, <i>s. m. f.</i> stärken, <i>v.</i>	Nervio, <i>s. m.</i> enuerviar, <i>v.</i>	Nerf, <i>s. m.</i> exciter, <i>v.</i>
Nervous,	Nervig, kraftvoll,	Nervioso,	Nerveux,-se.
Nest,	Nest, <i>n. kasten, m.</i>	Nido, <i>m.</i>	Nid, <i>m.</i>
Net,	Netz, <i>n.</i>	Neto, <i>m. red, f.</i>	Filet, rets, <i>m.</i>
Neuter,	Neutral, sächlich	Neutral,	Neutre.
Never,	Niemals, kein,	Nunca, jamas,	Jamais.
Nevertheless,	Dennoch,	No obstante que,	Neanmoins.
New,	Neu, frisch,	Nuevo, fresco,	Nouveau, frais.
News,	Neuigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Noticias, <i>f. pl.</i>	Nouvelle, <i>f.</i>
Next,	Nächst, folgend,	Immediato,	Prochain,-e.
Nib,	Schnabel, <i>m.</i>	Pico, <i>m.</i>	Bec, bout, <i>m.</i>
Nice,	Fein, zart,	Delicado, fino,	Exact.
Niece,	Nichte, <i>f.</i>	Sobrina, <i>f.</i>	Nièce, <i>f.</i>
Nigh,	Nahe,	Cerca,	Voicin,-e, près de
Night,	Nacht, <i>f.</i>	Noche, <i>f.</i>	[ <i>m. Nuit, f. soir, m.</i>
Nightingale,	Nachtigall, <i>f.</i>	Paxaro, nocturno	Rossignol, <i>m.</i>
Nine,	Neun,	Nueve,	Neuf.
Nineteen,	Neunzehn,	Dies ye nueve,	Dix,-neuf. [dix.
Ninety,	Neunzig,	Noventa,	Quatre,-vingt,-
Ninth,	Neunte,	Nono,	Neuvième.
Nitre,	Salpeter, <i>m.</i>	Nitro, <i>m.</i>	Nitre, <i>m.</i>
No,	Nein, nicht, kein,	No, ningun,-o,	Non, aucun,-e.
Noble,	Adelige, <i>s. m.</i> edel, <i>adj.</i>	Noble, <i>s. m.</i> ilustre, <i>adj.</i>	Noble, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Nobody,	Niemand,	Nadie,	Personne, (-ne.)
Nod,	Wink, <i>s. m.</i> winken, <i>v.</i>	Cabecco, <i>s. m.</i> cebecear, <i>v.</i>	Signe, <i>s. m.</i> bran- ler le tête, <i>v.</i>
Noise,	Lärmen, <i>m.</i>	Sonido, ruido, <i>m.</i>	Bruit, éclat, <i>m.</i>
Noisy,	Geräuschvoll,	Ruidoso,	Bruyant,-e.
Nominate,	Nennen,	Nombrar, [ <i>m.</i>	Nommer, choisir.
Nomination,	Nennung, <i>f.</i>	Nombramiento,	Nomination, <i>f.</i>
None,	Keiner, keine,	Nadie, ninguno,	Aucun.
Nonsense,	Unsinn, <i>m.</i>	Disparate, <i>m.</i>	Abéurdité, <i>f.</i>
Noon,	Mittag, <i>m.</i>	Mediodia, <i>f.</i>	Midi, <i>m.</i>



NOR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Nor,	Auch nicht,	Ni,	Ni, ne.
North,	Nord, <i>s. m.</i> nördlich, <i>adj.</i>	Norte, <i>s. m.</i> sep- tentrional, <i>adj.</i>	Nord, <i>s. m.</i> septen- trional, <i>e, adj.</i>
Nose,	Nase, <i>f.</i>	Nariz, <i>f.</i>	Nez, <i>m.</i>
Not,	Nicht,	No,	Non, pas, point.
Notary,	Notarius, <i>m.</i>	Notario, <i>m.</i>	Tabellion, <i>m.</i>
Notch,	Kerbe, <i>s. f.</i> ein- kerben, <i>v.</i>	Muesca, <i>s. f.</i> muescar, <i>v.</i>	Coche, <i>s. f.</i> entailler, <i>v.</i>
Note,	Erläuterung, <i>s. f.</i> merken, <i>v.</i>	Nota, <i>s. f.</i> observar, <i>v.</i>	Note, <i>s. f.</i> noter, <i>v.</i>
Nothing,	Nichts, <i>n.</i>	Nada, <i>f.</i>	Rein, néant, <i>m.</i>
Notice,	Kenntniß, <i>s. f.</i> bemerken, <i>v.</i>	Noticia, <i>s. f.</i> notar, <i>v.</i>	Connaissance, <i>s. f.</i> faire savoir <i>v.</i>
Notion, [ing,	Begriff, <i>m.</i>	Nocion, <i>f.</i>	Notion, idée, <i>f.</i>
Notwithstand-	Ungeachtet,	No obstante,	Malgré.
Noun,	Nennwort, <i>n.</i>	Nombreo, <i>m.</i>	Nom, <i>m.</i>
Nourish,	Nähren,	Nutrir,	Nourrir.
Novel,	Erzählung, <i>s. f.</i> neu, <i>adj.</i>	Novel, <i>adj.</i> novela, <i>s. f.</i>	Nouvelle, <i>s. f.</i> nouveau, <i>adj.</i>
Novelty,	Neuheit, <i>f.</i>	Novedad, <i>f.</i>	Nouveauté, <i>f.</i>
Now,	Nun, so eben,	Ahora,	Maintenant.
Nowhere,	Nirgends,	En ninguna parte	Nulle part.
Nucleus,	Kern, <i>m.</i>	Nucleo, <i>m.</i>	Nucleus, <i>m.</i>
Numb,	Erstarrend.	Entorpecido,	Engourdi, <i>e,</i>
Number,	Zahl, <i>s. f.</i> zahlen, <i>v.</i>	Número, <i>s. m.</i> numerar, <i>v.</i>	Nombre, <i>s. m.</i> compter, <i>v.</i>
Numeral,	Ziffer, <i>s. f.</i> zu einer zahl gehörig, <i>a.</i>	Numero, <i>s. m.</i> numeral, <i>adj.</i>	Numero, <i>s. m.</i> numeral, <i>adj.</i>
Numeration,	Zählen, <i>n.</i>	Numeracion, <i>f.</i>	Numeration, <i>f.</i>
Numerous,	Zahlreich,	Numeroso,	Nombreux, <i>se,</i>
Nun,	Nonne, <i>f.</i> [andte Päpstliche ges-	Monja, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i> Nuncio, enviado,	Nonne, <i>f.</i> Nonce, envoyé, <i>m.</i>
Nuncio,	Nonnenkloster, <i>n</i>	Convento, <i>m.</i>	Monastère, <i>m.</i>
Nunnery,	Amme, <i>s. f.</i> näh- ren, <i>v.</i>	Enfermera, <i>s. f.</i> alimentar, <i>v.</i>	Nourrice, <i>s. f.</i> nourrir, <i>v.</i>
Nurse,			
Nursery,	Säugen <i>n.</i> pflegen	Plantel, <i>m.</i>	Nourisson, <i>m.</i>
Nut,	Nuss, <i>f.</i>	Nuez, <i>f.</i>	Noix, noisette, <i>f.</i>
Nutmeg,	Muskatennuss, <i>f.</i>	Nuez moscada <i>f.</i>	Muscade, <i>f.</i>
Nutrimen-	Nahrung, <i>f.</i>	Nutrimen-	Aliment, <i>s. m.</i>
Nutritious,	Nährend,	Nutritivo,	Nutritif, <i>ve.</i>
Nymph,	Nymphe, <i>f.</i>	Ninfa, dama, <i>f.</i>	Nymphé, <i>f.</i>

O.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
<b>O.</b>			
O!	O! ach!	O! " "	O! ha!
Oak,	Eiche, <i>f.</i>	Roble, <i>m. encina f.</i>	Chêne, <i>m.</i>
Oar,	Erz, Ruder, <i>n.</i>	Remo, <i>m.</i>	Rame, <i>f.</i>
Oat,	Hafer, <i>m.</i>	Avena, <i>f.</i>	Avoine, <i>f.</i>
Oath,	Eid, Schwur, <i>m.</i>	Juramento, <i>m.</i>	Serment, <i>m.</i>
Obedience,	Gehorsam, <i>m.</i>	Obediencia, <i>f.</i>	Obéissance, <i>f.</i>
Obey,	Gehorchen,	Obedecer,	Obéir.
Object,	Zweck, <i>s. m.</i> einwenden <i>v.</i>	Objecto, <i>s. m.</i> objectar, <i>v.</i>	Objet, <i>s. m.</i> ob- jecter, <i>v.</i>
Objection,	Einwurf, <i>m.</i>	Oposicion, <i>f.</i>	Objection, <i>f.</i>
Obligation,	Verpflichtung <i>f.</i>	Obligacion, <i>f.</i>	Obligation, <i>f.</i>
Oblige,	Verpflichten,	Obligar,	Obliger.
Oblivion,	Vergessenheit <i>f.</i>	Olvido, <i>m.</i>	Oubli, <i>m.</i>
Obnoxious,	Unterworfen,	Expuesto,	Sujet, -te.
Obscure,	Verdunkeln, <i>v.</i> dunkel, <i>adj.</i>	Obscurecer, <i>v.</i> oscuro, <i>adj.</i>	Obscurcir, <i>v.</i> ob- scur, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Observation,	Observanz, <i>f.</i>	Observacion, <i>f.</i>	Observation, <i>f.</i>
Observatory,	Sternwarte, <i>f.</i>	Observatorio, <i>m.</i>	Observatoire, <i>m.</i>
Observe,	Beobachten,	Observar, notar,	Observer.
Obstacle,	Hinderniss, <i>n.</i>	Obstáculo, <i>m.</i>	Obstacle, <i>m.</i>
Obstinate,	Halsstarrig,	Obstinado,	Opiniâtre.
Obstruct,	Verstopfen,	Obstruir,	Obstruer.
Obtain,	Erhalten, haben,	Obtener, ganar,	Obtenir. [dent-e.
Obvious,	Ausgesetzt,	Obvio,	Ouvert, -e, evi-
Occasion,	Gelegenheit, <i>s. f.</i> veranlassen, <i>v.</i>	Ocasion, <i>s. f.</i> ocasionar, <i>v.</i>	Occasion, <i>s. f.</i> pro- duire, <i>v.</i>
Occupation,	Besitz, <i>m.</i>	Ocupacion, <i>f.</i>	Occupation, <i>f.</i>
Occupy,	Einnehmen,	Ocupar,	Occuper, tener.
Occur,	Vorkommen,	Ocurrir,	Arriver.
Occurrence,	Ereigniss, <i>n.</i>	Ocurrencia, <i>f.</i>	Événement, <i>m.</i>
Ocean,	Weltmeer, <i>n.</i>	Océano, <i>m.</i>	Océan, <i>m.</i> mer <i>f.</i>
Ochre,	Ocher, <i>m.</i>	Ocre, <i>m.</i>	Ocre, <i>f.</i>
Octave,	Octave, <i>f.</i>	Octavo, <i>m.</i>	Octave, <i>f.</i>
October,	October, <i>m.</i>	Octubre, <i>m.</i>	Octobre, <i>m.</i>
Odd,	Ungleich,	Impar,	Impair, -e.
Oddity,	Ungleichheit, <i>f.</i>	Singularidad, <i>f.</i>	Singulanté, <i>f.</i>
Ode,	Ode, <i>f.</i>	Oda, <i>f.</i>	Ode, <i>f.</i>
Odious,	Verhasst,	Odioso,	Odieux, -se.

ODO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Odor,	Geruch, <i>m.</i>	Fragrancia. <i>f.</i>	Odeur, <i>f.</i> [en.
Of,	Von, aus, vor, an,	De, à, [pente.	De, du, de la, des
Off,	Fort, weg, von,	Muy lejos, de re-	De loin de. [ <i>m.</i>
Offence,	Beleidigung, <i>f.</i>	Ofensa, <i>f.</i> delito,	Offense, <i>f.</i> affront,
Offend,	Angreifen,	Ofender,	Offenser.
Offer,	Antrag, <i>s. m.</i> darbeiten, <i>v.</i>	Oferta, <i>s. f.</i> af- recer, <i>v.</i>	Offre, <i>s. f.</i> offrir, <i>v.</i>
Office,	Amt, <i>n.</i> Dienst, <i>m.</i>	Oficio, <i>m.</i>	Bureau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Officer,	Offizier, Beamte	Oficial, <i>m.</i>	Officier, <i>m.</i>
Officiate,	Darreichen,	Oficiar,	Officier.
Oftem,	Oft, oftmals,	Freqüentemente	Souvent.
Oil,	Oel, <i>s. n.</i> ölen, <i>v.</i>	Aceyte, <i>s. m.</i> un- tar, <i>v.</i>	Huile, <i>s. f.</i> huiler, <i>v.</i>
Ointment,	Salbe, <i>f.</i>	Ungüento, <i>m.</i>	Onguent, <i>m.</i>
Old,	Alt, verbraucht.	Viejo, anciano,	Vieux, vieil, âgé
Olive,	Olive. <i>f.</i> Oelbaum	Olivo, moreno, <i>m.</i>	Olive, <i>f.</i>
Omission,	Unterlassung, <i>f.</i>	Omission, <i>f.</i>	Omission, <i>f.</i>
Omit,	Auslassen,	Omitir,	Omettre. [suite.
On,	An, auf, in, bei,	Sobre, encima,	Sur, à, au, de
Once,	Einmal, vormal,	Una vez,	Une fois.
One,	Ein, eine, man,	Un, uno, una,	Un, une.
Onion,	Zwiebel, <i>f.</i>	Cebolla, <i>f.</i>	Oignon, <i>m.</i>
Only,	Einzig, allein,	Unnico, solo,	Seul, unique.
Open,	Oeffnen, <i>v.</i> offen <i>adj.</i>	Enseñar, <i>v.</i> abierto <i>adj.</i>	Ouvert, -e, <i>adj.</i> ouvrir, <i>v.</i>
Opera,	Oper, <i>f.</i>	Opera, <i>f.</i>	Opéra, <i>m.</i>
Operate,	Wirken, operiren	Obrar, operar,	Opérer. [ <i>f.</i>
Operation,	Wirkung, <i>f.</i>	Operacion, <i>f.</i>	Opération, action
Opinion,	Ruf, <i>m.</i> meinung	Opinion, <i>f.</i>	Opinion, <i>f.</i>
Opium,	Opium, <i>n.</i>	Opio, <i>m.</i>	Opium, <i>m.</i>
Opponent,	Gegner, <i>sm.</i> Wid- erstreitend, <i>ad</i>	Antagonista, <i>sm.</i> opuesto, <i>adj.</i>	Opposant, <i>s. m.</i> -e <i>adj.</i>
Opportunity,	Gelegenheit, <i>f.</i>	Oportunidad, <i>f.</i>	Opportunité, <i>f.</i>
Oppose,	Sich widersetzen	Oponer, resistir,	Opposer, resister.
Opposite,	Gegenüber,	Opuesto, adverso	Opposé, vis-à-vis,
Opposition,	Gegensatz, <i>m.</i>	Oposicion, <i>f.</i>	Opposition, <i>f.</i>
Oppress,	Unterdrücken, <i>v.</i>	Oprimir,	Opprimir.
Oppression,	Bedrückung, <i>f.</i>	Opresion, <i>f.</i>	Oppression, <i>f.</i>
Or,	Oder, ehe,	O', antes,	Ou, autrement.
Oration,	Rede, <i>f.</i>	Oracion, <i>f.</i>	Discours, <i>f.</i>
Orator,	Redner, <i>m.</i>	Orador, <i>m.</i>	Orateur, <i>m.</i>

ORB.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Orbit,	Kreis <i>m.</i> Bahn, <i>f.</i>	Orbita, <i>f.</i>	Orbite, <i>m.</i>
Orchard,	Obstgarten, <i>m.</i>	Huerto, <i>m.</i>	Verger, <i>m.</i>
Orchestra,	Orchester, <i>n.</i>	Orquesta, <i>f.</i>	Orchestre, <i>m.</i>
Order,	Ordnung, <i>s. f.</i> ordnen, <i>v.</i>	Orden, <i>s. m. f.</i> ordenar, <i>v.</i>	Ordre, <i>s. m.</i> ordonner, <i>v.</i>
Ore,	Erz, Metall, <i>n.</i>	Mineral, <i>m.</i>	Mineral, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Organ,	Werkzeug, <i>n.</i>	O'rgano, <i>m.</i>	Organe, orgue,
Organize,	Einrichten,	Organizar,	Organiser,
Origin,	Ursprung, <i>m.</i>	Orégen, <i>m.</i>	Origine, <i>f.</i>
Original,	Ursprünglich,	Original,	Original. [ <i>ver.</i>
Originate,	Hervorbringen,	Originar,	Provenir, déri-
Ornament,	Zierde, <i>s. f.</i> verziern, <i>v.</i>	Ornamento <i>s. m.</i> ornamentar <i>v.</i>	Ornement, <i>s. m.</i> decorer, <i>v.</i>
Orphan,	Waise, <i>m. f.</i>	Huérfino, <i>m.</i>	Orphelin, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Orthography,	Rechtschrei- bung, <i>f.</i>	Ortografia, <i>f.</i>	Orthographie, <i>f.</i>
Ostrich,	Strauss, <i>m.</i>	Avestruz, <i>m.</i>	Autruche, <i>f.</i>
Other,	Andere,	Otro,	Autre.
Otherwise,	Anders, sonst,	De otra manéra,	Autrement.
Otter,	Fischotter, <i>f.</i>	Nutra, nutria, <i>f.</i>	Loutre, <i>f.</i>
Ought,	Soll, muss,	Deber,	Devoir, falloir.
Ounce,	Unze, <i>f.</i>	Onza, <i>f.</i>	Once, <i>f.</i>
Our,	Unser,	Nuestro,	Notre, nos. [ <i>nous.</i>
Ours,	Unser,	Le nuestro,	Le, la nôtre; à
Ourselves,	Wir, wir selbst,	Nosotros mismos	Nous-mêmes.
Out,	Aus, hinaus,	Fuera, afuera,	Hors, de, du.
Outbreak,	Ausbruch, <i>m.</i>	Erupcion, <i>f.</i>	Éruption, <i>f.</i>
Outcast,	Verstossene, <i>s. m.</i> verbannt, <i>v.</i>	Desterrado <i>s. m.</i> tirar fuera, <i>v.</i>	Banne, <i>s. m.</i> , jet- ter dehors, <i>v.</i>
Outer,	Aeussere,	Exterior,	De dehors,
Ontgrow,	Ueberwachsen,	Sobrecerer,	Devenir grand.
Outlaw,	Geächtete, <i>s. m.</i> ächtchen, <i>v.</i>	Proscrito, <i>s. m.</i> proscribir, <i>v.</i>	Proscrit, <i>s. m.</i> proscrire, <i>v.</i>
Outlet,	Ausgang, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Salida, <i>f.</i>	Issue, <i>f.</i>
Outline,	Umriss, Abriss,	Contorno, <i>m.</i>	Contour, <i>m.</i>
Outrage,	Beleidigung, <i>f.</i>	Ultrage, <i>m.</i>	Outrage, <i>m.</i>
Outset,	Anfang, <i>m.</i>	Principio, <i>m.</i>	Sortie, <i>f.</i>
Outside,	Aussenseite, <i>f.</i>	Exterior, <i>m.</i>	Extérieur, <i>m.</i>
Oven,	Ofen, Backofen <i>m.</i>	Horno, <i>m.</i>	Four, <i>m.</i>
Over,	Ueber, durch,	Sobre, encima,	Sur, au-dessus.
Overcome,	Uebersteigen,	Vencer,	Surmonter.

OVE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Overdo,	Uebertreiben,	Exceder,	Exceder.
Overflow,	Uuberfleissen,	Inundar, robasar.	Déborder.
Overhear,	Ueberhören,	Entreoir,	Entendre par hazard. [ser.
Overlook,	Uebersehen,	Rever, recorrer,	Surveiller, pas-
Overrate,	Zu hoch schätzen	Encarecer,	Surfaire.
Overreach,	Ueberragen,	Sobresalir,	Se fouler.
Overrun,	Ueberlaufen,	Cubrir, rebosar,	Envahir.
Oversee,	Uebersehen,	Inspeccionar,	Surveiller.
Overséer,	Aufseher, <i>m.</i>	Sobrestante, <i>m.</i>	Inspecteur, <i>m.</i>
Oversight,	Aufsicht, <i>f.</i>	Yerro, <i>m.</i> [ta,	Inspection, <i>f.</i>
Overt,	Ausserlich,	Abierto, indirec-	Ouvert.
Overtake,	Einholen,	Alcanzar,	Attraper.
Overthrow,	Umsturz, <i>s. m.</i> umwerfen, <i>v.</i>	Trastorno, <i>s. m.</i> trastornar, <i>v.</i>	Renversement, <i>s. m.</i> renverser, <i>v.</i>
Overtop,	Hervorragan,	Elevarse sobre otra cosa,	S'élever au des- sus de.
Overture,	Oeffnung, <i>f.</i>	Abertura, <i>f.</i>	Ouverture, <i>f.</i>
Overturn	Umstürzen,	Subvertir,	Bouleverser.
Overwhelm,	Niederdrucken,	Abumar,	Accabler.
Owe,	Verdanken,	Deber,	Devoir.
Owl,	Eule, <i>f.</i>	Lechuza, <i>f.</i> [ <i>adj.</i>	Hibou, -x, <i>m.</i>
Own,	Anerkennen, <i>v.</i> eigen, <i>adj.</i>	Poseer, <i>v.</i> propio,	Posseder, <i>v.</i> propre, <i>adj.</i>
Ox,	Ochs, <i>m.</i>	Buey, vacuno, <i>m.</i>	Bœuf, <i>m.</i>
Oyer,	Verhör, <i>n.</i>	Tribunal, <i>m.</i>	Cour, <i>f.</i>
Oyes,	Hört! holla!	Escuchad!	Ecoutez!
Oyster,	Auster, <i>f.</i>	Ostra, <i>f.</i>	Huitre, <i>f.</i>

## P.

Pace,	Schritt, <i>s. m.</i> ein- hergehen, <i>v.</i>	Paso, <i>s. m.</i> pasear, <i>v.</i>	Amble, <i>s. m.</i> aller le pas, <i>v.</i>
Pacify,	Beruhigen,	Pacificar,	Pacifiér, apaiser.
Pack,	Ballen, <i>s. m.</i> packen, <i>v.</i>	Lio, <i>s. m.</i> enfardelar, <i>v.</i>	Balle, <i>s. f.</i> empaqueter, <i>v.</i>
Package,	Packzeug, <i>n.</i>	Fardo, <i>m.</i>	Paquet, <i>m.</i>
Packet,	Bündelchen, <i>n.</i>	Paquete, <i>m.</i>	Paquet, <i>m.</i>
Pad,	Weg, <i>s. m.</i> ebenen, <i>v.</i> [ <i>n.</i>	Senda, <i>s. f.</i> saltar, <i>v.</i>	Bourlet, <i>s. m.</i> rembourrer, <i>v.</i>
Padlock,	Vorlegeschloss,	Candado, <i>m.</i>	Cadenas, <i>m.</i>



PAG.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Pagan,	Heide,-nisch, <i>m.</i>	Pagano, <i>m.</i>	Païen,-ne, <i>m. f.</i>
Page,	Page, <i>s. m.</i> paginiren, <i>v.</i>	Page, <i>s. m.</i> foliar, <i>v.</i>	Page, <i>s. m. f.</i> [es, <i>v.</i> marquer les pag-
Pail,	Eimer, <i>m.</i>	Colodra, <i>f.</i>	Seau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Pain,	Strafe, <i>s. f.</i> anstrengen, <i>v.</i>	Pena, <i>s. f.</i> affligir, <i>v.</i>	Pein, <i>s. f.</i> affligir, <i>v.</i>
Paint,	Farbe, <i>s. f.</i> malen, <i>v.</i>	Afeyte, <i>s. m.</i> afeytarse, <i>v.,</i>	Peinture, <i>s. f.</i> peindre, <i>v.</i>
Painter,	Maler, <i>m.</i>	Pintor, <i>m.</i>	Peintre, <i>m.</i>
Painting,	Malerei, <i>f.</i> [ren <i>v.</i>	Pintura, <i>f.</i> [ <i>v.</i>	Peinture, <i>f.</i> [ <i>v.</i>
Pair,	Paar, <i>s. n.</i> paa-	Par <i>s. m.</i> parearse	Paire, <i>s. f.</i> assortir
Palace,	Palast, <i>m.</i>	Palacio, <i>m.</i>	Palais, <i>m.</i>
Palate,	Gaumen, <i>m.</i>	Paladar, <i>m.</i> [do,	Palais, <i>m.</i>
Pale,	Blass, bleich,	Palido, descolori-	Pâle, blême. [tre.
Palette,	Farbenbret, <i>n.</i>	Paleta. <i>f.</i>	Palette <i>f.</i> de pein-
Pall,	Leichentuch, <i>s. n.</i> bekleiden, <i>v.</i>	Manto real, <i>s. m.</i> exhalarse, <i>v.</i>	Pallium, <i>s. m.</i> affaiblir, <i>v.</i>
Palm,	Palme, <i>s. f.</i> betasten, <i>v.</i>	Palmo, <i>s. f.</i> manejar, <i>v.</i>	Palme, <i>s. f.</i> escamoter, <i>v.</i>
Pamphlet,	Flugschrift, <i>f.</i>	Papelon, <i>m.</i>	Pamphlet, <i>m.</i>
Pan,	Pfanne, <i>f.</i>	Payla, <i>f.</i>	Terrine, <i>f.</i>
Panel,	Feld, <i>n.</i>	Entrepaño,	Panneau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Pang,	Pein, Qual, <i>f.</i>	Angustia, <i>f.</i>	Angoisse, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Panic,	Schrecken, <i>m.</i>	Panico, <i>m.</i>	Terreur panique,
Pant,	Klopfen,	Palpitar,	Palpiter.
Pantaloons,	Pantalons, <i>m. pl.</i>	Pantalon, <i>m.</i>	Pantalon, <i>m.</i>
Pantomime,	Geberdenspiel <i>n.</i>	Pantomimo, <i>m.</i>	Pantomime, <i>m.</i>
Pantry,	Brodschrank, <i>m.</i>	Despensa, <i>f.</i>	Panterie, <i>f.</i>
Papa,	Papa, Vater, <i>m.</i>	Papá, <i>m.</i>	Papa, <i>m.</i>
Paper,	Papier, <i>n.</i>	Papel, <i>m.</i>	Papier, <i>m.</i>
Parade,	Gepränge, <i>s. n.</i> in parade bringen, <i>v.</i>	Parada, <i>s. f.</i> exhibir, <i>v.</i>	Parade, <i>s. f.</i> [ <i>v.</i> aller en parade,
Paragraph,	Abschnitt, <i>m.</i>	Párrafo, <i>m.</i>	Paragraphe, <i>m.</i>
Parallel,	Parallelkreis <i>s. m.</i> gleichlaufend <i>a.</i>	Paralelo, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Parallèle, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Parasol,	Sonnenschirm, <i>m.</i>	Parasol, <i>m.</i>	Parasol, <i>m.</i>
Parcel,	Stück, <i>n.</i> Menge <i>f.</i>	Paquete, <i>m.</i>	Parcelle, <i>f.</i>
Pardon,	Erlassung, <i>s. f.</i> verzeihen, <i>v.</i>	Perdon, <i>s. m.</i> per- donar, <i>v.</i>	Pardon, <i>s. m.</i> pardonner, <i>v.</i>
Parent,	Vater, <i>m.</i> Mutter, <i>f.</i> Aeltern <i>pl.</i>	Padre, ó madre, <i>m. f.</i>	Père, <i>m.</i> mère <i>f.</i> parens, <i>m. pl.</i>

PAR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Parish,	Gemeinde, <i>f.</i>	Parroquia, <i>f.</i>	Paroisse, <i>f.</i>
Park,	Park, <i>m.</i>	Parque, <i>m.</i>	Parc, <i>m.</i>
Parliament,	Parlement, <i>n.</i>	Parlamento, <i>m.</i>	Parlement, <i>m.</i>
Parlor,	Sprachzimmer, <i>n.</i>	Parlatorio, <i>m.</i>	Salon, <i>m.</i>
Parody,	Parodie, <i>f.</i> [ <i>n.</i> Parodia, <i>f.</i>		Parodie, <i>f.</i>
Parole,	Wort, Ehrenwort	Palabra, <i>f.</i>	Parole, <i>f.</i>
Parrot,	Papagei, <i>m.</i>	Papagayo, <i>m.</i>	Perroquet, <i>m.</i>
Parry,	Abwehren,	Esgrimir,	Paser, éviteo.
Parson,	Pfarrer, <i>m.</i>	Parroco, <i>m.</i>	Curé, ministre <i>m.</i>
Part,	Theil, <i>s. m.</i> absondern, <i>v.</i>	Parte, <i>s. m.</i> partir, <i>v.</i>	Partie, <i>s. f.</i> separer, <i>v.</i>
Partake,	Theilen,	Participar,	Partager.
Partial,	Parteiisch,	Parcial,	Partiel, -le.
Particular,	Sonderbar,	Particular,	Particulier, -e,
Partner,	Theilnehmer, <i>m.</i>	Compañero, <i>m.</i>	Associé, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Partnership,	Genossenschaft <i>f.</i>	Compañía, <i>f.</i>	Association, <i>f.</i>
Partridge,	Rebhuhn, <i>n.</i>	Perdiz, <i>f.</i>	Perdrix, <i>f.</i>
Party,	Partei, <i>f.</i> Spiel <i>n.</i>	Partido, <i>m.</i>	Parti, <i>m.</i> partie, <i>f.</i>
Pass,	Weg, <i>s. m.</i> vergehen, <i>v.</i>	Paso, <i>s. m.</i> pasar, <i>v.</i>	Détroit, <i>s. m.</i> passer, <i>v.</i>
Passage,	Ausweg, <i>m.</i>	Pasage, <i>m.</i>	Passage, <i>m.</i>
Passenger,	Passagier, <i>m.</i>	Pasajero, <i>m.</i>	Passager, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Passion,	Leidenschaft, <i>f.</i>	Pasion, <i>f.</i> enojo, <i>m.</i>	Passion, <i>f.</i>
Passover,	Osterfest, <i>n.</i>	Páscoa, <i>f.</i>	Pâque, <i>f.</i>
Past,	Vergangenheit, <i>s. f.</i> über, <i>adj.</i>	Lo pasado, <i>s. m.</i> pasado, <i>adj.</i>	Passé, <i>s. f.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Pastor,	Hirt, Pfarrer, <i>m.</i>	Pastor, <i>m.</i>	Pasteur, <i>m.</i>
Pasture,	Weide, <i>s. f.</i> weiden, <i>v.</i>	Pastura, <i>s. f.</i> pastar, <i>v.</i>	Pâture, <i>f.</i> paturer, <i>v.</i>
Patch,	Lappen, <i>s. m.</i> ausbessern, <i>v.</i>	Remiendo, <i>s. m.</i> remendar, <i>v.</i>	Pièce, <i>s. f.</i> rapiéceter, <i>v.</i>
Patent,	Patent, <i>s. n.</i> öffentlich, <i>adj.</i>	Patente <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Patente, <i>s. f.</i> patent, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Path,	Pfad, <i>m.</i>	Senda, <i>f.</i>	Sentier, <i>m.</i>
Pathetic,	Nachdrücklich,	Pathetico,	Touchant, -e.
Pathos,	Leidenschaft, <i>f.</i>	Pato, pathos, <i>m.</i>	Pathos, <i>m.</i>
Patience,	Geduld, <i>f.</i>	Paciencia <i>f.</i>	Patience, <i>f.</i>
Patient,	Geduldig [freund	Paciente,	Patient, -e,
Patriot,	Vaterlands-	Patriota, <i>m.</i>	Patriote, <i>m. f.</i>
Patron,	Gönner, <i>m.</i>	Patron, <i>m.</i>	Patron, <i>m.</i>

PAT.	GERMAN.	SPANISH	FRENCH.
Pattern,	Muster, <i>n.</i>	Modelo, <i>m.</i>	Échatillon, <i>m.</i>
Pause,	Pause, <i>s. f.</i> pau- siren, <i>v.</i>	Pausa, <i>s. f.</i> pau- sar, <i>v.</i>	Pause, <i>s. f.</i> pauser, <i>v.</i>
Pawn,	Pfand, <i>s. n.</i> ver- pfänden, <i>v.</i>	Prenda, <i>s. f.</i> empeñar, <i>v.</i>	Gage, <i>s. m.</i> en- gager, <i>v.</i>
Pay,	Bezahlung <i>s. f.</i> bezahlen, <i>v.</i>	Paga, <i>s. f.</i> pagar, <i>v.</i>	Paye, <i>s. f.</i> payer, <i>v.</i>
Pea,	Erbse, <i>f.</i>	Guisante, <i>m.</i>	Pois, <i>m.</i>
Peace,	Friede, <i>m.</i>	Paz, <i>f.</i>	Paix, <i>f.</i> repos <i>m.</i>
Peach,	Pfirsiche, <i>f.</i>	Melocoton, <i>m.</i>	Pêche, <i>f.</i>
Peacock,	Pfauhahn, <i>m.</i>	Pavo, real, <i>m.</i>	Paon, <i>m.</i>
Peahen,	Pfauhenne, <i>f.</i>	Pava real, <i>f.</i>	Paonne, <i>f.</i>
Peak,	Gipfel, <i>s. m.</i> kränkeln, <i>v.</i>	Cima, <i>s. f.</i> par- ecer flaco, <i>v.</i>	Pic, <i>s. m.</i> avoir, l'air malade, <i>v.</i>
Peal,	Schall, <i>s. m.</i> be- täuben, <i>v.</i>	Estruendo, <i>s. m.</i> agitar, <i>v.</i>	Carillon, <i>s. m.</i> étourdir, <i>v.</i>
Pear,	Birne, <i>f.</i>	Pera, <i>f.</i>	Poire, <i>f.</i>
Pearl,	Perle, <i>f.</i>	Perla, <i>f.</i>	Perle, <i>f.</i>
Peasant,	Bauer, <i>m.</i>	Paton, <i>m.</i>	Paysan, -ne, <i>m. f.</i>
Peck,	Viertel, <i>s. n.</i> picken, <i>v.</i>	Tres celemimes, <i>s. m.</i> picotear, <i>v.</i>	Picotin, <i>s. m.</i> becqueter, <i>v.</i>
Pectoral,	Brustmittel,	Pectoral,	Pectoral, -e.
Peculiar,	Eigen, besonder.	Peculiar,	Particulier, -e.
Pedal,	Trittbrett, Pedal	Caño, <i>m.</i> [oleras,	Pédal, <i>f.</i>
Peddle,	Tändeln,	Ocuparse en fri-	Baguenauder.
Pedlar,	Hausirer, <i>m.</i> [s. <i>f.</i>	Buhonero, <i>m.</i>	Colporteur, <i>m.</i>
Peel,	Schälen, <i>v.</i> Rinde	Corteza, <i>f.</i>	Pelure, <i>f.</i>
Peep,	Blick, <i>s. m.</i> gucken, <i>v.</i>	Asomo, <i>s. m.</i> asomar, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Œillade, <i>s. f.</i> paraître, <i>v.</i>
Peer,	Gleiche, <i>m.</i>	Par, compañero,	Egal, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Peg,	Pflock, <i>s. m.</i> anpflöcken, <i>v.</i>	Clavija, <i>s. f.</i> clavar, <i>v.</i>	Chevillle, <i>s. f.</i> cheviller, <i>v.</i>
Pen,	Feder, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Pluma, jaula, <i>f.</i>	Plume, <i>f.</i> parc, <i>m.</i>
Pencil,	Pinsel, Reissstift,	Lapiz, pincel, <i>m.</i>	Cráyon, <i>m.</i>
Pendulum,	Pendul, <i>n.</i>	Pendolo, <i>m.</i>	Pendule, <i>m.</i>
Penetrate,	Durchdringen,	Penetrar,	Pénétrer, percer,
Peninsula,	Halbinsel, <i>f.</i>	Peninsula, <i>f.</i>	Péninsule, <i>f.</i>
Penitent,	Bussfertig,	Penitente,	Penitent, -e.
Penny,	Pfennig, <i>m.</i>	Penique, <i>m.</i>	Sou, sol, <i>m.</i>
Pension,	Kostgeld, <i>n.</i>	Pension, <i>f.</i>	Pension, <i>f.</i>

PEO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
People,	Volk, <i>s. n.</i> be- völkern, <i>v.</i>	Pueblo, <i>s. m.</i> poblar, <i>v.</i>	Peuple, <i>s. m.</i> peupler, <i>v.</i>
Pepper,	Pfeffer, <i>m.</i>	Pimiento, <i>m.</i>	Poivre, <i>m.</i>
Perceive,	Empfinden,	Percibir,	Apercevoir.
Perch,	Stange, <i>s. f.</i> aufsitzen, <i>v.</i>	Perca, <i>s. f.</i> pon- erse en perca, <i>v.</i>	Perche, <i>s. f.</i> percher, <i>v.</i>
Percussion,	Erschütterung, <i>f.</i>	Percussion, <i>f.</i>	Percussion, <i>f.</i>
Perfect,	Vollenden, <i>v.</i> vollkommen, <i>a.</i>	Perficionar, <i>v.</i> perfecto, <i>adj.</i>	Parfait, <i>v.</i> par- fait, <i>-e, adj.</i>
Perfection,	Vollkommenheit	Perfeccion, <i>f.</i>	Perfection, <i>f.</i>
Perform,	Verrichten,	Executar,	Accomplir.
Performance,	Vollführung, <i>f.</i>	Accion, <i>f.</i>	Exécution, <i>f.</i>
Perfume,	Wohlgeruch, <i>sm.</i> rauchern, <i>v.</i>	Perfume, <i>s. m.</i> perfumar, <i>v.</i>	Parfum, <i>s. m.</i> parfumer, <i>v.</i>
Perhaps,	Vielleicht,	Quizá,	Peut, être.
Peril,	Gefahr, <i>f.</i>	Peligro, <i>m.</i>	Péril, danger, <i>m.</i>
Period,	Kreislauf, <i>m.</i>	Periodo, <i>fin, m.</i>	Période, point, <i>m.</i>
Perish,	Umkommen,	Perecer, acabar,	Périr, mourir.
Perjure,	Falsch schwören	Perjurar,	Parjurer.
Perjury,	Meineid, <i>m.</i>	Perjurio, <i>m.</i>	Parjure, <i>m.</i>
Permanent,	Fortdauernd,	Permanente,	Permanent, <i>-e.</i>
Permission,	Erlaubniss, <i>f.</i>	Permisión, <i>f.</i>	Permission, <i>f.</i>
Permit,	Erlauben,	Permitir,	Permettre.
Pernicious,	Verderblich,	Pernicioso,	Pernicieux, <i>-se.</i>
Perpendicular,	Senkrecht,	Perpendicular,	Perpendiculaire.
Perpetual,	Immerwährend,	Perpetuo,	Perpétuel.
Perplex,	Verwirren,	Perturbar,	Pourmenter.
Persevere,	Ausdauern,	Perseverar,	Persévérer.
Person,	Person, <i>f.</i>	Persona, <i>f.</i>	Personne, <i>f.</i>
Persuade,	Ueberreden,	Persuasir,	Persuader.
Peruse,	Durchlesen,	Leer, observar,	Lire, examiner.
Pest,	Pest, <i>f.</i>	Peste, <i>f.</i>	Peste, <i>f.</i>
Pester,	Füllen, quälen,	Moler, molestar,	Harcéler.
Pestilence,	Pest, <i>f.</i>	Pestilencia, <i>f.</i>	Pestilence, <i>f.</i>
Pet,	Anwandlung, <i>f.</i>	Enojo, enfado, <i>m.</i>	Dépit, <i>m.</i>
Petition,	Bitte, <i>s. f.</i> bitten, <i>v.</i>	Peticion, <i>s. f.</i> suplicar, <i>v.</i>	Pétition, <i>s. f.</i> prier, <i>v.</i>
Petrify,	Versteinern,	Petrificar,	Pétrifier. [ <i>m.</i>
Petticoat,	Unterrock,	Guardapiés, <i>m.</i>	Jupe, <i>f.</i> cotillon,
Pew,	Kirchenstuhl, <i>m.</i>	Asiento ( <i>m.</i> ) en una iglesia,	Banc ( <i>m.</i> ) d'égli- se.

PEW.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Pewter,	Zinn, <i>n.</i>	Peltre, <i>m.</i>	Étain, <i>m.</i>
Phenomenon,	Erscheinung, <i>f.</i>	Fenomeno, <i>m.</i>	Phénomène, <i>m.</i>
Philanthropy,	Menschenliebe, <i>f.</i>	Filantropia, <i>f.</i>	Philantropie, <i>f.</i>
Philology,	Sprachkunde, <i>f.</i>	Filologia, <i>f.</i>	Philologie, <i>f.</i>
Philosopher,	Philosoph, <i>m.</i>	Filósofo, <i>m.</i>	Philosophe, <i>m.</i>
Philosophy,	Philosophie, <i>f.</i>	Filosofia, <i>f.</i>	Philosophie, <i>f.</i>
Phlebotomy,	Aderlassen, <i>n.</i>	Flebotomia, <i>f.</i>	Phlébotomie, <i>f.</i>
Physic,	Arzeneikunde, <i>sf.</i>	Medicina, <i>s. f.</i>	Médecine, <i>s. f.</i>
	heilen, <i>v.</i>	purgar, <i>v.</i>	médeciner, <i>v.</i>
Physician,	Arzt, <i>m.</i>	Médico, <i>m.</i>	Médecin, <i>m.</i>
Pick,	Spitzeisen, <i>s. n.</i>	Pico, <i>s. m.</i>	Pic, <i>s. m.</i>
	picken, <i>v.</i>	escogar, <i>v.</i>	choisir, <i>v.</i>
Pickle,	Pökel, <i>s. m.</i>	Salmuera, <i>s. f.</i>	Saumure, <i>s. f.</i>
	einpökeln, <i>v.</i>	escabechar, <i>v.</i>	saler, <i>v.</i>
Picture,	Gemälde, <i>s. n.</i>	Pictura, <i>s. f.</i>	Tableau, <i>s. m.</i>
	malen, <i>v.</i>	figurar, <i>v.</i>	peindre, <i>v.</i>
Pie,	Pastete, <i>f.</i>	Pastel, <i>m.</i>	Pâte, <i>m.</i> pie, <i>f.</i>
Piece,	Stück, <i>s. n.</i>	Remiendo, <i>s. m.</i>	Pièce, <i>s. f.</i>
	passen, <i>v.</i>	remendar, <i>v.</i> [te,	joindre, <i>v.</i>
Pier,	Pfeiler, <i>m.</i>	Estribo de puen-	Môle, <i>m.</i> jetée, <i>f.</i>
Pierce,	Durchstechen,	Penetrar,	Percer.
Piety,	Frömmigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Piedad, <i>f.</i>	Pieté, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Pig,	Ferkel, Schwein,	Lechon, <i>m.</i>	Cochon, saumon,
Pigeon,	Taube, <i>f.</i>	Palmo, <i>m.</i>	Pigeon, <i>m.</i>
Pike,	Spitze, Pike, <i>f.</i>	Lucio, <i>m.</i> pica, <i>f.</i>	Brochet, <i>m.</i>
Pile,	Pfahl, <i>s. m.</i>	Estaca, <i>s. f.</i>	Pieu, <i>s. m.</i>
	aufhäufen, <i>v.</i>	amontonar, <i>v.</i>	empiler, <i>v.</i>
Pilgrim,	Pilger, <i>m.</i>	Perigrinante, <i>m.</i>	Pélerin, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
Pill,	Pille, <i>f.</i>	Pildora, <i>f.</i>	Pilule, <i>f.</i>
Pillar,	Pfeiler, <i>m.</i>	Coluna, <i>f.</i> pilar, <i>m.</i>	Pilier, <i>m.</i>
Pillow,	Kopfkissen, <i>n.</i>	Almohada, <i>f.</i>	Oreiller, <i>m.</i>
Pilot,	Steuermann, <i>s. m.</i>	Piloto, <i>s. m.</i> guiar	Pilote, <i>s. m.</i>
	steuern, <i>v.</i>	un navio, <i>v.</i>	piloter, <i>v.</i>
Pin,	Nagel, <i>s. f.</i>	Olfiler, <i>s. m.</i>	Épingle, <i>s. f.</i>
	anstecken, <i>v.</i>	encerrar, <i>v.</i>	joindre, <i>v.</i>
Pincers,	Klauen, <i>f.</i>	Pinzas, <i>f.</i>	Tenailles, <i>f. pl.</i>
Pinch,	Druck, <i>s. m.</i>	Pellizco, <i>s. m.</i>	Pincée, <i>s. f.</i>
	kneipen, <i>v.</i>	pellizcar, <i>v.</i>	presser, <i>v.</i>
Pink,	Nelke, <i>s. f.</i>	Chavel, <i>s. m.</i>	Pinque, <i>s. f.</i>
	blinzen, <i>v.</i>	ojetear, <i>v.</i>	découper, <i>v.</i>
Pint,	Nösel, <i>n.</i>	Pinta, <i>f.</i>	Pinte, <i>f.</i>



PIN.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Pious,	Fromm, zärtlich,	Pío, piadoso,	Pieux,-se, pie.
Pipe,	Pfeife, <i>s. f.</i> pfeifen, <i>v.</i>	Pipa, <i>s. f.</i> graznar, <i>v.</i>	Pipe, <i>s. f.</i> crier, <i>v.</i>
Pirate,	Seeräuber, <i>m.</i>	Pirata, <i>m.</i>	Pirate, <i>m.</i>
Pistol,	Pistole, <i>f.</i>	Pistola, <i>f.</i>	Pistolet, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>
Pit,	Grube, <i>f.</i>	Hoyo, abismo, <i>m.</i>	Fosse, <i>f.</i> parterre,
Pitch,	Pech, <i>s. n.</i> verpiehen, <i>v.</i>	Pez, grado, <i>s. m.</i> fixar, <i>v.</i>	Poix, <i>s. f.</i> poisser, <i>v.</i>
Pitcher,	Krug, <i>m.</i>	Cántaro, <i>m.</i>	Cruche, <i>f.</i>
Pith,	Mark, <i>n.</i> Kraft, <i>f.</i>	Tuétano, <i>m.</i>	Moelle, <i>f.</i>
Pity,	Mitleiden, <i>s. n.</i> bemitleiden, <i>v.</i>	Misericordia, <i>s. f.</i> compadecer, <i>v.</i>	Pitié, <i>s. f.</i> plaindre, <i>v.</i>
Pivot,	Zapfen, <i>m.</i>	Espigon, <i>m.</i>	Pivot, <i>m.</i>
Place,	Platz, <i>s. m.</i> anstellen, <i>v.</i>	Lugar, <i>n.</i> colocar, <i>v.</i>	Lieu, <i>s. f.</i> placer, <i>v.</i>
Plague,	Plage, <i>s. f.</i> plagen, <i>v.</i>	Peste, <i>s. f.</i> atormentar, <i>v.</i>	Tourment, <i>s. m.</i> vexer, <i>v.</i>
Plain,	Ebene, <i>s. f.</i> eben, <i>a</i> ausgleichen, <i>v.</i>	Llano, <i>s. m. a.</i> llanar, <i>v.</i>	Plain,-e, <i>s. f.</i> & <i>a</i> aplaner, <i>v.</i>
Plaintiff,	Kläger, <i>m.</i>	Demandado, <i>m.</i>	Plaignant,-e.
Plan,	Plan, <i>s. m.</i> entwerfen, <i>v.</i>	Plan, <i>s. m.</i> trazar, <i>v.</i>	Dessein, <i>s. m.</i> tracer, <i>v.</i>
Plane,	Fläche, <i>f.</i> Hobel, <i>s. m.</i> ebenen, <i>v.</i>	Plano, <i>s. m.</i> allanar, <i>v.</i>	Plan, rabot, <i>s. m.</i> raboter, <i>v.</i>
Planet,	Planet, <i>m.</i>	Planeta, <i>m.</i>	Planète, <i>f.</i>
Plank,	Plank, <i>s. f.</i> die- len, <i>v.</i>	Fablon, <i>s. m.</i> entablar, <i>v.</i>	Planche, <i>s. f.</i> planchéier, <i>v.</i>
Plant,	Pflanze, <i>s. f.</i> pflanzen, <i>v.</i>	Planta, <i>s. f.</i> plantar, <i>v.</i>	Plante, <i>s. f.</i> planter, <i>v.</i>
Plantation,	Pflanzung, <i>f.</i>	Plantacion, <i>f.</i>	Plantation, <i>f.</i>
Planter,	Pflanzer, <i>m.</i>	Plantador, <i>m.</i>	Planteur, <i>m.</i>
Plaster,	Pflaster, <i>s. n.</i> tünchen, <i>v.</i>	Yeso, <i>s. m.</i> enyesar, <i>v.</i>	Plâtre, <i>s. m.</i> plâtrer, <i>v.</i>
Plate,	Platte, <i>s. f.</i> plattiren, <i>v.</i>	Plata, <i>s. f.</i> planhear, <i>v.</i>	Assiette, <i>s. f.</i> plaquer, <i>v.</i>
Platform,	Grundriss, <i>m.</i>	Platforma, <i>f.</i>	Plateforme, <i>f.</i>
Play,	Spiel, <i>s. n.</i> spielen, <i>v.</i>	Juego, <i>s. m.</i> jugar, <i>v.</i>	Jeu,-x, <i>s. m.</i> jouer, <i>v.</i>
Plead,	Vorschützen,	Disculpar,	Plaider.
Please,	Gefallen,	Complacer,	Plaire.
Pleasure,	Vergnügen, <i>n.</i>	Gusto, placer, <i>m.</i>	Plaisir, <i>m.</i>

PLE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Pledge,	Pfand, <i>s. n.</i> verpfänden, <i>v.</i>	Prenda, <i>s. f.</i> empeñar, <i>v.</i>	Gage, <i>s. m.</i> engager, <i>v.</i>
Plenty,	Fülle, <i>f.</i>	Copia, <i>demasia. f.</i>	Abondance, <i>f.</i>
Plight,	Zustand, <i>s. m.</i> flechten, <i>v.</i>	Estado, <i>s. m.</i> empeñar, <i>v.</i>	Etat, <i>s. m.</i> engager, <i>v.</i>
Plot,	Platz, <i>s. m.</i> vorhaben, <i>v.</i>	Enredo, <i>s. m.</i> urdir, <i>v.</i>	Complot, <i>s. m.</i> comploter, <i>v.</i>
Plough,	Pflug, <i>s. m.</i> pflügen, <i>v.</i>	Arado, <i>s. m.</i> arar, <i>v.</i>	Charrue, <i>s. f.</i> labourer, <i>v.</i>
Pluck,	Zug, <i>s. m.</i> pflücken, <i>v.</i>	Asadura, <i>s. f.</i> arrancar, <i>v.</i>	Fressure, <i>f.</i> effort, <i>s. m.</i> anarcher, <i>v.</i>
Plug,	Stöpsel, <i>s. m.</i> verstopfen, <i>v.</i>	Tapon, <i>s. m.</i> tapar, <i>v.</i>	Bouchon, <i>s. m.</i> cheviller, <i>v.</i>
Plum,	Pflaume, <i>f.</i>	Ciruela, <i>f.</i>	Prune, <i>f.</i>
Plumb,	Blei, <i>s. n.</i> senkrecht, <i>adj.</i>	Plomada, <i>s. f.</i> plomo, <i>adj.</i>	Plomb, <i>s. m.</i> à plomb, <i>adj.</i>
Plume,	Feder, <i>s. f.</i> rupfen, <i>v.</i>	Pluma, <i>s. f.</i> adornar, <i>v.</i>	Plume, <i>s. f.</i> plumer, <i>v.</i>
Plunder,	Beute, <i>s. f.</i> plündern, <i>v.</i>	Botín, <i>s. m.</i> saquear, <i>v.</i>	Pillage, <i>s. m.</i> piller, <i>v.</i>
Plunge,	Sprung, <i>s. m.</i> tauchen, <i>v.</i>	Enmersion, <i>s. f.</i> sumerzir, <i>v.</i>	Plongeon, <i>s. m.</i> plonger, <i>v.</i>
Plural,	Plural, mehr,	Plural,	Pluriel, -le.
Ply,	Zusetzen,	Trabajar,	Travailler.
Pocket,	Tasche, <i>s. f.</i> einstecken, <i>v.</i>	Bolsillo, <i>s. m.</i> embolsar, <i>v.</i>	Poche, <i>s. f.</i> empocher, <i>v.</i>
Pod,	Hülse, Schale, <i>f.</i>	Vayna, <i>f.</i>	Casse, capsule, <i>f.</i>
Poem,	Gedicht, <i>n.</i>	Poema, <i>m.</i>	Poème, <i>m.</i>
Poet,	Dichter, <i>m.</i>	Poeta, <i>m.</i>	Poète, <i>m.</i>
Poetry,	Dichtkunst, <i>f.</i>	Poética, poesia, <i>f.</i>	Poésie, <i>f.</i>
Point,	Punkt, <i>s. m.</i> zuspitzen, <i>v.</i>	Punta, <i>s. f.</i> apuntar, <i>v.</i>	Pointe, <i>s. f.</i> pointer, <i>v.</i>
Poison,	Gift, <i>s. n.</i> vergiften, <i>v.</i>	Veneno, <i>s. m.</i> enveneriar, <i>v.</i>	Poison, <i>s. m.</i> empoisonner, <i>v.</i>
Poker,	Schureisen, <i>n.</i>	Hurgon, <i>m.</i>	Fourgon, <i>m.</i>
Pole,	Pol, Pfahl, <i>m.</i>	Polo, palo, <i>m.</i>	Pôle, <i>m.</i> perche, <i>f.</i>
Police,	Polizei, <i>f.</i>	Policia, <i>f.</i>	Police, <i>f.</i>
Polish,	Glätte, <i>s. f.</i> glätten, <i>v.</i>	Pulimento, <i>s. m.</i> pulir, <i>v.</i>	Poli, <i>s. m.</i> polir, <i>v.</i>
Polite,	Geschliffen,	Pulido,	Poli, -e.
Politician,	Politiker, <i>m.</i>	Politico, <i>m.</i>	Politique, <i>m.</i>

POL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Politics,	Politik, <i>f.</i>	Politica, <i>f.</i>	Politique, <i>f.</i>
Pollute,	Beflecken,	Ensuciar,	Polluer.
Pomp,	Gepräge, <i>n.</i>	Pompa, <i>f.</i>	Pompe.
Pond,	Teich, <i>m.</i>	Pantano, <i>m.</i>	Étang, <i>m.</i>
Ponder,	Erwägen,	Ponderar,	Peser.
Poor,	Arm, gering,	Pobre,	Pauvre.
Pope,	Papst, <i>m.</i>	Papa, <i>m.</i>	Pape, <i>m.</i>
Poplar,	Pappel, <i>f.</i>	Alamo, <i>m.</i>	Peuplier, <i>m.</i>
Poppy,	Mohn, <i>m.</i>	Adormidera, <i>f.</i>	Pavot, <i>m.</i>
Popular,	Volksmässig,	Popular,	Populaire.
Population,	Bevölkerung, <i>f.</i>	Poblacion, <i>f.</i>	Population, <i>f.</i>
Porcelain,	Porzellan, <i>n.</i>	[ <i>n.</i> Porcelana, <i>f.</i>	Porcelaine, <i>f.</i>
Pork,	Schweinefleisch,	Puerco, <i>m.</i>	Porc, cochon, <i>m.</i>
Port,	Hafen, Anstand,	Puerto, <i>m.</i>	[ <i>m.</i> Port, havre, <i>m.</i>
Porter,	Träger, Porter, <i>m.</i>	Portero, porter,	Porteur, bière, <i>m.</i>
Portfolio,	Brieftasche, <i>f.</i>	Cartera, <i>f.</i>	Porte feuille, <i>m.</i>
Portrait,	Bildniss, <i>n.</i>	Retrato, <i>m.</i>	Portrait, <i>m.</i>
Position,	Stellung, <i>f.</i>	Posicion, <i>f.</i>	Position, <i>f.</i>
Possess,	Besitzen,	Poseer,	Posséder.
Possession,	Besitz, <i>m.</i>	Posesion, <i>f.</i>	Possession, <i>f.</i>
Possible,	Möglich,	Posible, -mente,	Possible.
Post,	Pfoste, <i>f.</i>	Posta, <i>f.</i> puesto,	Poste, <i>f.</i>
Postage,	Porto, <i>n.</i>	Porte de carta,	Port de lettre.
Postpone,	Hintansetzen,	Posponer,	Remettre.
Postscript,	Nachschrift, <i>f.</i>	Posdata, <i>f.</i>	Postcrit, <i>m.</i>
Posture,	Zustand, <i>m.</i>	Postura, <i>f.</i> sitio, <i>m.</i>	Posture, <i>f.</i>
Pot,	Topf, Krug, <i>m.</i>	Marmita, olla, <i>f.</i>	Pot, <i>m.</i>
Potage,	Suppe, <i>f.</i>	Potage, caldo, <i>m.</i>	Potage, <i>m.</i>
Potash,	Pottasche, <i>f.</i>	Sosa, potasa, <i>f.</i>	Potasse, <i>f.</i>
Potato,	Kartoffel, <i>f.</i>	Pataca, <i>f.</i>	[ <i>f.</i> Patate, <i>f.</i>
Poultry,	Federvieh, <i>n.</i>	Aves domésticas.	Volaille, <i>f.</i>
Pound,	Pfund, <i>s. n.</i>	Libra, <i>s. f.</i>	Livre, <i>f.</i> enclos;
	pfänden, <i>v.</i>	encarrar, <i>v.</i>	<i>s. m.</i> broyer, <i>v.</i>
Pour,	Giessen,	Infundir,	Verser.
Poverty,	Armuth, <i>f.</i>	Pobreza, <i>f.</i>	Pauvreté, <i>f.</i>
Powder,	Pulver, <i>n.</i>	Polvo, <i>m.</i>	Poudre, <i>f.</i>
Power,	Kraft, <i>f.</i>	Poder, <i>m.</i>	Pouvoir, <i>m.</i>
Practice,	Praktik, <i>s. f.</i>	Práctica, <i>s. f.</i>	Pratique, <i>s. f.</i>
	ausüben, <i>v.</i>	practicar, <i>v.</i>	pratiquer, <i>v.</i>
Praise,	Lob, <i>n.</i> Preis, <i>s. m.</i>	Celebridad, <i>s. f.</i>	Louange, <i>s. f.</i>
	loben, <i>v.</i>	aplaudir, <i>v.</i>	louer, <i>v.</i>

PRA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Pray,	Bitten,	Orar,	Prier.
Prayer,	Gebet, <i>n.</i>	Oracion, <i>f.</i>	Prière, <i>f.</i>
Preach,	Predigen,	Predicar,	Prêcher.
Precede,	Vorher gehen,	Anteceder,	Precéder.
Precious,	Kostbar,	Precioso,	Précieux, -se.
Predict,	Vorhersagen,	Predecir,	Prédire.
Preface,	Vorrede, <i>f.</i>	Prefacion, <i>f.</i>	Préface, <i>f.</i>
Prefer,	Vorziehen.	Preferir,	Préferer.
Pregnant,	Schwanger,	Preñada,	Enciente.
Prejudice,	Vorurtheil, <i>n.</i>	Prejuicio, <i>m.</i>	Préjudice, <i>m.</i>
Prepare,	Vorbereiter,	Preparar,	Préparer.
Prescribe,	Vorschreiben,	Prescribir,	Précrire.
Presence,	Gegenwart, <i>f.</i>	Presencia, <i>f.</i>	Présence, <i>f.</i>
Présent,	Geschenk, <i>s. n.</i> sorgfältig, <i>adj.</i>	Presente, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Présent, <i>s. m.</i> présent, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Présent,	Darstellen, <i>v.</i>	Presentar, <i>v.</i>	Présenter, <i>v.</i>
Preserve,	Verwahren,	Preservar,	Préserver.
President,	Vorsteher, <i>m.</i>	Presidente, <i>m.</i>	Président, <i>m.</i>
Press,	Presse, <i>s. f.</i> pressen, <i>v.</i>	Prensa, <i>s. f.</i> aprensar, <i>v.</i>	Presse, <i>s. f.</i> presser, <i>v.</i>
Presume,	Vermuthen,	Presumir,	Présumer.
Presumption,	Vermuthung, <i>f.</i>	Presumcion, <i>f.</i>	Présomption, <i>f.</i>
Pretend,	Vorgeben,	Aparentar,	Prétendre.
Pretty,	Artig,	Lindo,	Jolli, -e.
Prevail,	Bewegen,	Prevalecer,	Prévaloir.
Prevent,	Zuvorkommen,	Prevenir,	Prévenir.
Price,	Preis, <i>m.</i>	Precio, <i>m.</i>	Prix, <i>m.</i>
Prick,	Stechen.	Punzar,	Piquer.
Pride,	Stolz, <i>m.</i>	Orgullo, <i>m.</i>	Orgueil, <i>m.</i>
Priest,	Priester, <i>m.</i>	Sacerdote, <i>m.</i>	Prêtre, <i>m.</i>
Prince,	Fürst, Prinz, <i>m.</i>	Principe, <i>m.</i>	Prince, <i>m.</i>
Princess,	Prinzessin, <i>f.</i>	Princesa, <i>f.</i>	Princesse, <i>f.</i>
Principal,	Oberhaupt, <i>s. n.</i> vorsüßlich, <i>adj.</i>	Principal, <i>s. m.</i> <i>adj.</i>	Principal, <i>s. m.</i> —e, <i>adj.</i>
Principle,	Urstoss, <i>m.</i>	Principio, <i>m.</i>	Principe, <i>m.</i>
Print,	Druchen,	Imprimir,	Imprimer.
Prison,	Gefängniß, <i>n.</i>	Prision, <i>f.</i>	Prison, <i>f.</i>
Prisoner,	Gefangene, <i>m.</i>	Preso, <i>m.</i>	Prisonnier, <i>m.</i>
Private,	Geheim,	Secreto,	Privé, -e.
Privilege,	Vorrecht, <i>n.</i>	Privilegio, <i>m.</i>	Privilège, <i>m.</i>



PRI.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Privy,	Abtritt, <i>s. m.</i> heimlich, <i>adj.</i>	Privada, <i>s. f.</i> privado, <i>adj.</i>	Privé, <i>s. m.</i> secret,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Prize,	Fang, <i>s. m.</i> schatzen, <i>v.</i>	Premio, <i>s. m.</i> apreciar, <i>v.</i>	Prise, <i>s. f.</i> priser, <i>v.</i>
Probable,	Wahrscheinlich,	Probable,	Probable.
Problem,	Aufgabe, <i>f.</i>	Problema, <i>f.</i>	Problème, <i>m.</i>
Proceed,	Entspringen,	Proceder,	Procéder.
Procure,	Verwalten,	Procurar,	Procurer.
Produce,	Ertrag, <i>s. m.</i> vorbringen, <i>v.</i>	Producto, <i>s. m.</i> producir, <i>v.</i>	Produit, <i>s. m.</i> produire, <i>v.</i>
Product,	Erzeugniß, <i>n.</i>	Producto, <i>m.</i>	Rapport, <i>m.</i>
Profane,	Ungeweiht,	Profano, [ar,	Profane.
Profess,	Bekennen,	Prefesar, declar-	Professer.
Profession,	Bekennniß, <i>n.</i>	Profesion, <i>f.</i>	Profession, <i>f.</i>
Professor,	Professor, <i>m.</i>	Profesor, <i>m.</i>	Professeur, <i>m.</i>
Profit,	Gewin, <i>s. m.</i> gewinnen, <i>v.</i>	Ganancia, <i>s. f.</i> ganar, <i>v.</i>	Profit, <i>s. m.</i> avantager, <i>v.</i>
Profound,	Tief, gründlich,	Profundo,	Profond,-e.
Progress,	Fortschritt, <i>m.</i> fortgehen, <i>v.</i>	Progreso, <i>s. m.</i> progresar, <i>v.</i>	Progrès, <i>s. m.</i> avancer, <i>v.</i>
Prohibit,	Verhindern,	Prohibir,	Prohiber.
Project,	Eutwurf, <i>s. m.</i> schleudern, <i>v.</i>	Proyecto, <i>s. m.</i> anojar, <i>v.</i>	Dessein, <i>s. m.</i> projeter, <i>v.</i>
Promise,	Versprechen, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Promesa, <i>n.</i> prometer, <i>v.</i>	Promesse, <i>s. f.</i> paomettre, <i>v.</i>
Prompt,	Vorsagen, <i>v.</i> bereit, <i>adj.</i>	Incitar, <i>v.</i> pronto, <i>adj.</i>	Exciter, <i>v.</i> prompt-e, <i>adj.</i>
Pronounce,	Aussprechen,	Pronunciar,	Prononcer.
Pronunciation,	Aussprache, <i>f.</i>	Pronunciacion, <i>f.</i>	Prononciation, <i>f.</i>
Proof,	Versuch, <i>m.</i>	Prueba, <i>f.</i>	Preuve, <i>f.</i>
Property,	Eigenthum, <i>n.</i>	Propriedad, <i>f.</i>	Bien, <i>m.</i>
Prophet,	Prophet, <i>m.</i>	Profeta, <i>m.</i>	Prophète, <i>m.</i>
Proportion,	Verhältniß, <i>n.</i>	Proporcion, <i>f.</i>	Proportion, <i>f.</i>
Propose,	Vorschlagen,	Proponer,	Proposer.
Proscribe,	Aechten,	Proscribir,	Proscrire.
Prose,	Prosa, <i>f.</i> [sicht, <i>f.</i>	Prosa, <i>f.</i>	Prose, <i>f.</i> [vue, <i>f.</i>
Prospect,	Blick, <i>m.</i> Aus-	Perspectiva, <i>f.</i>	Perspeetive,
Prosper,	Gedeihen,	Prosperar,	Prosperér.
Prosperity,	Wohlstand, <i>m.</i>	Prosperidad, <i>f.</i>	Prosperité, <i>f.</i>
Prostitute,	Hure, <i>s. f.</i> schänden, <i>v.</i>	Prostituta, <i>s. f.</i> prostituir, <i>v.</i>	Prostituée, <i>s. f.</i> prostituer, <i>v.</i>



PRO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Protect,	Schützen,	Proteger,	Protéger.
Protest,	Einrede, <i>s. f.</i> betheuern, <i>v.</i>	Protesta, <i>s. f.</i> protestar, <i>v.</i>	Protêt, <i>s. m.</i> protester, <i>v.</i>
Protestant,	Protestant, <i>s. m.</i> —isch, <i>adj.</i>	Protestante, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Protestant,-e, <i>s. m. f. &amp; adj.</i>
Proud,	Stolz, kühn,	Orgullosa,	Orgueilleux,-se.
Prove,	Beweisen,	Probar,	Eprouver.
Provide,	Vorhersehen,	Proveer,	Fournir.
Province,	Provinz, <i>f.</i>	Provincia, <i>f.</i>	Province, <i>f.</i>
Provision,	Vorsicht, <i>f.</i>	Provision,	Provision.
Provoke,	Erregen,	Provocar,	Provoquer.
Prow,	Vordertheil ( <i>n</i> ) des Schiffes.	Proa,	Proue, <i>f.</i>
Proxy,	Anwalt, <i>m.</i>	Procuracion, <i>f.</i>	Député, <i>f.</i>
Pry,	Spähen,	Espiar,	Fureter, <i>f.</i>
Psalm,	Psalm, <i>m.</i>	Salmo, <i>m.</i>	Pseaume, <i>m.</i>
Pshaw,	Puh! pfui!	Psha!	Nargue! fi!
Public,	Publikum, <i>s. n.</i> öffentlich, <i>adj.</i>	Publico, <i>s. m. v.</i>	Public, <i>s. m.</i> —que, <i>adj.</i>
Publish,	Herausgeben,	Publicar,	Publier.
Pudding,	Kloss, <i>m.</i> Wurst, <i>f.</i>	Pudin, <i>m.</i>	[ <i>v.</i> Pouding, <i>m.</i> [fir, <i>v.</i>
Puff,	Blasen, <i>s. m. v.</i>	[ <i>v.</i> Bufido, <i>s. m.</i> soplar	Bouffée, <i>s. f.</i> bouf-
Pull,	Zug, <i>s. m.</i> ziehen,	Tiron, <i>s. m.</i> tirar, <i>v.</i>	Coup, <i>s. m.</i> tirer, <i>v.</i>
Pullet,	Hühnchen, <i>n.</i>	Polla, <i>f.</i>	Poulette, <i>f.</i>
Pulse,	Puls, <i>m.</i>	Pulso, <i>m.</i>	Pouls, <i>m.</i>
Pulverize,	Pulvern,	Pulverizar,	Pulvériser.
Pumice,	Bimstein, <i>m.</i>	Piedra pomez, <i>f.</i>	Pierre ponce, <i>f.</i>
Pump,	Pumpe, <i>s. f.</i> pumpen, <i>v.</i>	Bompa, <i>s. f.</i> sonsacar, <i>v.</i>	Pompe, <i>s. f.</i> pomper, <i>v.</i>
Punch,	Punsch, <i>s. m.</i> bohren, <i>v.</i>	Punzon, <i>s. m.</i> punzar, <i>v.</i>	Poinçon, <i>s. m.</i> percer, <i>v.</i>
Punctual,	Pünktlich,	Punctual,	Ponctuel.
Punctuation,	Interpunction, <i>f.</i>	Puntuacion, <i>f.</i>	Ponctuation, <i>f.</i>
Punish,	Bestrafen,	Castigar,	Punir, châtier.
Pupil,	Augapfel,	Pupila, niña, <i>f.</i>	Prunelle, <i>f.</i>
Purchase,	Erwerbung, <i>s. f.</i> kaufen, <i>v.</i>	Compra, <i>s. f.</i> comprar, <i>v.</i>	Achat, <i>s. m.</i> acheter, <i>v.</i>
Purge,	Abführungsmittel, <i>sn.</i> abführen, <i>v.</i>	Purga, <i>s. f.</i> pugar, <i>v.</i>	Purgatif, <i>s. m.</i> purger, <i>v.</i>
Purple,	Purpur, <i>m.</i>	Purpureo, <i>m.</i>	Pourpre, <i>f.</i>
Purpose,	Absicht, <i>f.</i>	Intencion, <i>f.</i>	Intention, <i>f.</i>

PUR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Purse,	Beutel, <i>m.</i>	Bolsa, <i>f.</i>	Bourse, <i>f.</i>
Push,	Stossen,	Empujar,	Pousser.
Put,	Setzen, stellen,	Poner,	Mettre.
Pyramid,	Xyramide, <i>f.</i>	Pirámide, <i>f.</i>	Pyramide, <i>f.</i>
<b>Q.</b>			
Quack,	Prahler, <i>s. m.</i> quaken, <i>v.</i>	Charlatan, <i>s. m.</i> charlatanear, <i>v.</i>	Charlatan, <i>s. m.</i> charlataner, <i>v.</i>
Quadrant,	Viertel, <i>n.</i>	Quadrante, <i>m.</i>	Quart, <i>m.</i>
Quail,	Wachtel, <i>s. f.</i> ermatten, <i>v.</i>	Codorniz, <i>s. f.</i> temblar, <i>v.</i>	Caille, <i>s. f.</i> branler, <i>v.</i>
Quaker,	Quäker, <i>m.</i>	Quákaro, <i>m.</i>	Quaker, -esse, <i>mf.</i>
Qualify,	Berichtigen,	Calificar,	Modifier.
Quality,	Beschaffenheit, <i>f.</i>	Calidad, <i>f.</i>	Qualité, <i>f.</i>
Quantity,	Menge, Anzahl, <i>f.</i>	Cantidad, <i>f.</i>	Quantité, <i>f.</i>
Quarrel,	Zank, <i>s. m.</i> zanken, <i>v.</i>	Quimera, <i>s. f.</i> pelear, <i>v.</i>	Querelle, <i>s. f.</i> quereller, <i>v.</i>
Quarry,	Viereck, <i>s. n.</i> brechen, <i>v.</i>	Presa, <i>s. f.</i> hacer presa, <i>v.</i>	Carreau, <i>s. m.</i> faire curée, <i>v.</i>
Quart,	Viertel, <i>n.</i>	Azumbre, <i>m.</i>	Quarte, <i>f.</i>
Quarter,	Viertel, <i>n.</i>	Quarto, <i>m.</i>	Quartier, <i>m.</i>
Quaver,	Triller, <i>m.</i>	Semicorchea, <i>f.</i>	Croche, <i>f.</i>
Queen,	Königin, <i>f.</i>	Reyna, <i>f.</i>	Reine, <i>f.</i>
Queer,	Wunderlich,	Extraño,	Bizarre, étrange.
Quell,	Dämpfen,	Apretar,	Apaiser.
Quench,	Löschen,	Extinguir,	Êteindre.
Question,	Frage, <i>s. f.</i> fragen, <i>v.</i>	Question, <i>s. f.</i> inquirir, <i>v.</i>	Question, <i>s. f.</i> demander, <i>v.</i>
Quick,	Lebendig,	Vivo, viviente,	Vif, -ve, agile.
Quiet,	Beruhigen, <i>v.</i> ruhig, <i>adj.</i>	Aquietar, <i>v.</i> quieto, <i>adj.</i>	Calmer, <i>v.</i> tranquille, <i>adj.</i>
Quill,	Federkiel, <i>m.</i>	Cañon, <i>m.</i>	Plume, <i>f.</i>
Quince,	Quitte, <i>f.</i>	Membrillero, <i>m.</i>	Coing, <i>m.</i>
Quire,	Buch Papier, <i>n.</i>	Coro, <i>m.</i>	[ <i>f.</i> Main de papier, <i>f.</i>
Quirk,	Stich, <i>m.</i>	Pulla, expresion,	Brocard, <i>m.</i>
Quit,	Losmachen,	Abandonar,	Quitter.
Quite,	Ganz, durchaus,	Completamente,	Tout-à-fait.
Quiver,	Köcher, <i>s. m.</i> zittern, <i>v.</i>	Carcax, <i>s. f.</i> temblar, <i>v.</i>	Carquois, <i>s. m.</i> frissonner, <i>v.</i>

QUO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Quoit,	Wurfspiel, <i>n.</i>	Herron, <i>m.</i>	Palet, <i>m.</i>
Quotation,	Anführung, <i>f.</i>	Citacion, <i>f.</i>	Citation, <i>f.</i>
Quote,	Anführen, citiren	Citar,	Citer.
Quoth,	Sagt, sagte.	Dixe, digo, dixo,	Dit.
<b>R.</b>			
Rabbit,	Kaninchen, <i>n.</i>	Conejo, <i>m.</i>	Lapin, <i>m.</i>
Rabble,	Pöbel, <i>m.</i>	Poblacho, <i>m.</i>	Canaille, <i>f.</i>
Race,	Wurzel, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i> Raza, <i>f.</i> genero, <i>m.</i>		Race, famille, <i>f.</i>
Rack,	Folter, <i>f.</i> spanner	Tormento, <i>m.</i>	Torture, <i>f.</i>
Radish,	Radieschen, <i>n.</i>	Rábano, <i>m.</i>	Rave, <i>f.</i>
Raffle,	Paschspiel, <i>s. n.</i> paschen, <i>v.</i>	Rifa, <i>s. f.</i> rifar, <i>v.</i>	Rafle, <i>s. f.</i> rafler, <i>v.</i>
Raft,	Flösse, <i>f.</i>	Balsa, <i>f.</i>	Radeau, - <i>x, m.</i>
Rafter,	Dachsparren, <i>m.</i>	Cábrio, <i>m.</i>	Solive, <i>f.</i>
Rag,	Lumpen, <i>m.</i>	Trapo, <i>m.</i>	Chiffon, <i>m.</i>
Rage,	Wuth, <i>f.</i>	Rabia, ira, <i>f.</i>	Fureur, <i>f.</i>
Rail,	Riegel, <i>m.</i>	Baranda, <i>f.</i>	Barrière, <i>f.</i>
Rain,	Regen, <i>s. m.</i> regnen, <i>v.</i>	Lluvia, <i>s. f.</i> llover, <i>v.</i>	Pluie, <i>s. f.</i> pleu- voir, <i>v.</i>
Rainbow,	Regenbogen, <i>m.</i>	Arco celeste, <i>m.</i>	Arc-en-ciel, <i>m.</i>
Raise,	Aufheben,	Levantar,	Lever.
Raisin,	Rosine, <i>f.</i>	Pasa, <i>f.</i>	Raisin see, <i>m.</i>
Rake,	Rechen, <i>s. m.</i> he- rumstöbern, <i>v.</i>	Rastro, <i>s. m.</i> re- buscar, <i>v.</i>	Racloir, <i>s. m.</i> rateler, <i>v.</i>
Rally,	Verspotten,	Reunir, [ <i>m.</i>	Rallier.
Ram,	Widder, <i>m.</i>	Moruco, ariete,	Bélier, <i>m.</i>
Range,	Reihe, <i>s. f.</i> ord- nen, <i>v.</i>	Fila, <i>s. f.</i> orde- nar, <i>v.</i>	Rangée, <i>s. f.</i> ranger, <i>v.</i>
Rank,	Ordnung, <i>s. f.</i> sich reihen, <i>v.</i>	Lozano, <i>s. m.</i> colocar, <i>v.</i>	Rang, <i>s. m.</i> ranger, <i>v.</i>
Ransom,	Lösegeld <i>s. n.</i> auslösen, <i>v.</i>	Rescate, <i>s. m.</i> rescatar, <i>v.</i>	Rançon, <i>s. f.</i> racheter, <i>v.</i>
Rap,	Schlag, <i>s. m.</i> schlagen, <i>v.</i>	Golpe, <i>s. m.</i> to- car, <i>v.</i>	Tape, <i>s. f.</i> taper, <i>v.</i>
Rapid,	Ausserst,	Rapido,	Rapide.
Rare,	Dünn, selten,	Raro,	Rare.
Rascal,	Schurke, <i>m.</i>	Belitre, <i>m.</i>	Bélître, <i>m.</i>
Rash,	Uebereilt, <i>adj.</i> Rasch, <i>s. m.</i>	Arrojado, <i>adj.</i> humor, <i>s. m.</i>	Téméraire, <i>adj.</i> éruption <i>s. f.</i>

RAS.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Rasor,	Scheermesser, <i>m.</i>	Navaja, <i>f.</i>	Rasoïr, <i>m.</i>
Raspberry,	Himbeere, <i>f.</i>	Frambuesca, <i>f.</i>	Framboise, <i>f.</i>
Rasp,	Raspel, <i>s. f.</i> ras- peln, <i>v.</i>	Escofina, <i>s. f.</i> raspar, <i>v.</i>	Râpe, <i>s. f.</i> râper <i>v.</i>
Rate,	Antheil, <i>s. m.</i> schätzen, <i>v.</i>	Tasa, <i>s. f.</i> tasar, <i>v.</i>	Taux, <i>s. m.</i> es- timer, <i>v.</i>
Rather,	Vielmehr,	Mejor gana, mas	Plutôt.
Rational,	Vernünftig,	Racional,	Raisonné.
Ravel,	Verwickeln,	Euredar,	Effiler.
Raw,	Roh, neu,	Crudo, nuevo,	Cru,-e.
Ray,	Strahl, Glanz, <i>m.</i>	Rayo, <i>m.</i>	Rayon, <i>m.</i> raie, <i>f.</i>
Reach,	Raum, <i>s. m.</i> reichen, <i>v.</i>	Alcance <i>s. f.</i> alcanzar, <i>v.</i>	Portée, <i>s. f.</i> at- teindre, <i>v.</i>
Read,	Lesen,	Leer,	Lître.
Ready,	Bereit,	Listo, pronto,	Prêt,-e.
Réal,	Wirklich,	Real, verdadero,	Réel,-le.
Realm,	Königreich, <i>n.</i>	Reyno, <i>m.</i>	Royaume, <i>m.</i>
Ream,	Riess, <i>n.</i>	Resma, <i>f.</i>	Rame, <i>f.</i>
Reap,	Ernten,	Segar,	Moissonner.
Rear,	Nachtrab, <i>s. m.</i> heben, <i>v.</i>	Retaguardia, <i>s. f.</i> alzar, <i>v.</i>	Derniere classe, <i>s. f.</i> élever, <i>v.</i>
Reason,	Vernunft, <i>f.</i>	Razon, <i>f.</i>	Raison, <i>f.</i>
Rebel,	Auführer, <i>s. m.</i> sich empören, <i>v.</i>	Rebelde, <i>s. m.</i> rebelarse, <i>v.</i>	Rebelle, <i>s. m.</i> re- beller, <i>v.</i>
Rebuke,	Tadel, <i>s. m.</i> tadeln, <i>v.</i>	Reprehension, <i>s.</i> <i>f.</i> regañar, <i>v.</i>	Reproche, <i>s. m.</i> reprendre, <i>v.</i>
Receive,	Empfangen,	Recibir,	Recevoir.
Recipe,	Recept, <i>n.</i>	Récipe, <i>m.</i>	Récipé, <i>m.</i>
Recite,	Erzählen,	Recitar,	Réciter.
Reckon,	Rechnen,	Contar,	Compter.
Recognise,	Erkennen,	Reconocer,	Reconnaître.
Recollect,	Zurückbringen,	Acordarse,	Ressouvenir.
Recommend,	Empfehlen,	Recomendar,	Recommander.
Reconcile,	Aussöhnen,	Reconciliar,	Reconcilier.
Record,	Urkunde, <i>s. f.</i> urzählen, <i>v.</i>	Registro, <i>s. m.</i> registrar, <i>v.</i>	Registre, <i>s. m.</i> enregistrer, <i>v.</i>
Recover,	Befreien,	Recobrar,	Recouvrer.
Recruit,	Recrutirung, <i>s. f.</i> erneuern, <i>v.</i>	Recluta, <i>s. f.</i> re- clutar, <i>v.</i>	Recrue, <i>s. f.</i> ren- forcer, <i>v.</i>
Rectify,	Verbessern,	Rectificar,	Rectifier.
Red,	Roth, <i>n.</i>	Roxo, <i>m.</i>	Rouge, <i>m.</i>

RED.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Redeem,	Loskaufen,	Rédimir,	Racheter.
Redeemer,	Erlöser, <i>m.</i>	Salvador,	Rédempteur, <i>m.</i>
Redress,	Hülfe, <i>n.</i> verbes- sern, <i>v.</i>	Emienda, <i>s. f.</i> emendar, <i>v.</i>	Remède, <i>s. m.</i> redresser, <i>v.</i>
Reduce,	Zurückbringen,	Reducir,	Reduire. [ <i>m.</i>
Reed,	Rohr, <i>n.</i> Flöte <i>f.</i>	Caña, <i>f.</i>	Chalumeau, - <i>x</i> ,
Reel,	Haspel, <i>s. m.</i> haspeln, <i>v.</i>	Aspa, <i>s. f.</i> aspar, <i>v.</i>	Dévidoir, <i>s. m.</i> dévider, <i>v.</i>
Reeve,	Schultheiss, <i>m.</i>	Mayordomo, <i>m.</i>	Facteur, <i>m.</i>
Refer,	Verweisen,	Referir,	Référer.
Reference,	Verweisung, <i>f.</i>	Relacion, <i>f.</i>	Renvoi, <i>m.</i>
Refine,	Reinigen,	Refinar,	Raffiner.
Reflect,	Zurückwerfen,	Reflectar,	Réfléchir.
Reform,	Umgestaltung, <i>s.</i> <i>f.</i> umändern, <i>v.</i>	Reforma, <i>s. f.</i> re- formar, <i>v.</i>	Réforme, <i>s. f.</i> ré- former, <i>v.</i>
Refrain,	Zurückhalten,	Refrenar,	S'empêcher.
Refuge,	Zuflucht, <i>f.</i>	Refugio, <i>m.</i>	Refuge, <i>m.</i>
Refuse,	Verweigern,	Repulsar,	Refuser.
Regard,	Ansicht, <i>s. f.</i> an- sehen, <i>v.</i>	Miramiento, <i>s. m.</i> estimar, <i>v.</i>	Égard, <i>s. m.</i> re- garder, <i>v.</i>
Regret,	Bedauern, <i>s. n.</i> bereuen, <i>v.</i>	Pena, <i>s. f.</i> sen- tir, <i>v.</i>	Regret, <i>s. m.</i> re- gretter, <i>v.</i>
Regular,	Regelmässig,	Regular,	Régulier.
Regulate,	Ordnen,	Regular,	Regler.
Rehearse,	Wiederholen,	Repetir,	Répéter.
Reign,	Reich, <i>s. n.</i> herr- schen, <i>v.</i>	Soberania, <i>s. f.</i> reynar, <i>v.</i>	Règne, <i>s. m.</i> rég- ner, <i>v.</i>
Rein,	Zügel, <i>m.</i>	Rienda, <i>f.</i>	Rène, <i>f.</i>
Reins,	Nieren, <i>f. pl.</i>	Riñones, <i>m. pl.</i>	Reins, <i>m. pl.</i>
Reject,	Verwerfen,	Desechar,	Rejeter.
Rejoice,	Erfreuen,	Regocijarse,	Réjouir.
Rejoin,	Erwiedern,	Volver,	Rejoindre.
Relapse,	Rückfall, <i>s. m.</i> zurückfallen, <i>v.</i>	Recaida, <i>s. f.</i> re- caer, <i>v.</i>	Rechute, <i>s. f.</i> re- tomber, <i>v.</i>
Relate,	Erzählen,	Relatar,	Raconter.
Relation,	Beziehung, <i>f.</i>	Relacion, <i>f.</i>	Relation, [ <i>latiff, a.</i>
Relative,	Bezieliich,	Relativo,	Parente <i>e, mf.</i> re-
Release,	Quittung, <i>s. f.</i> loslassen, <i>v.</i>	Soltura, <i>s. f.</i> descargar, <i>v.</i>	Décharge, <i>s. f.</i> relâcher, <i>v.</i>
Relent,	Nachgeben,	Relentecer,	Ceder.
Relic,	Ueberbleibsel, <i>n.</i>	Reliquia, <i>f.</i>	Relique, <i>f.</i>



REL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Relieve,	Erleichtern,	Relevar,	Soulager.
Religion,	Gottesfurcht, <i>f.</i>	Religion, <i>f.</i>	Religion, <i>f.</i>
Relish,	Geschmack, <i>s.m.</i> billigen, <i>v.</i>	Saynete, <i>s. m.</i> saborear, <i>v.</i>	Goût, <i>s. m.</i> goûter, <i>v.</i>
Reluctance,	Widerwille, <i>m.</i>	Repugnancia, <i>f.</i>	Repugnance, <i>f.</i>
Rely,	Sich verlassen,	Confiar,	Se fier à.
Remain,	Bleiben,	Quedar,	Demeurer.
Remark,	Anmerkung, <i>s.f.</i> bemerken, <i>v.</i>	Reparo, <i>s. m.</i> no- tar, <i>v.</i>	Remarque, <i>s. f.</i> remarquer, <i>v.</i>
Remedy,	Heilmittel, <i>n.</i>	Remedio, <i>m.</i>	Remède, <i>m.</i>
Remember,	Gedenken,	Acordarse,	Souvenir.
Remit,	Zurückschicken,	Relaxer, remitir,	Remettre.
Remonstrate,	Vorstellen,	Representar, [ <i>m.</i>	Remontrer.
Remorse,	Gewissensbiss, <i>m.</i>	Remordimiento,	Remords, <i>m.</i>
Remote,	Entfert,	Remoto,	Distant, -e.
Remove,	Versetzen,	Remover,	Déplacer.
Remunerate,	Belohnen,	Remunerar,	Remunerer.
Rend,	Reissen,	Lacerar,	Déchirer.
Renew,	Erneuen,	Renovar,	Renouveler.
Renounce,	Verläugnen,	Renunciar,	Renoncer.
Rent,	Riss, <i>s. m.</i> zerreissen, <i>v.</i>	Renta, <i>s. f.</i> arrendar, <i>v.</i>	Revenu, <i>s. m.</i> louer, <i>v.</i>
Renown,	Ruf, <i>m.</i>	Renombre, <i>m.</i>	Renom, <i>m.</i>
Repair,	Ausbesserung, <i>s.f.</i> ersetzen, <i>v.</i>	Reparo, <i>s. m.</i> reparar, <i>v.</i>	Réparation, <i>s. f.</i> réparer, <i>v.</i>
Repast,	Mahlzeit, <i>f.</i>	Refrigerio, <i>m.</i>	Repas, <i>m.</i>
Repeal,	Aufhebung, <i>s. f.</i> zurückrufen, <i>v.</i>	Revocacion, <i>s. f.</i> abrogar, <i>v.</i>	Revocation, <i>s. f.</i> révoquer, <i>v.</i>
Repeat,	Wiederholen,	Repetir,	Répéter.
Repel,	Zurück stossen,	Repeler,	Repousser.
Repent,	Busse thun,	Arrepentirse,	Se repentir.
Reply,	Erwiderung, <i>s.f.</i> antworten, <i>v.</i>	Replica, <i>s. f.</i> replicar, <i>v.</i>	Repartie, <i>s. f.</i> repliquer, <i>v.</i>
Represent,	Vorstellen,	Representar,	Représenter.
Repress,	Unterdrücken,	Sojuzgar,	Réprimer.
Reprieve,	Frist, <i>s. f.</i> fristen, <i>v.</i>	Dilacion, <i>s. f.</i> suspender, <i>v.</i>	Repit, <i>s. m.</i> suspendre, <i>v.</i>
Reproof,	Vorwurf, <i>m.</i>	Improperio, <i>m.</i>	Réprimande, <i>f.</i>
Reprove,	Tadeln, [ <i>Thier</i> , <i>v.</i>	Culpar,	Réprimander.
Reptile,	Kriechende	Reptil,	Reptile, <i>m.</i>
Republic,	Freistaat, <i>m.</i>	Republica, <i>f.</i>	République, <i>f.</i>

REP.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Repulse,	Abweisung, <i>s. f.</i> zurücktreiben, <i>v.</i>	Repulsa, <i>s. f.</i> repulsar, <i>v.</i>	Rebuffade, <i>s. f.</i> rebuter, <i>v.</i>
Reputation,	Ruf, <i>m.</i>	Reputacion, <i>f.</i>	Reputation, <i>f.</i>
Request,	Bitte, <i>s. f.</i> bitten, <i>v.</i>	Peticion, <i>s. f.</i> rogar, <i>v.</i>	Requête, <i>s. f.</i> requérir, <i>v.</i>
Require,	Verlangen,	Requerir,	Requérir.
Rescue,	Befreiung, <i>s. f.</i> befreien, <i>v.</i>	Libramiento, <i>s. m.</i> librar, <i>v.</i>	Delivrance, <i>s. f.</i> sauver, <i>v.</i>
Resemble,	Gleichen,	Asemejar,	Resembler.
Resign,	Entsagen,	Resignar,	Résigner.
Resist,	Widerstehen,	Resistir, <i>v.</i>	Résister, à.
Resolute,	Entschlossen,	Resuelto,	Résolu, -e.
Resolution,	Auflösung, <i>f.</i>	Resolucion, <i>f.</i>	Résolution, <i>f.</i>
Resolve,	Auflösen,	Resolver,	Résoudre.
Resort,	Besuch, <i>s. m.</i> sich begeben, <i>v.</i>	Concurso, <i>s. m.</i> recurrir, <i>v.</i>	Ressort, <i>s. m.</i> aller, <i>v.</i>
Respect,	Rücksicht, <i>s. f.</i> hinsehen, <i>v.</i>	Respecto, <i>s. m.</i> mirar, <i>v.</i>	Respect, <i>s. m.</i> respecter, <i>v.</i>
Respire,	Athmen,	Respirar,	Respirer.
Rest,	Ruhe, <i>s. f.</i> ruhen, <i>v.</i>	Reposo, <i>s. m.</i> reposar, <i>v.</i>	Repos, <i>s. m.</i> reposer, <i>v.</i>
Restore,	Wieder geben,	Restituir,	Restituer.
Restrain,	Einhalten,	Restringir,	Retenir.
Restrict,	Einschränken,	Restringir,	Limitier.
Result,	Folge, <i>s. f.</i> folgen, <i>v.</i>	Resulta, <i>s. f.</i> resultar, <i>v.</i>	Résultat, <i>s. m.</i> résulter, <i>v.</i>
Resurrection,	Auferstehung, <i>f.</i>	Resurrecion, <i>f.</i>	Résurrection, <i>f.</i>
Retail,	Kleinhandel, <i>s. m.</i> zerlegen, <i>v.</i>	Reventa, <i>s. f.</i> revendar, <i>v.</i>	Détail, <i>s. m.</i> détailler, <i>v.</i>
Retain,	Behalten,	Retener,	Retenir.
Retire,	Wegziehen,	Retirarse,	Retirer.
Retreat,	Rückzug, <i>s. f.</i> sich flüchten, <i>v.</i>	Retiro, <i>s. m.</i> retirarse, <i>v.</i>	Retraite, <i>s. f.</i> reculer, <i>v.</i>
Return,	Rückkehr, <i>s. f.</i> wiedern, <i>v.</i> [ <i>s. n.</i> ]	Retorno, <i>s. m.</i> retornar, <i>v.</i>	Retour, <i>s. m.</i> retourner, <i>v.</i>
Revel,	Lärmende Gelag, schmausen, <i>v.</i>	Borrachera, <i>s. f.</i> retraer, <i>v.</i>	Débauche, <i>s. f.</i> se réjouir, <i>v.</i>
Revenge,	Rache, <i>s. f.</i> rächen, <i>v.</i>	Venganza, <i>s. f.</i> vengar, <i>v.</i>	Vengeance, <i>s. f.</i> venger, <i>v.</i>
Revenue,	Einkommen, <i>n.</i>	Renta, <i>f.</i>	Revenu, <i>m.</i>
Reverberate,	Zurückschlagen,	Rechazar,	Réverbérer.

REV.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Revere,	Verehren,	Reverenciar,	Révérer.
Reverend,	Ehrwürdig,	Reverendo,	Révérant.
Reverse,	Revers, <i>s. m.</i> umkehren, <i>v.</i>	Contrario, <i>s. m.</i> revocar, <i>v.</i>	Revers, <i>s. m.</i> renverser, <i>v.</i>
Reverie,	Träumerei, <i>f.</i>	Murria, <i>f.</i>	Rêverie, <i>f.</i>
Review,	Uebersicht, <i>s. f.</i> zurück gehen, <i>v.</i>	Revista, <i>s. f.</i> rever, <i>v.</i>	Revue, <i>s. f.</i> revoir, <i>v.</i>
Revile,	Schmähen,	Ultrajar,	Injurier.
Revise,	Durchsehen,	Rever,	Réviser.
Revive,	Wieder aufleben	Revivir,	Ranimer.
Revolution,	Umwälzung, <i>f.</i>	Revolucion, <i>f.</i>	Révolution, <i>f.</i>
Revolve,	Umwälzen,	Revolver,	Tourner.
Rhetoric,	Redekunst, <i>f.</i>	Rétorica, <i>f.</i>	Rhétorique, <i>f.</i>
Rheum,	Schnupfen, <i>m.</i>	Reuma, <i>f.</i>	Rhume, <i>m.</i>
Rheumatism,	Schnupfenfieber,	Reumatismo, <i>m.</i>	Rhumatisme, <i>m.</i>
Rhubarb,	Rhabarber, <i>m.</i>	Ruibarbo, <i>m.</i>	Rhubarbe, <i>f.</i>
Rhyme,	Reim, <i>s. m.</i> reimen, <i>v.</i>	Rima, <i>s. f.</i> consonar, <i>v.</i>	Rime, <i>s. f.</i> rimer, <i>v.</i>
Rib,	Rippe, <i>f.</i>	Costilla, <i>f.</i>	Côte, <i>f.</i>
Ribbon,	Band, <i>n.</i>	Cinta, colonia, <i>f.</i>	Ruban, <i>m.</i>
Rice,	Reis, <i>m.</i> Weise, <i>f.</i>	Arroz, <i>m.</i>	Riz, <i>m.</i>
Rich,	Reich, prächtig,	Rico, opulento,	Riche, -e.
Rid,	Erretten,	Librar,	Delivrer.
Ride,	Ritt, <i>s. m.</i> reiten, <i>v.</i>	Transito, <i>s. m.</i> cabalgar, <i>v.</i>	Promenade, <i>s. f.</i> aller, <i>v.</i>
Ridge,	Rückgrat, <i>n.</i>	Espinazo, <i>m.</i>	Sommet, <i>m.</i>
Ridicule,	Spott, <i>s. m.</i> verspotten, <i>v.</i>	Ridiculez, <i>s. f.</i> ridiculizar, <i>v.</i>	Ridicule, <i>s. m.</i> ridiculiser, <i>v.</i>
Rifle,	Gewehr, <i>s. n.</i> rauben, <i>v.</i>	Arcabuz, <i>s. m.</i> robar, <i>v.</i>	Fusil, <i>s. m.</i> piller, <i>v.</i>
Right,	Recht, <i>s. n.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Justicia, <i>s. f.</i> justo, <i>adj.</i>	Raison, <i>s. f.</i> juste, <i>adj.</i>
Rim,	Rand, <i>m.</i>	Canto, Bordo, <i>m.</i>	Bord, <i>m.</i>
Rind,	Rinde, <i>f.</i>	Corteza, <i>f.</i>	Écorce, <i>f.</i>
Ring,	Ring, Kreis, <i>m.</i>	Anillo, círculo, <i>m.</i>	Anneau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Ripe,	Reif,	Maduro,	Mûr, -e.
Rise,	Erheben,	Levantarse,	Se lever.
Risk,	Wagniss, <i>s. n.</i> wagen, <i>v.</i>	Peligro, <i>s. m.</i> arriesgar, <i>v.</i>	Risque, <i>s. m.</i> risquer, <i>v.</i>
Rival,	Nebenbuhler, <i>sm</i> wetteifern, <i>v.</i>	Rival, <i>s. m.</i> competir, <i>v.</i>	Rival, <i>s. m.</i> rivaliser, <i>v.</i>

RIV.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
River,	Fluss, <i>m.</i>	Rio, <i>m.</i>	Fleuve, <i>m.</i>
Rivet,	Niet, <i>n.</i>	Roblon, <i>m.</i>	Rivet, <i>m.</i>
Road,	Strasse, Rhede, <i>f.</i>	Camino, <i>m.</i>	Chemin, <i>m.</i>
Roar,	Brüllen, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Rugido, <i>s. m.</i> rugir, <i>v.</i>	Rugissement, <i>sm.</i> rugir, <i>v.</i>
Roast,	Braten,	Asar,	Rôtir.
Rob,	Rauben, [ <i>m.</i>	Robar,	Dérober.
Robin,	Klippe, <i>f.</i> Felsen,	Pechicolorado, <i>m.</i>	Rouge,-gorge, <i>m.</i>
Rock,	Rothkehlchen, <i>n.</i>	Roca, <i>f.</i>	Rocher, <i>m.</i>
Rocket,	Rackete, <i>f.</i>	Cohete, <i>m.</i>	Roquette, <i>f.</i>
Rod,	Ruthe, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Varilla, caña, <i>f.</i>	Perche, verge, <i>f.</i>
Rogue,	Schalk, Schurke,	Villano, <i>m.</i>	Espiègle, <i>m. f.</i>
Roll,	Rolle, <i>s. f.</i> rollen, <i>v.</i>	Rodador, <i>s. m.</i> volver, <i>v.</i>	Rouleau, <i>s. m.</i> rouler, <i>v.</i>
Romance,	Roman, <i>m.</i>	Romance, <i>m.</i>	Roman, <i>m.</i>
Rood,	Ruthe, <i>f.</i>	Pértica, <i>f.</i>	Perche, <i>f.</i>
Roof,	Dach, <i>n.</i> Decke, <i>f.</i>	Tejado, <i>m.</i>	Toit, comble, <i>m.</i>
Room,	Raum, Platz, <i>m.</i>	Lugar, <i>m.</i>	Chambre, <i>f.</i>
Roost,	Schlaf, <i>s. m.</i> wohnen, <i>v.</i>	Alcandara, <i>s. f.</i> descansar en, <i>v.</i>	Juchoir, <i>s. m.</i> percher, <i>v.</i>
Root,	Wurzel, <i>f.</i>	Raiz, <i>f.</i>	Racine, <i>f.</i>
Rope,	Seil, <i>n.</i> Strick, <i>m.</i>	Cuerda, soga, <i>f.</i>	Corde, <i>f.</i>
Rose,	Rose, <i>f.</i>	Rosa, <i>f.</i>	Rose, <i>f.</i>
Rosemary,	Rosmarin, <i>m.</i>	Romero, <i>m.</i>	Romarin, <i>m.</i>
Rosin,	Harz, <i>n.</i>	Trementina, <i>f.</i>	Résine, <i>f.</i>
Rot,	Fäule, <i>s. f.</i> faulen, <i>v.</i>	Nomiña, <i>s. f.</i> pudrir, <i>v.</i>	Tac, <i>s. m.</i> pourrir, <i>v.</i>
Rough,	Rauh, roh,	A'spero,	Rude, impoli,-e.
Round,	Ründe, <i>s. f.</i> rund, <i>adj.</i>	Circulo, <i>s. m.</i> redondo, <i>adj.</i>	Rond, <i>s. m.</i> -e. <i>adj.</i>
Rouse,	Aufwecken,	Despertar,	Réveiller.
Route,	Weg, <i>m.</i>	Ruta, f. rumbo, <i>m.</i>	Route, <i>f.</i>
Rove,	Herumstreifen, <i>f.</i>	Vagar,	Rôder, errer.
Rover,	Räuber, <i>m.</i>	Tunante, <i>m.</i>	Rôdeur, <i>m.</i>
Row,	Reihe, <i>s. f.</i> rudern, <i>v.</i> Lärmen, <i>s. m. v.</i>	Hilera, <i>s. f.</i> remar, bogar, <i>v.</i>	Rang, <i>s. m.</i> ramer, <i>v.</i>
Rub,	Reiben,	Estregar,	Frotter.
Rudder,	Steuerruder, <i>n.</i>	Timon, <i>m.</i>	Gouvernail, <i>m.</i>
Rude,	Ungebildet,	Rudo,	Grossier,-e.
Rudiment,	Grundlage, <i>f.</i>	Rudimento, <i>m.</i>	Rudimens, <i>m. pl.</i>
Rug,	Grobe Fries, <i>m.</i>	Paño Burdo, <i>m.</i>	Bure, <i>f.</i> barbet, <i>m.</i>

RUL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Ruin,	Einsturz, <i>s. m.</i> einstürzen, <i>v.</i>	Ruina, <i>s. f.</i> arruinar, <i>v.</i>	Ruine, <i>s. f.</i> ruiner, <i>v.</i>
Rule,	Regel, <i>s. f.</i> regeln, <i>v.</i>	Mando, <i>s. m.</i> gobernar, <i>v.</i>	Regle, <i>s. f.</i> régler, <i>v.</i>
Rum,	Rum, <i>m.</i>	Rum, <i>m.</i>	Rum, <i>m.</i>
Rump,	Rumpf, <i>m.</i>	Rabadilla, <i>f.</i>	Croupion, <i>m.</i>
Run,	Rennen, laufen,	Correr, pasar,	Courir, couler.
Rush,	Binse, <i>s. f.</i> stürzen, <i>v.</i>	Junco, <i>s. m.</i> arrojarse, <i>v.</i>	Jonc, <i>s. m.</i> se lancer, <i>v.</i>
Rust,	Rost, <i>s. m.</i> rosten, <i>v.</i>	Orin, <i>s. m.</i> enmohecer, <i>v.</i>	Rouille, <i>s. f.</i> rouiller, <i>v.</i>
Rut,	Brunft, <i>f.</i>	Brama, rodada, <i>f.</i>	Rut, <i>m.</i>
Ruth,	Mitleiden, <i>n.</i> [ <i>n.</i>	Compasion, <i>f.</i>	Pitié, tendresse, <i>f.</i>
Rye,	Roggen, <i>m.</i> Korn,	Centeno, <i>m.</i>	Seigle, <i>m.</i>

## S.

Sabbath,	Sabbath, <i>m.</i>	Sábado, <i>m.</i>	Sabbat, <i>m.</i>
Sabre,	Säbel, <i>m.</i>	Sable, <i>m.</i>	Sabre, <i>m.</i>
Sack,	Sack, Sect, <i>m.</i>	Saco, <i>m.</i> saca, <i>f.</i>	Sac, <i>m.</i>
Sacrament,	Eid, <i>m.</i>	Sacramento, <i>m.</i>	Sacrement, <i>m.</i>
Sacred,	Heilig,	Sagrado,	Sacré, -e.
Sacrifice,	Opfern, <i>s. n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	Sacrificio, <i>s. m.</i> sacrificar, <i>v.</i>	Sacrifice, <i>s. m.</i> sacrifier, <i>v.</i>
Sad,	Dunkel,	Triste,	Triste.
Saddle,	Sattel, <i>m.</i>	Silla, <i>f.</i>	Selle, <i>f.</i>
Safe,	Sicher,	Seguro,	Sauf.
Saffron,	Safran, <i>m.</i>	Azafran, <i>m.</i>	Safran, <i>m.</i>
Sage,	Salbei, <i>s. f.</i> weise, <i>adj.</i>	Salvio, <i>s. m.</i> sabio, <i>adj.</i>	Sauge, <i>s. f.</i> prudent, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Sago,	Sago, <i>m.</i>	Sagui, <i>m.</i>	Sagou, <i>m.</i>
Sail,	Segel, <i>s. n.</i> segeln, <i>v.</i>	Vela, <i>s. f.</i> navegar, <i>v.</i>	Voile, <i>s. f.</i> naviguer, <i>v.</i>
Sailor,	Matrose, <i>m.</i>	Marinero, <i>m.</i>	Matelot, <i>m.</i>
Saint,	Heilige, <i>s. m.</i> heilig, <i>adj.</i>	Santo, <i>s. m.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	Saint, -e, <i>s. m. f.</i> & <i>adj.</i>
Sake,	Ursache, <i>f.</i>	Causa, <i>f.</i>	Égard, <i>m.</i>
Salad,	Salat, <i>m.</i>	Ensalada, <i>f.</i>	Salade, <i>f.</i>
Salary,	Besoldung, <i>f.</i>	Salario, <i>m.</i>	Salaire, <i>m.</i>
Sale,	Verkauf, <i>m.</i>	Venta, <i>f.</i>	Vente, <i>f.</i> encan, <i>m.</i>



SAL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Salivate,	Den Speichel- fluss haben,	Salivar,	Faire saliver.
Salmon,	Lachs, <i>m.</i>	Salmon, <i>m.</i>	Saumor, <i>m.</i>
Saloon,	Grosse Saal, <i>m.</i>	Salon, <i>m.</i>	Salon, <i>m.</i>
Salt,	Salz, <i>s. n.</i> salzen, <i>v.</i>	Sal, <i>s. f.</i> salar, <i>v.</i>	Sel, <i>s. m.</i> saler, <i>v.</i>
Salute,	Grüssen, <i>s. n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	Salutacion, <i>s. f.</i> saludar, <i>v.</i>	Salut, <i>s. m.</i> saluer, <i>v.</i>
Salvation,	Seligmachung, <i>f.</i>	Salvacion, <i>f.</i>	Salut, <i>m.</i>
Salve,	Salbe, <i>f.</i>	Emplasto, <i>m.</i>	Onguent, <i>m.</i>
Salver,	Präsentirteller, <i>m.</i>	Salvilla, <i>f.</i>	Plateau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Same,	Der selbe,	Mismo,	Même,
Sample,	Bespiel, <i>n.</i>	Muestra, <i>f.</i>	Échantillon, <i>f.</i>
Sanction,	Gesetz, <i>s. n.</i> sanctioniren, <i>v.</i>	Ratificacion, <i>s. f.</i> ratificar, <i>v.</i>	Sanction, <i>s. f.</i> ratifier, <i>v.</i>
Sand,	Sand, <i>m.</i>	Arena, <i>f.</i>	Sable, <i>m.</i>
Sap,	Saft, Splint, <i>m.</i>	Suco, xugo, <i>m.</i>	Sève, <i>f.</i> aubier, <i>m.</i>
Sash,	Schärpe, <i>f.</i> Scheibfenster, <i>n.</i>	Banda, ventana corrediza, <i>f.</i>	Ceinture, <i>f.</i> chassis, <i>m.</i>
Satan,	Satan, <i>m.</i>	Santanas, <i>m.</i>	Satan, <i>m.</i>
Satin,	Atlass, <i>m.</i>	Raso, <i>m.</i>	Satin, <i>m.</i>
Satisfy,	Sattigen,	Satisfacer,	Satisfaire.
Saturday,	Sonnabend, <i>m.</i>	Sábado, <i>m.</i>	Samedi, <i>m.</i>
Sauce,	Brüche, <i>f.</i>	Salsa, <i>f.</i>	Sauce, <i>f.</i>
Saucer,	Untertasse, <i>f.</i>	Salsera, <i>f.</i>	Soucoupe, <i>f.</i>
Saucy,	Unverschämt,	Descarado,	Insolent, -e.
Sausage,	Wurst, <i>f.</i>	Salchicha, <i>f.</i>	Saucisse, <i>f.</i>
Save,	Sparen, <i>v.</i> ausser, <i>adv.</i>	Salvar, <i>v.</i> salvo, <i>adv.</i>	Sauver, <i>v.</i> excepté, <i>adv.</i>
Savor,	Geschmack, <i>m.</i>	Sabor, olor, <i>m.</i>	Saveur, <i>m.</i>
Saw,	Säge, <i>s. f.</i> sägen, <i>v.</i>	Sierra, <i>s. f.</i> serrar, <i>v.</i>	Scie, <i>s. f.</i> scier, <i>v.</i>
Say,	Sagen,	Decir,	Dire.
Scaffold,	Gerüst, <i>n.</i>	Tablado, <i>m.</i>	Échafaud, <i>m.</i>
Scale,	Wage, <i>s. f.</i> wägen, <i>v.</i>	Balanza, <i>s. f.</i> escalar, <i>v.</i>	Balance, <i>s. f.</i> esaladar, <i>v.</i>
Scarce,	Spärlich, <i>adj.</i> kaum, <i>adv.</i>	Escaso, <i>adj.</i> apenas, <i>adv.</i>	Rare, <i>adj.</i> à peine, <i>adv.</i>
Scare,	Scheuchen,	Espantar,	Effrayer.
Scarf,	Schärpe, <i>f.</i>	Trena, <i>f.</i>	Écharpe, <i>f.</i>
Scene,	Bühne, Scene, <i>f.</i>	Escena, <i>f.</i>	Scène, <i>f.</i>

SCE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Scepter,	Zepter, <i>n.</i>	Cetro, <i>m.</i>	Sceptre, <i>m.</i>
Scholar,	Schüler, <i>m.</i>	Escolar, <i>m.</i>	Ecolier, -e, <i>m. f.</i>
School,	Schule, <i>f.</i>	Escuela, <i>f.</i>	École, <i>f.</i>
Science,	Wissenschaft, <i>f.</i>	Ciencia, <i>f.</i>	Science, <i>f.</i>
Scissors,	Schere, <i>f.</i>	Tixera, <i>f.</i>	Ciseaux, <i>m. pl.</i>
Scorn,	Spott, <i>s. m.</i>	Desden, <i>s. m.</i>	Mépris, <i>s. m.</i>
Scot,	spotten, <i>v.</i>	despreciar, <i>v.</i>	mépriser, <i>v.</i>
Scotch,	Rechnung, <i>f.</i>	Escorte, <i>m.</i>	Écot, <i>m.</i>
Scour,	Schnitt, <i>s. m.</i>	Escoces,	Écossais,
Scrap,	schneiden, <i>adj.</i>	<i>s. m. &amp; adj.</i>	<i>s. m. &amp; adj.</i>
Scrape,	Scheueren,	Fregar,	Écurer.
Scratch,	Bisschen, <i>n.</i>	Migaja, <i>f.</i>	Morceau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Scream,	Schaben,	Raer,	Gratter.
Screw,	Riss, <i>s. m.</i>	Rasguño, <i>s. m.</i>	Égratigneur, <i>s. f.</i>
Scripture,	kratzen, <i>v.</i>	rascar, <i>v.</i>	raturer, <i>v.</i>
Scrub,	Schrei, <i>s. m.</i>	Grito, <i>s. m.</i>	Cri, <i>s. m.</i>
Scruple,	kreischen, <i>v.</i>	chillar, <i>v.</i>	crier, <i>v.</i>
Seal,	Schraube, <i>s. f.</i>	Tornillo, <i>s. m.</i>	Vis, <i>s. f.</i>
Seam,	schrauben, <i>v.</i>	torcer, <i>v.</i>	visser, <i>v.</i>
Search,	Bibel, <i>f.</i>	Escritura, <i>f.</i>	Écriture, <i>f.</i>
Season,	Schuern,	Estregar,	Frotter.
Scat,	Skrupel, <i>s. m.</i>	Escrupulo, <i>s. m.</i>	Scrupule, <i>s. m.</i>
Second,	Anstossen, <i>v.</i>	escrupulizar, <i>v.</i>	hésiter, <i>v.</i>
Secret,	Hirnschale, <i>f.</i>	Craneo, <i>m.</i>	Crâne, <i>m.</i>
Secretary,	Sense, <i>f.</i>	Guadaña, <i>f.</i>	Faucille, <i>f.</i>
Sect,	See, <i>m. f.</i>	Mar, <i>m. f.</i>	Mer, <i>f.</i>
See,	Siegel, <i>s. n.</i>	Sello, <i>s. m.</i>	Sceau, -x, <i>s. m.</i>
Seam,	siegeln, <i>v.</i>	sellar, <i>v.</i>	sceller, <i>v.</i>
Search,	Naht, Fuge, <i>f.</i>	Costura, <i>f.</i>	Couture, <i>f.</i>
Season,	Forschen,	Exmâminar,	Chercher.
Scat,	Jahreszeit, <i>s. f.</i>	Sazon, <i>s. f.</i>	Saison, <i>s. f.</i>
Second,	würzen, <i>v.</i>	sazonar, <i>v.</i>	assaisonner, <i>v.</i>
Secret,	Sitz, <i>s. m.</i>	Asiento, <i>s. m.</i>	Siège, <i>s. m.</i>
Secretary,	setzen, <i>v.</i>	sentar, <i>v.</i>	asseoir, <i>v.</i>
Sect,	Secunde, <i>s. f.</i>	Padrino, <i>s. m.</i>	Second, -e,
See,	zweite, <i>adj.</i>	segundo, <i>adj.</i>	<i>s. m. &amp; adj.</i>
Secretary,	Geheimniss, <i>s. n.</i>	Secreto,	Secret, <i>s. m.</i>
Sect,	geheim, <i>adj.</i>	<i>s. m. adj.</i>	secret, -e, <i>adj.</i>
See,	Schreiber, <i>m.</i>	Secretario, <i>m.</i>	Secrétaire, <i>m.</i>
Secretary,	Secte, <i>f.</i>	Secta, <i>f.</i>	Secte, <i>f.</i>
Sect,	Sehen,	Ver,	Voir.

SEE.	GERMAN	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Seed,	Same, <i>m.</i> Saat, <i>f.</i>	Semilla, <i>f.</i>	Semence, <i>f.</i>
Seek,	Suchen,	Buscar,	Chercher.
Seem,	Scheinen,	Parecer,	Sembler,
Seize,	Ergreifen,	Asir, agarrar,	Saisir.
Seldom,	Selten,	Raramente,	Rarement.
Select,	Auswählen, <i>v.</i> auserlesen, <i>adj.</i>	Elegir, <i>v.</i> selecto, <i>adj.</i>	Choisir, <i>v.</i> choisi, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Self,	Selbst, sich,	Mismo,	Même, propre.
Sell,	Verkaufen,	Vender,	Vendre.
Senate,	Senat, <i>m.</i>	Senado, <i>m.</i>	Sénat, <i>m.</i>
Send,	Senden,	Despachar,	Envoyer.
Sense,	Verstand, <i>m.</i>	Sentido, <i>m.</i>	Sens, <i>m.</i>
Sentence,	Richterspruch,	Sentencia, <i>f.</i>	Sentence, <i>f.</i>
Sentinel,	Schildwache, <i>f.</i>	Centinela, <i>f.</i>	Sentinelie, <i>f.</i>
Separate,	Trennen, <i>v.</i> getrennt, <i>adj.</i>	Separar, <i>v.</i> separado, <i>adj.</i>	Séparer, <i>v.</i> séparé, -e, <i>adj.</i>
September,	September, <i>m.</i>	Septiembre, <i>m.</i>	Septembre, <i>m.</i>
Sepulchre,	Grabmal, <i>n.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Sepulcro, <i>m.</i>	Sépulcre, <i>m.</i>
Sergeant,	Gerichtsdiener,	Sargento, <i>m.</i>	Sergent, <i>m.</i>
Sermon,	Predigt, <i>f.</i>	Sermon, <i>m.</i>	Sermon, <i>m.</i>
Servant,	Diener, <i>m.</i> Magd, <i>f.</i>	Criado, <i>m.</i> criada, <i>f.</i>	Domestique, <i>m. f.</i>
Serve,	Dienen, nützen,	Servir,	Servir.
Service,	Dienst, Gruss, <i>m.</i>	Servicio, <i>m.</i>	Service, <i>m.</i>
Set,	Setzen,	Poner, plantar,	Poser.
Settle,	Festsetzen,	Sosegar,	Établir.
Seven,	Sieben,	Siete,	Sept.
Seventeen,	Siebzehn,	Diez y siete,	Dix-sept.
Sew,	Ablassen, nähen,	Coser,	Coudre.
Sex,	Gerschlecht, <i>n.</i>	Sexò, <i>m.</i>	Sexe, <i>m.</i>
Sexton,	Küster, <i>m.</i>	Sepulturero, <i>m.</i>	Fossoyeur, <i>m.</i>
Shade,	Schatten, <i>s. m.</i> shattiren, <i>v.</i>	Sombra, <i>s. f.</i> obscurecer, <i>v.</i>	Ombre, <i>s. f.</i> ombrager, <i>v.</i>
Shaft,	Schaft, <i>m.</i>	Flecha, <i>f.</i>	Flèche, <i>f.</i>
Shake,	Schütteln,	Sacudir, vacilar,	Branler.
Shame,	Scham, <i>s. f.</i> schänden, <i>v.</i>	Vergüenza, <i>s. f.</i> avergonzar, <i>v.</i>	Honte, <i>s. f.</i> faire honte, <i>v.</i>
Shape,	Gestalt, <i>s. f.</i> bilden, <i>v.</i>	Forma, <i>s. f.</i> formar, <i>v.</i>	Forme, <i>s. f.</i> former, <i>v.</i>
Share,	Theil, <i>s. m.</i> theilen, <i>v.</i>	Porcion, <i>s. f.</i> participar, <i>v.</i>	Portion, <i>s. f.</i> partager, <i>v.</i>

SHA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Sharp,	Scharf, hart,	Agudo, acre,	Aigu,-e.
Sharpen,	Scharfen,	Afilar,	Aiguiser.
Shave,	Scheren, [fel, f.	Rapar,	Raser.
Shawl,	Shawl, m. Schau-	Chal, m.	Schale, m.
She,	Sie,	Ella,	Elle.
Shear,	Schere, s. f. scheren, v.	Tixeras, s. f. pl. atusar, v.	Cisailles, s. f. pl. tondre, v.
Sheath,	Scheide, s. f. einstecken, v.	Vayna, s. f. envaynar, v.	Gaine, s. f. engainer, v.
Shed,	Schuppen, s. m. vergiessen, v.	Cobertizo, s. m. verter, v. [f.	Hangar, s. m. répandre, v.
Sheep,	Schaf, n.	Oveja, papanatas	Brebis, f.
Sheet,	Bettluch, n. Bogen Papier, m.	Sábana, escota, f.	Linceul, m. feuille, f.
Shelf,	Bret, n. Sims, m.	Baxio, banco, m.	Tablette, f.
Shell,	Muschel, s. f. schälen, v.	Cáscara, s. f. descascarar, v.	Écaille, s. f. écosser, v.
Shelter,	Bedeckung, s. f. decken, v.	Guarida, s. f. guarecer, v.	Couvert, s. m. cacher, v.
Shine,	Scheinen,	Lucir,	Éclairer, luire.
Shingle,	Schindel, f.	Ripia, tablita, f.	Bardeau,-x, m.
Ship,	Schiff, n.	Nave, f. baxel, m	Navire, m.
Shirt,	Hemd, n.	Camisa, f.	Chemise, f.
Shock,	Stoss, s. m. an- fallen, v.	Choque, s. m. sa- cudir, v.	Choc, s. m. cho- quer, v.
Shoe,	Schuh, s. m. be- schlagen, v.	Zapato, s. m. cal- zar, v.	Soulier, s. m. chausser, v.
Shoot,	Schuss, s. m. schiessen, v.	Tiro, s. m. des- pedir, v.	Jet, s. m. lancer, v.
Shop,	Laden, m.	Tienda, f.	Boutique, f.
Shore,	Gestade, n.	Costa, tierra, f.	Côte, f. rivage m
Short,	Kurz, knapp,	Corto,	Court,-e, étroit,-e
Shorten,	Verkürzen, [n.	Acortar,	Abrégér.
Shot,	Schuss, m. Schrot	Tiro, m.	Boulet, m. balle, f
Shoulder,	Schulter, f.	Hombro,	Épaule, f.
Shout,	Jauchzen, s. n. & v.	Aclamacion, s. f. exclamar, v.	Cri, s. m. crier, v.
Shove,	Schub, s. m. schieben, v.	Empellon, s. m. empujar, v.	Coup, s. m. pousser, v.
Shovel,	Schaufel, s. f. schaufeln, v.	Pala, s. f. tras- palar, v.	Pelle, s. f. ram- asser, v.

SHO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Show,	Schau, <i>s. f.</i> zeigen, <i>v.</i>	Expectáculo, <i>s.</i> <i>m. dexar ver, v.</i>	Spectacle, <i>s. m.</i> montrer, <i>v.</i>
Shower,	Regenschauer, <i>m.</i>	Lluvia, <i>f.</i>	Ondée, <i>f.</i>
Shriek,	Schrei, <i>s. m.</i> kreischen, <i>v.</i>	Grito, <i>s. m.</i> gri- tar, <i>v.</i>	Haut cri, <i>s. m.</i> jeter des cris, <i>v.</i>
Shroud,	Obdach, <i>n.</i>	Cubierta, <i>f.</i>	Linceul, <i>m.</i>
Shrub,	Stande, <i>f.</i>	Arbusto, <i>m.</i>	Arbrisseau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Shut,	Zumachen,	Cerrar,	Fermer.
Sick,	Krank,	Malo, abito,	Malade.
Side,	Seite, <i>f.</i>	Costado, <i>m.</i>	Côté, <i>m.</i>
Sieve,	Sieb, <i>n.</i> Korb, <i>m.</i>	Cedado, <i>m.</i>	Sas, tamis, <i>m.</i>
Sift,	Seiben, prüfen,	Cernar,	Sasser.
Sigh,	Seufzer, <i>s. m.</i> seufzen, <i>v.</i>	Suspiro, <i>s. m.</i> suspirar, <i>v.</i>	Soupir, <i>s. m.</i> soupirer, <i>v.</i>
Sight,	Gesicht, <i>n.</i> [nen, <i>v.</i>	Vista, <i>f.</i> [lar, <i>v.</i>	Vue, <i>f.</i> yeux, <i>m.</i>
Sign,	Zeichen, <i>s. n.</i> zeich	Señal, <i>m.</i> Seña-	Signe, <i>m.</i> signer, <i>v.</i>
Signature,	Unterschrift, <i>f.</i>	Signatura, <i>f.</i>	Signature, <i>f.</i>
Signify,	Anzeigen,	Significar,	Signifier.
Silence,	Stillschweigen, <i>n.</i>	Silencio, <i>m.</i>	Silence, <i>m.</i>
Silent,	Still, geheim,	Silencioso,	Silencieux.
Silk,	Seide, <i>f.</i>	Seda, <i>f.</i>	Soie, <i>f.</i>
Silver,	Silber, <i>s. n.</i> sil- bern, <i>adj.</i>	Plata, <i>s. f.</i> de plata, <i>adj.</i>	Argent, <i>s. m.</i> argentín, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Sin,	Sünde, <i>s. f.</i> sündigen, <i>v.</i>	Pecado, <i>s. m.</i> pecar, <i>v.</i>	Péché, <i>s. m.</i> pécher, <i>v.</i>
Since,	Seit, weil, da,	Ya que, despues,	Depuis, puisque.
Sing,	Singen,	Cantar,	Chanter.
Single,	Einzeln,	Solo, uno,	Seul, -e.
Sink,	Sinken, senken,	Hundirse,	S'enfoncer.
Sir,	Herr, Mann, <i>m.</i>	Señor, <i>m.</i>	Monsieur, <i>m.</i>
Sirloin,	Lenden braten, <i>m.</i>	Sirloin, <i>m.</i>	Sirloin, <i>m.</i>
Sister,	Schwester, <i>f.</i>	Hermana, <i>f.</i>	Sœur, <i>f.</i>
Sit,	Sitzen,	Asentarse,	Asseoir.
Six,	Sechs,	Seis,	Six.
Sixteen,	Sechzehn,	Diez y seis,	Seize.
Sixty,	Sechzig, [n.	Sesenta,	Soixante. [m.
Size,	Grösse, <i>f.</i> Mass,	Tamano, <i>m.</i>	Taille, <i>f.</i> calibre,
Skate,	Schlittschub, <i>s.</i> " laufen, <i>v.</i>	Lixa, <i>s. f.</i> pasar sobre lixas, <i>v.</i>	Patin, <i>s. m.</i> courir de patin, <i>v.</i>
Skeleton,	Gerippe, <i>n.</i>	Esqueleto, <i>m.</i>	Squelette, <i>m.</i>
Skiff,	Kahn, <i>m.</i>	Esquifada, <i>f.</i>	Esquif, <i>m.</i>



SKI.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Skill,	Geschicklichkeit	Habilidad, <i>f.</i>	Adresse, <i>f.</i>
Skin,	Haut, <i>s. f.</i> zu- heilen, <i>v.</i>	Pellejo, <i>s. m.</i> de- sollar, <i>v.</i>	Peau, -x, <i>s. m.</i> peler, <i>v.</i>
Skirt,	Grenze, <i>s. f.</i> einfassen, <i>v.</i>	Falda, <i>s. f.</i> oril- lar, <i>v.</i>	Basque, <i>s. f.</i> bor- der, <i>v.</i>
Sky,	Himmel, <i>m.</i>	Cielo, <i>m.</i>	Ciel, cieux, <i>m.</i>
Slab,	Platte, <i>f.</i>	Charco, <i>m.</i>	Gâchis, <i>m.</i> dosse, <i>f.</i>
Slack,	Löschen, <i>v.</i> schlaff, <i>adj.</i>	Afloxar, <i>v.</i> floxo, <i>adj.</i>	Lâcher, <i>v.</i> lâche, <i>adj.</i>
Slander,	Schande, <i>s. f.</i> belügen, <i>v.</i>	Calumnia, <i>s. f.</i> calumniar, <i>v.</i>	Calomnie, <i>s. f.</i> médire, <i>v.</i>
Slate,	Schiefer, <i>m.</i>	Pizarra, <i>f.</i>	Ardoise, <i>f.</i>
Slave,	Sclave, <i>m.</i>	Esclavo, <i>m.</i>	Esclave, <i>m. f.</i>
Sleep,	Schlaf, <i>s. m.</i> schlafen, <i>v.</i>	Sueño, <i>s. m.</i> dor- mir, <i>v.</i>	Sommeil, <i>s. m.</i> dormier, <i>v.</i>
Sleeve,	Aermal, <i>m.</i>	Manga, <i>f.</i>	Manche, <i>f.</i>
Slender,	Schlank,	Delgado,	Délié, -e, faible.
Slice,	Schnitz, <i>s. m.</i> zerschneiden, <i>v.</i>	Rebanada, <i>s. f.</i> rebanar, <i>v.</i>	Tranche, <i>s. f.</i> trancher, <i>v.</i>
Slide,	Ausgleiten,	Deslizar,	Glisser.
Slight,	Klein, gering,	Pequeño,	Léger, -e.
Slip,	Ausgleiten,	Resbalar,	Couler.
Slipper,	Pantoffel, <i>m.</i>	Chinela, <i>f.</i>	Pantoufle, <i>f.</i>
Sloop,	Schaluppe, <i>f.</i>	Balandra, <i>f.</i>	Sloup, <i>m.</i>
Slope,	Abhang, <i>s. m.</i> senken, <i>v.</i>	Sesgo, <i>s. m.</i> sesgar, <i>v.</i>	Pente, <i>s. f.</i> pen- cher, <i>v.</i>
Slow,	Langsam, spat,	Tardío, lento,	Lent, -e, lourd, -e.
Sluice,	Schleuse, <i>s. f.</i> ablassen, <i>v.</i>	Compuerta, <i>s. f.</i> cortar, <i>v.</i>	Écluse, <i>s. f.</i> dé- bonder, <i>v.</i>
Small,	Klein,	Pequeño, corto,	Petit, -e.
Smart,	Schmerz, <i>s. m.</i> schmerzen, <i>v.</i>	Escorzor, <i>s. m.</i> escocerse, <i>v.</i>	Cuisson, <i>s. f.</i> cuire, <i>v.</i>
Smell,	Geruch, <i>s. m.</i> reichen, <i>v.</i>	Olfato, <i>s. m.</i> oler, <i>v.</i>	Odeur, <i>s. f.</i> sen- tir, <i>v.</i>
Smile,	Lächeln, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Sonrisa, <i>s. f.</i> sonreirse, <i>v.</i>	Souris, <i>s. m.</i> sourire, <i>v.</i>
Smith,	Schmied, <i>m.</i>	Forjador, <i>m.</i>	Forgeron, <i>m.</i>
Smoke,	Rauch, <i>s. m.</i> rauchen, <i>v.</i>	Humo, <i>s. m.</i> hu- mear, <i>v.</i>	Fumée, <i>s. f.</i> fumer, <i>v.</i>
Smooth,	Glatt, ebenen,	Liso, igual,	Uni, -e, doux, -ce.
Smother,	Dampfen,	Ahogat,	Etouffer.

SMU.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Smut,	Schmutz, <i>m.</i>	Tiznon, <i>m.</i>	Noirceur, <i>f.</i>
Snag,	Höcker, <i>m.</i>	Dentadura, <i>f.</i>	Surdent, <i>f.</i>
Snail,	Schnecke, <i>f.</i>	Caracola, <i>f.</i>	Simaçon, <i>m.</i>
Snake,	Schlange, <i>f.</i>	Culebra, <i>f.</i>	Couleuvre, <i>f.</i>
Snap,	Schnappen,	Romper,	Briser.
Snare,	Schlinge, <i>f.</i>	Trampa, <i>f.</i>	Piége, filet, <i>m.</i>
Snatch,	Bisschen, <i>s. n.</i> schnappen, <i>v.</i>	Arrebatña, <i>s. f.</i> arrebatar, <i>v.</i>	Happée, <i>s. f.</i> at- traper, <i>v.</i>
Sneer,	Stieheln,	Burlarse,	Ricaner.
Snore,	Sauern,	Roncar,	Ronfler.
Snow,	Schnee, <i>s. m.</i> schneien, <i>v.</i>	Nieve, <i>s. f.</i> nevar, <i>v.</i>	Neige, <i>s. f.</i> neiger, <i>v.</i>
Snuff,	Schnupftabak, <i>s.</i> <i>m.</i> schnauben, <i>v.</i>	Polvo, <i>s. m.</i> <i>v.</i>	oler, Tabac, <i>s. m.</i> reniffler, <i>v.</i>
Snuffers,	Lichtputze, <i>f.</i>	Despabiladeras, <i>f.</i>	Mouchettes, <i>f. pl.</i>
Snug,	Bequem, dicht,	Abrigado,	Serré, -e.
So,	So, also, wofern,	Asé, mismo, tal,	Ainsi, si, aussi.
Soak,	Einweichen,	Remojarse,	Tremper.
Soap,	Seife, <i>f.</i>	Xabon, <i>m.</i>	Savon, <i>m.</i>
Soar,	Sich erheben,	Remontarse,	S'élever.
Sob,	Schluchzen,	Suspirar,	Sangloter.
Sober,	Nüchtern,	Sobrio,	Sobre.
Social,	Gesellig,	Social,	Social, -e.
Society,	Gesellschaft, <i>f.</i>	Sociedad, <i>f.</i>	Société, <i>f.</i>
Socket,	Dille, <i>f.</i>	Cañon, <i>m.</i>	Bobèche, <i>f.</i>
Sod,	Rasen, <i>m.</i>	Césped, <i>m.</i>	Gazon, <i>m.</i>
Sodder,	Löthen,	Soldar,	Souder.
Soft,	Weich, zart,	Blando, floxo,	Mou, mol, -le.
Soften,	Erweichen,	Ablandar,	Amollir.
Soil,	Boden, <i>m.</i> Land, <i>s. n.</i> besudeln, <i>v.</i>	Mancha, <i>s. f.</i> ensuciar, <i>v.</i>	Terrain, <i>s. m.</i> saler, <i>v.</i>
Soldier,	Soldat, <i>m.</i>	Soldado, <i>m.</i>	Soldat, <i>m.</i>
Sole,	Sohle, <i>s. f.</i> einzig, <i>adj.</i>	Planta del pie, <i>s. f.</i> solo, <i>adj.</i>	Plante du pied, <i>s. f.</i> seul, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Solemn,	Feierlich,	Solemne, grave,	Solemnel, -le.
Solicit,	Erregen,	Importunar,	Soliciter.
Solicitor,	Procurator, <i>m.</i>	Procurador, <i>m.</i>	Procureur, <i>m.</i>
Solid,	Fest, gediegen,	Solido,	Solide.
Some,	Einige,	Algo,	Quelque.
Somebody,	Jemand,	Alguien,	Quelqu'un.
Something,	Etwas,	Alguna, cosa,	Quelque chose.

SOM.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Sometimes,	Zuweilen,	Algunas veces,	Quelquefois.
Son,	Sohn, <i>m.</i>	Hijo varon, <i>m.</i>	Fils, <i>m.</i>
Song,	Gesang, <i>m.</i>	Cancion, <i>f.</i>	Chanson, <i>f.</i>
Soon,	Bald, sogleich,	Presto, luego,	Vite, tôt.
Soot,	Russ, <i>m.</i>	Hollin, <i>m.</i>	Suie, <i>f.</i>
Soothe,	Besänftigen,	Adular,	Flatter, apaiser.
Sore,	Wunde, <i>s. f.</i> wund, <i>adj.</i>	Herida, <i>s. f.</i> tierno, <i>adj.</i>	Ulcère, <i>s. m.</i> tendre, <i>adj.</i>
Sorrow,	Kummer, <i>m.</i>	Pesar, dolor, <i>m.</i>	Tristesse, <i>f.</i>
Sort,	Art, Gattung, <i>s. f.</i> sondern, <i>v.</i>	Suerte, <i>s. f.</i> ordenar, <i>v.</i>	Sorte, <i>s. f.</i> assortir, <i>v.</i>
Sot,	Thor, <i>m.</i>	Zote, <i>m.</i>	Ivrogne, sot, <i>m.</i>
Soul,	Seele, <i>f.</i>	Alma, <i>f.</i>	Ame, <i>f.</i>
Sound,	Ton, <i>s. m.</i> bla- sen, <i>v.</i> fest, <i>adj.</i>	Sonda, <i>s. f.</i> son- dar, <i>v.</i> sano, <i>adj.</i>	Son, <i>s. m.</i> sonner, <i>v.</i> sain, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Soup,	Suppe, <i>f.</i>	Sopa, <i>f.</i>	Soupe, <i>f.</i>
Sour,	Sauer,	Agrio,	Sur, -e, acide.
Souse,	Pökelbrühe, <i>s. f.</i> tauchen, <i>v.</i>	Salmuera, <i>s. f.</i> escabecher, <i>v.</i>	Saumure, <i>s. f.</i> saucer, <i>v.</i>
South,	Süden, <i>s. m.</i> südlich, <i>adj.</i>	Sud, <i>s. m.</i> meredional, <i>adj.</i>	Sud, <i>s. m.</i> du midi, <i>adj.</i>
Sow,	Sau, <i>s. f.</i> säen, <i>v.</i>	Puerca, <i>s. f.</i> sembrar, <i>v.</i>	Truie, <i>s. f.</i> semer, <i>v.</i>
Space,	Raum, <i>s. m.</i> her- umstreifen, <i>v.</i>	Espacio, <i>s. m.</i> dar espacio, <i>v.</i>	Espace, <i>s. m.</i> donner espace, <i>v.</i>
Spade,	Spaten, <i>m.</i>	Laya, azada, <i>f.</i>	Bêche, <i>f.</i>
Span,	Spanne, <i>s. f.</i> spannen, <i>v.</i>	Palmo, <i>s. m.</i> medir á palmos, <i>v.</i>	Empan, <i>s. m.</i> mesurer, <i>v.</i>
Spare,	Sparen, <i>v.</i> sparsam, <i>adj.</i>	Ahorrar, <i>v.</i> escaso, <i>adj.</i>	Epargner, <i>v.</i> maigre, <i>adj.</i>
Spark,	Funke, <i>s. m.</i> funkeln, <i>v.</i>	Centella, <i>s. f.</i> chispear, <i>v.</i>	Étincelle, <i>s. f.</i> étinceller, <i>v.</i>
Spasm,	Krampf, <i>m.</i>	Espasmo, pasmo,	Spasme, <i>m.</i>
Spavin,	Spath, <i>m.</i>	Esparavan, <i>m.</i>	Éparvin, <i>m.</i>
Speak,	Sprechen,	Hablar,	Parler.
Spear,	Spies, <i>s. m.</i> spiessen, <i>v.</i>	Lanza, <i>s. f.</i> brotar, <i>v.</i>	Lance, <i>s. f.</i> tuer, <i>v.</i>
Special,	Besonder,	Especial,	Spécial, -le.
Species,	Vorstellung, <i>f.</i>	Especie, <i>f.</i>	Espèce, <i>f.</i>
Specimen,	Probe, <i>f.</i>	Espécimen, <i>m.</i>	Modèle, <i>m.</i>
Speck,	Fleck, <i>m.</i>	Mancha, <i>f.</i>	Petite tache, <i>f.</i>

SPE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Spectacle,	Schauspiel, <i>n.</i>	Espectaculo, <i>m.</i>	Spectacle, <i>m.</i>
Spectacles,	Brille, <i>f.</i>	Anteojos, <i>m.</i>	Lunettes, <i>f. pl.</i>
Speculate,	Betrachten,	Espécular,	Speculer.
Speech,	Rede, <i>f.</i>	Habla, oracion, <i>f.</i>	Parole, <i>f.</i>
Speed,	Èile, <i>s. f.</i> eilen, <i>v.</i> [ <i>s. m.</i> ]	Presura, <i>s. f.</i> prosperar, <i>v.</i>	Hâte, <i>s. f.</i> hâter, <i>v.</i>
Spell,	Zauberspruch, buchstabiren, <i>v.</i>	Hechizo, <i>s. m.</i> deletrear, <i>v.</i>	Charme, <i>s. m.</i> épeler, <i>v.</i>
Spend,	Aufwenden,	Gastar,	Dépenser.
Sphere,	Kugel, <i>f.</i>	Esfera, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i> ]	Sphère, <i>f.</i>
Spice,	Gewurz, <i>n.</i>	Especia, migaja,	Épice, <i>f.</i>
Spike,	Nagel, <i>s. m.</i> nageln, <i>v.</i>	Clavo largo, <i>s. m.</i> afianzar, <i>v.</i>	Long clou, <i>s. m.</i> clouer, <i>v.</i>
Spill,	Verschütten,	Derramar,	Verser.
Spin,	Spinnen, rennen,	Hilar,	Filer.
Spindle,	Spindel, <i>f.</i>	Huso, <i>m.</i>	Fuseau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Spine,	Rückgrat, <i>n.</i>	Espinazo, <i>m.</i>	Épine ( <i>f.</i> ) du dos.
Spirit,	Athem, Geist, <i>m.</i>	Aliento, <i>m.</i>	Esprit, <i>m.</i>
Spit,	Anspiessen,	Espetar,	Cracher.
Spite,	Verdruss, <i>s. m.</i> kränken, <i>v.</i>	Rencor, <i>s. m.</i> dar pesar, <i>v.</i>	Dépit, <i>s. m.</i> dépiter, <i>v.</i>
Spleen,	Milz, <i>f.</i>	Bazo, <i>m.</i>	Rate, colère, <i>f.</i>
Splice,	Zusammenfügen	Hacer costura,	Épisser. [ <i>f.</i> ]
Splint,	Splitter, <i>m.</i>	Tablita, astilla, <i>f.</i>	Éclisse, écharde,
Split,	Spalten,	Hender, rajar,	Fendre.
Spoil,	Verwüsten,	Despojar,	Voler, gâter.
Spoke,	Speiche, <i>f.</i>	Rayo de la rueda	Rais ( <i>m.</i> ) de roue.
Sponge,	Schwamm, <i>m.</i>	Esponja, <i>f.</i>	Eponge, <i>f.</i>
Sponsor,	Taufzeuge, <i>m.</i>	Fiador, <i>m.</i>	Parrain, <i>m.</i>
Spool,	Spule, <i>f.</i>	Carrete, <i>m.</i>	Bobine, <i>f.</i>
Spoon,	Löffel, <i>m.</i>	Cuchara, <i>f.</i>	Cuiller, <i>f.</i>
Sport,	Spiel, <i>s. n.</i> spielen, <i>v.</i>	Juego, <i>s. m.</i> divertir, <i>v.</i>	Jeu, <i>s. m.</i> égayer, <i>v.</i>
Spot,	Platz, <i>s. m.</i> flecken, <i>v.</i>	Borron, <i>s. m.</i> abigarrar, <i>v.</i>	Tache, <i>s. f.</i> tacher, <i>v.</i>
Spout,	Röhre, <i>s. f.</i> spritzen, <i>v.</i>	Caño, <i>s. m.</i> chorrear, <i>v.</i>	Goulot, <i>s. m.</i> saillir, <i>v.</i>
Sprain,	Verrenkung, <i>s. f.</i> verrenken, <i>v.</i>	Torcedura, <i>s. f.</i> estirar, <i>v.</i>	Foulure, <i>s. f.</i> fouler, <i>v.</i>
Spray,	Reis, <i>n.</i>	Ramito, <i>m.</i>	Écume, <i>f.</i>
Spread,	Ausbreiten,	Tender, alargar,	Etendre.

SPR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Spring,	Sprung, <i>s. m.</i> springen, <i>v.</i>	Salto, <i>s. m.</i> brotar, <i>v.</i>	Ressort, <i>s. m.</i> sauter, <i>v.</i>
Springtime,	Frühling, <i>m.</i>	Primavera, <i>f.</i>	Printemps, <i>m.</i>
Sprinkle,	Sprinkeln,	Rociar,	Épandre.
Sprout,	Sprössling, <i>s. m.</i> sprossen, <i>v.</i>	Vastago, <i>s. m.</i> brotar, <i>v.</i>	Rejeton, <i>s. m.</i> croître, <i>v.</i>
Spruce,	Sauber,	Lindo, pruche,	Leste, propre.
Spur,	Sporn, <i>s. m.</i> anspornen, <i>v.</i>	Espuela, <i>s. f.</i> espolear, <i>v.</i>	Éperon, <i>s. m.</i> éperonner, <i>v.</i>
Spurious,	Unacht,	Espurio, <i>m.</i>	Faux,-sse.
Spy,	Späher, <i>s. m.</i> spähen, <i>v.</i>	Espía, <i>s. f.</i> espiar, <i>v.</i>	Espion,-ne, <i>s. m. f.</i> épier, <i>v.</i>
Spy-glass,	Fernglas, <i>n.</i>	Catalejo, <i>m.</i>	Telescope, <i>m.</i>
Squall,	Windstoss, <i>s. m.</i> schreien, <i>v.</i>	Chillido, <i>s. m.</i> chiller, <i>v.</i>	Rafale, <i>s. f.</i> criailler, <i>v.</i>
Square,	Viereck, <i>s. n.</i> viereckig, <i>adj.</i>	Quadro, <i>s. m.</i> quadrar, <i>v.</i>	Carré, <i>s. f.</i> équarrir, <i>v.</i>
Squeeze,	Drücken,	Apretar,	Serrer.
Squint,	Schielen, [m.]	Ladear la vista,	Loucher.
Squire,	Squire, Gefährte,	Hidalgo, <i>m.</i>	Écuyer, <i>m.</i>
Squirrel,	Eichhörnchen, <i>n.</i>	Ardilla, <i>f.</i>	Écureuil, <i>m.</i>
Stab,	Stich, <i>s. m.</i> stechen, <i>v.</i>	Punalada, <i>s. m.</i> herir, <i>v.</i>	Coup, <i>s. m.</i> poignarder, <i>v.</i>
Stable,	Stall, <i>s. m.</i> fest, <i>adj.</i>	Establo, <i>s. m.</i> estable, <i>adj.</i>	Écurie, <i>s. f.</i> stable, <i>adj.</i>
Stack,	Schober, <i>s. m.</i> aufhäufen, <i>v.</i>	Niara, <i>s. f.</i> hacinar, <i>v.</i>	Tas, <i>s. m.</i> mettre en tas, <i>v.</i>
Staff,	Stab, Stock, <i>m.</i>	Báculo, <i>m.</i>	Bâton, <i>m.</i>
Stag,	Hirsch, <i>m.</i>	Ciervo, <i>m.</i>	Cerf, <i>m.</i>
Stage,	Gerüst, <i>n.</i>	Diligencia, <i>f.</i>	Relais, <i>m.</i>
Stagger,	Taumeln,	Desmayarse,	Chanceler.
Stain,	Flecken, <i>s. m.</i> beflecken, <i>v.</i>	Mancha, <i>s. f.</i> manchar, <i>v.</i>	Tache, <i>s. f.</i> tacher, <i>v.</i>
Stair,-s,	Stufe, Treppe, <i>f.</i>	Escalon, <i>m.</i>	Degré, étage, <i>m.</i>
Stake,	Pfahl, Aussatz,	Estaca, <i>f.</i>	Pieu,-x, enjeu,-x.
Stalk,	Stängel, <i>m.</i>	Tallo, <i>m.</i>	Tige, <i>f.</i>
Stamp,	Stämpel, <i>s. m.</i> stampfen, <i>v.</i>	Cuño, <i>s. m.</i> patear, <i>v.</i>	Pinçon, <i>s. m.</i> empreindre, <i>v.</i>
Stand,	Stand, <i>s. m.</i> stehen, <i>v.</i>	Estante, <i>s. m.</i> estar en pie, <i>v.</i>	Guéridon, pause, <i>s. f.</i> , demurer, <i>v.</i>
Standard,	Fahne, <i>f.</i>	Estandarte, <i>m.</i>	Étendard.



STA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Staple,	Stapel, <i>m.</i> festgesetzt, <i>adj.</i>	Emporio, <i>m.</i> establecido, <i>adj.</i>	Etape, <i>f.</i> réglé, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Star,	Stern, <i>m.</i>	Estrella, <i>f.</i>	Étoile, <i>f.</i> astre, <i>m.</i>
Starch,	Stärke, <i>s. f.</i> stärken, <i>v.</i>	Almidon, <i>s. m.</i> almidonar, <i>v.</i>	Amidon, <i>s. m.</i> empeser, <i>v.</i>
Stare,	Staar, <i>s. m.</i> starren, <i>v.</i>	Mirada, <i>s. f.</i> clavar la vista, <i>v.</i>	Regard, <i>s. m.</i> regarder, <i>v.</i>
Start,	Ruck, <i>s. m.</i> auffahren, <i>v.</i>	Sobresato, <i>s. m.</i> sobresaltarse, <i>v.</i>	Saillie, <i>s. f.</i> lancer, <i>v.</i>
Starve,	Verhungern,	Acabar,	Etre affamé.
State,	Staat, Zustand, <i>m.</i>	Estado, <i>m.</i>	État, <i>m.</i>
Station,	Stillstand, <i>m.</i>	Postura, <i>f.</i>	Station, <i>f.</i> poste, <i>m.</i>
Statue,	Bildsäule, <i>f.</i>	Estatua, <i>f.</i>	Statute, <i>f.</i>
Stature,	Leibesgrösse, <i>f.</i>	Estatura, <i>f.</i>	Stature, <i>f.</i>
Statute,	Landesgesetz, <i>n.</i>	Estatuto, <i>m.</i>	Statut, <i>m.</i>
Stave,	Stab, <i>s. m.</i> zerschlagen, <i>v.</i>	Duela, <i>s. f.</i> astillar, <i>v.</i>	Douves, <i>s. f.</i> démolir, <i>v.</i>
Stay,	Stütze, <i>s. f.</i> bleiben, <i>v.</i>	Estancia, <i>s. f.</i> quedar, <i>v.</i>	Séjour, <i>s. m.</i> demeurer, <i>v.</i>
Stead,	Stelle, <i>f.</i>	Lugar, <i>m.</i>	Place, <i>f.</i> lieu, -x, <i>m.</i>
Steady,	Standhaft,	Firme, <i>fixo</i> ,	Ferme.
Steak,	Fleischschnitte, <i>f.</i>	Torrezno, <i>m.</i>	Tranche, <i>f.</i>
Steal,	Stehlen,	Hurtar, robar,	Voler.
Steam,	Dampf, Dunst, <i>m.</i>	Vaho, vapor, [lo,	Vapeur, <i>f.</i>
Steed,	Ross, <i>n.</i> Hengst,	Caballo de rega-	Coursier, <i>m.</i>
Steel,	Stahl, <i>m.</i>	Acero, <i>m.</i>	Acier, <i>m.</i>
Steep,	Eintauchen, <i>v.</i> jäh, <i>adj.</i>	Escarpado, <i>adj.</i> empapar, <i>v.</i>	Tremper, <i>v.</i> escarpé, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Steeple,	Kirchthurm, <i>m.</i>	Torre, <i>f.</i>	Clocher, <i>m.</i>
Steer,	Stier, <i>s. m.</i> steuern, <i>v.</i>	Novillo, <i>s. m.</i> gobernar, <i>v.</i>	Bouvillon, <i>s. m.</i> gouverner, <i>v.</i>
Stem,	Stamm, <i>m.</i>	Vástago, <i>m.</i>	Tige, <i>f.</i>
Step,	Schritt, <i>s. m.</i> schreiten, <i>v.</i>	Paso, <i>s. m.</i> andar, <i>v.</i>	Pas, <i>s. m.</i> aller, <i>v.</i>
Stew,	Fischbehälter, <i>s. m.</i> dämpfen, <i>v.</i>	Estufa, <i>s. f.</i> estofar, <i>v.</i>	Étang, <i>s. m.</i> étuver, <i>v.</i>
Stick,	Stock, <i>s. m.</i> stecken, <i>v.</i>	Palo, <i>s. m.</i> pegar, <i>v.</i>	Bâton, <i>s. m.</i> attacher, <i>v.</i>
Stiff,	Steif,	Tieso,	Raide.
Still,	Still, <i>adj.</i> stillen, <i>v.</i> noch, <i>adv.</i>	Quieto, <i>adj.</i> acal- lar, <i>v.</i> todavía, <i>adv.</i>	Calme, <i>adj.</i> cal- mer, <i>v.</i> encore, <i>adj.</i>

STI.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Sting,	Biss, <i>s. m.</i> stehen, <i>v.</i>	Aguijon, <i>s. m.</i> aguijonear, <i>v.</i>	Aiguillon, <i>s. m.</i> percer, <i>v.</i>
Sür,	Lärm, <i>s. m.</i> bewegen, <i>v.</i>	Movimiento, <i>s. m.</i> mover, <i>v.</i>	Émotion, <i>s. f.</i> mouvoir, <i>v.</i>
Stirrup,	Steigbügel, <i>m.</i>	Estribo, <i>m.</i>	Étrier, <i>m.</i>
Stitch,	Stich, <i>s. m.</i> stechen, <i>v.</i>	Puntada, <i>s. f.</i> coser, <i>v.</i>	Point, <i>s. m.</i> coudre, <i>v.</i>
Stock,	Stock, Stamm, <i>m.</i>	Tronco, <i>m.</i>	Tronc, <i>m.</i> tige, <i>f.</i>
Stocking,	Strumpf, <i>m.</i>	Media, <i>f.</i>	Bas, <i>m.</i>
Stomach,	Magen, <i>m.</i>	Estomago, <i>m.</i>	Estomac, <i>m.</i>
Stone,	Stein, Kern, <i>m.</i>	Piedra, <i>f.</i>	Pierre, <i>f.</i>
Stool,	Stuhl, <i>m.</i>	Cámara, <i>f.</i>	Tabouret, <i>m.</i>
Stoop,	Bücken, <i>s. n.</i> sich bücken, <i>v.</i>	Decadencia, <i>s. f.</i> encovarse, <i>v.</i>	Inclination, <i>s. f.</i> s'abaisser, <i>v.</i>
Stop,	Halt, <i>s. m.</i> stopfen, <i>v.</i>	Parada, <i>s. f.</i> impedir, <i>v.</i>	Pause, <i>s. f.</i> arrêter, <i>v.</i>
Stopper,-ple,	Stöpsel, <i>m.</i>	Tapon, <i>m.</i>	Bouchon, <i>m.</i>
Store,	Menge, <i>f.</i>	Copia, <i>f.</i>	Magasin, <i>m.</i>
Storm,	Sturm, <i>s. m.</i> stürmen, <i>v.</i>	Tempestad, <i>s. f.</i> asaltar, <i>v.</i>	Tempête, <i>s. f.</i> tempêter, <i>v.</i>
Story,	Geschichte, <i>f.</i>	Relacion, <i>f.</i>	Histoire, <i>f.</i>
Stout,	Hartnäckig,	Fornido,	Fort,-e.
Stove,	Ofen, <i>m.</i>	Estufa, <i>f.</i>	Serre, chaude.
Straight,	Gerade, sogleich,	Derecho,	Étroit,-e.
Straighten,	Gerade machen,	Enderezar,	Dresser.
Strain,	Ton, <i>m.</i> Weise, <i>s. f.</i> pressen, <i>v.</i>	Raza, <i>f.</i> tono, <i>s. m.</i> colar, <i>v.</i>	Entose, <i>f.</i> air, <i>s. m.</i> dresser, <i>v.</i>
Strange,	Fremd,	Extraño,	Étrange.
Stranger,	Fremde, <i>m.</i>	Extrangero, <i>m.</i>	Etranger, <i>m.</i>
Strap,	Riemen, <i>m.</i>	Correa, <i>f.</i>	Bande de cuir, <i>f.</i>
Straw,	Stroh, <i>n.</i>	Paja, <i>f.</i>	Paille, <i>f.</i>
Stray,	Irre gehen,	Errar,	S'écarter.
Streak,	Strick, <i>m.</i>	Raya, <i>f.</i>	Raie, <i>f.</i>
Stream,	Strom, Lauf, <i>m.</i>	Arroyo, <i>m.</i>	Courant, <i>m.</i>
Street,	Strasse, <i>f.</i>	Calle, <i>f.</i>	Rue, <i>f.</i>
Strength,	Stärke, Macht, <i>f.</i>	Fuerza, <i>f.</i>	Force, <i>f.</i>
Strengthen,	Stärken,	Fortalecer,	Fortifier.
Strike,	Streichen,	Herir, golpear,	Battre, frapper.
String,	Schnur, <i>f.</i>	Cordon, <i>m.</i>	Cordon.
Stripe,	Streifen, <i>s. m. &amp; v.</i>	Linea, <i>s. f.</i> rayar, <i>v.</i>	Raie, <i>s. f.</i> rayer, <i>v.</i>

STR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Strive,	Streben,	Esforzarse,	Fâcher. [ <i>f.</i>
Stroke,	Streich, <i>m.</i>	Golpe, <i>m.</i>	Coup, <i>m.</i> touche,
Strong,	Stark,	Fuerte,	Fort, -e.
Struggle,	Kampf, <i>s. m.</i> kämpfen, <i>v.</i>	Esfuerzo, <i>s. m.</i> luchar, <i>v.</i>	Effort, <i>s. m.</i> Lutter, <i>v.</i>
Study,	Streben, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Estudio, <i>s. m.</i> estudiar, <i>v.</i>	Étude, <i>s. f.</i> étudier, <i>v.</i>
Stuff,	Stoff, <i>s. m.</i> stopfen, <i>v.</i>	Estofa, <i>s. f.</i> henchir, <i>v.</i>	Étoffe, <i>s. f.</i> gorger, <i>v.</i>
Stump,	Stumpf, <i>m.</i>	Tronco, <i>m.</i>	Tronc, <i>m.</i>
Stupid,	Dumm,	Estúpido,	Stupide.
Stupor,	Staunen, <i>n.</i>	Atontamiento, <i>m.</i>	Stupeur, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Sty,	Schweinestall, <i>m.</i>	Pocilga, <i>f.</i>	Étable à cochons
Style,	Griffel, <i>m.</i>	Estilo, <i>m.</i>	Style, titre, <i>m.</i>
Subject,	Unterthan, <i>s. m.</i> unterwerfen, <i>v.</i>	Sujeto, <i>s. m.</i> sujetar, <i>v.</i>	Sujet, <i>s. m.</i> soumettre, <i>v.</i>
Subjection,	Unterwerfung, <i>f.</i>	Sujecion, <i>f.</i>	Sujétion, <i>f.</i>
Subjoin,	Beifügen,	Sobreañadir,	Joindre, ajouter.
Sublime,	Hoch,	Sublime,	Sublime.
Submit,	Niederlassen,	Someter,	Soumettre.
Subpœna,	Vorladung, <i>f.</i>	Comparendo, <i>m.</i>	Assignation.
Subscribe,	Unterschreiben,	Subscribir,	Souscrire.
Substance,	Wesen, <i>n.</i>	Substancia, <i>f.</i>	Substance, <i>f.</i>
Subtract,	Abziehen,	Subtraer,	Soustraire, ôter.
Suburb,	Vorstadt, <i>f.</i>	Suburbio, <i>m.</i>	Fauxbourg, <i>m.</i>
Succeed,	Folgen, [ <i>folg, m.</i>	Suceder,	Réussir, suivre.
Success,	Glückliche Er-	Suceso, <i>m.</i>	Succès, <i>m.</i>
Such,	Solcher, solche,	Tal, igual,	Telle, pareil, -le.
Suck,	Saugen,	Chuper,	Sucer.
Sudden,	Plötzlich,	Repentino,	Soudain, -e. [ <i>der.</i>
Sue,	Ansuchen,	Procesar,	Supplier, deman-
Suffer,	Leiden,	Sufrir,	Souffrir. [ <i>sez.</i>
Sufficient,	Hinlanglich,	Suficiente,	Suffisant, -e, as-
Sugar,	Zucker, <i>m.</i>	Azúcar, <i>m.</i>	Sucre, <i>m.</i>
Suit,	Folge, <i>s. f.</i> passen, <i>v.</i>	Juego, <i>s. m.</i> adaptar, <i>v.</i>	Suite, <i>s. f.</i> convenir, <i>v.</i>
Sulphur,	Schwefel, <i>m.</i>	Azufre, <i>m.</i>	Soufre, <i>m.</i>
Sum,	Summe, <i>f.</i>	Suma, <i>f.</i>	Somme, <i>f.</i>
Summer,	Sommer, <i>m.</i>	Verano, <i>m.</i>	Été, <i>m.</i>
Summon,	Vorladen,	Citar,	Citer.
Sun,	Sonne, <i>f.</i>	Sol, <i>m.</i>	Soleil, <i>m.</i>

SUN.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Sunday,	Sontag, <i>m.</i>	Domingo, <i>m.</i>	Dimanche, <i>m.</i>
Supper,	Abendessen, <i>n.</i>	Cena, <i>f.</i>	Souper, <i>m.</i>
Supply,	Ergänzen,	Suplir,	Remplir.
Support,	Stütze, <i>s. f.</i> ertragen, <i>v.</i>	Sosten, <i>s. m.</i> sostener, <i>v.</i>	Support, <i>s. m.</i> soutenir, <i>v.</i>
Suppose,	Einbilden,	Suponer,	Supposer.
Supreme,	Höchst,	Supremo,	Suprême.
Sure,	Sicher, gewiss,	Cierto,	Sûr, -e, certain, -e.
Surface,	Oberfläche, <i>f.</i>	Superficie, <i>f.</i>	Surface, <i>f.</i>
Surgeon,	Wundarzt, <i>m.</i>	Cirujano, <i>m.</i>	Chirurgien, <i>m.</i>
Surname,	Zuname, <i>m.</i>	Apellido, <i>m.</i>	Surnom, <i>m.</i>
Surprise,	Erstaunen, <i>s. n.</i> verwirren, <i>v.</i>	Sorpresa, <i>s. f.</i> sorprenher, <i>v.</i>	Surprise, <i>s. f.</i> surprendre, <i>v.</i>
Surrender,	Uebergabe, <i>s. f.</i> übergeben, <i>v.</i>	Rendicion, <i>s. f.</i> entregar, <i>v.</i>	Reddition, <i>s. f.</i> livrer, <i>v.</i>
Surrogate,	Stellvertreter, <i>m.</i>	Subrogado, <i>m.</i>	Délégué, <i>m.</i>
Surround,	Umgeben,	Circundar,	Environner.
Survey,	Uebersehen,	Medir, apear,	Considérer,
Suspect,	Argwöhnen,	Sospechar,	Soupçonner.
Suspend,	Aufhängen,	Suspender,	Suspendre.
Suspicion,	Verdacht, <i>m.</i>	Sospecha, <i>f.</i>	Soupçon, <i>m.</i>
Swallow,	Keple, <i>s. f.</i> verschlucken, <i>v.</i>	Tragazon, <i>s. f.</i> tragar, <i>v.</i>	Hirondelle fgouf- fre, <i>s. m.</i> avaler, <i>v.</i>
Swamp,	Sumpf, <i>m.</i>	Patano, <i>m.</i> [tierra	Marais, <i>m.</i>
Sward,	Schwarte, <i>f.</i>	Sobrefaz ( <i>f.</i> ) de la	Pelouse, <i>f.</i>
Swarm,	Schwarm, <i>m.</i>	Enxambre, <i>m.</i>	Essaim, <i>m.</i>
Sway,	Schwenken, <i>s. n.</i> regieren, <i>v.</i>	Poder, <i>s. m.</i> empuñar, <i>v.</i>	Pouvoir, <i>s. m.</i> gouverner, <i>v.</i>
Swear,	Schwören,	Jurar,	Jurer.
Sweat,	Schweiss, <i>s. m.</i> schwitzen, <i>v.</i>	Sudor, <i>s. m.</i> sudar, <i>v.</i>	Sueur, <i>s. f.</i> suer, <i>v.</i>
Sweep,	Streifen,	Barrer,	Balayer.
Sweet,	Süss, angenehm,	Dulce,	Doux, -ce.
Swell,	Aufschwellen,	Hincharse,	Enfler, gonfler.
Swift,	Schnell,	Veloz,	Vite, agile.
Swill,	Spülicht, <i>m.</i>	Tragazo, <i>m.</i>	Lavage, <i>m.</i>
Swim,	Schwimmen,	Nadar,	Nager.
Swing,	Schwung, <i>s. m.</i> schwingen, <i>v.</i>	Balanceo, <i>s. m.</i> balancear, <i>v.</i>	Cours, <i>s. m.</i> secouer, <i>v.</i>
Switch,	Gerte, <i>f.</i>	Varilla, <i>f.</i>	Houssine, <i>f.</i>
Swoon,	Ohnmacht, <i>f.</i>	Desmayo, <i>m.</i>	Pamaison, <i>f.</i>

SVO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Sword,	Schwert, <i>n.</i>	Espada, <i>f.</i>	Épée, <i>f.</i>
Syllable,	Sylbe, <i>f.</i>	Silaba, <i>f.</i>	Syllable, <i>f.</i>
Sylph,	Luftgeist, <i>m.</i>	Silfo, <i>m.</i>	Sylphide, <i>f.</i>
Symbol,	Sinnbild, <i>n.</i>	Simbolo, <i>m.</i>	Symbole, <i>m.</i>
Sympathy,	Mitleidenheit, <i>f.</i>	Simpatia, <i>f.</i>	Sympathie, <i>f.</i>
Symptom,	Merkmal, <i>n.</i>	Sintoma, <i>f.</i>	Symptôme, <i>m.</i>
Syringe,	Röhre, <i>f.</i>	Xeringa, <i>f.</i>	Seringue, <i>f.</i>
Syrup,	Syrup, <i>m.</i>	Xarabe, <i>f.</i>	Sirop, <i>m.</i>
System,	Lehrgebäude, <i>n.</i>	Sistema, <i>f.</i>	Système, <i>m.</i>

## T.

Tabernacle,	Gezelt, <i>n.</i>	Tabernáculo, <i>m.</i>	Tabernacle, <i>m.</i>
Table,	Tafel, <i>f.</i>	Mesa, <i>f.</i>	Table, <i>f.</i>
Tack,	Stift, <i>s. m.</i> anheften, <i>v.</i>	Tachuela, <i>f.</i> bordo <i>s. m.</i> atar, <i>v.</i>	Petit clou, <i>s. m.</i> coudre, virer, <i>v.</i>
Tackle,	Pfeil, <i>m.</i>	Aparejos, <i>m.</i>	Cordages, <i>m. pl.</i>
Tail,	Schwanz, <i>m.</i>	Cola, <i>f.</i>	Queue, <i>f.</i>
Tailor,	Schneider, <i>m.</i> [en,	Sastre, <i>m.</i>	Tailleur, <i>m.</i>
Take,	Nehmen, ergreif-	Tomar, aceptar,	Prendre.
Tale,	Erzählung, <i>f.</i>	Cuento, <i>m.</i>	Conte, rapport, <i>m.</i>
Talent,	Anlage, <i>f.</i>	Talento, <i>m.</i>	Talent, <i>m.</i>
Talk,	Gespräch, <i>s. n.</i> reden, <i>v.</i>	Habla, <i>s. f.</i> hablar, <i>v.</i>	Conversation, <i>s. f.</i> Parler, <i>v.</i>
Tall,	Lang, tapfer,	Alto,	Haut, <i>e.</i>
Tallow,	Talg, <i>m.</i>	Sebo, <i>m.</i>	Suif, <i>m.</i>
Tame,	Zahm, <i>adj.</i> zahmen, <i>v.</i>	Manso, <i>adj.</i> domar, <i>v.</i>	Domestique, <i>adj.</i> adoucir, <i>v.</i>
Tan,	Lohe, <i>s. f.</i> mit Lohe gerben, <i>v.</i>	Corteza ( <i>f.</i> ) en polvo, <i>s.</i> curtir, <i>v.</i>	Tan, <i>s. m.</i> tanner, <i>v.</i>
Tap,	Zapfen, <i>s. m.</i> anzapfen, <i>v.</i>	Toque, <i>s. m.</i> tocar, <i>v.</i>	Tape, <i>s. f.</i> taper, <i>v.</i>
Taper,	Wachskerze, <i>s. f.</i> spitz zulaufen, <i>v.</i>	Hacha decera, <i>sf.</i> rematar en punto,	Flambeau, <i>-x, sm.</i> terminer en
Tar,	Theer, <i>m.</i>	Alquitran, <i>m.</i>	Goudron. [pointe
Tart,	Forté, <i>f.</i>	Tarta, <i>f.</i>	Tarte, <i>f.</i> aigre, <i>adj.</i>
Task,	Tagewerk, <i>n.</i>	Tarea, <i>f.</i>	Tâcee, <i>f.</i>
Tassel,	Quaste, <i>f.</i>	Borla, <i>f.</i>	Gland de soie, <i>m.</i>
Taste,	Geschmack, <i>s. m.</i> schmecken, <i>v.</i>	Gusto, <i>s. m.</i> gustar, <i>v.</i>	Goût, <i>s. m.</i> gôûter, <i>v.</i>



TAV.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Tavern,	Weinscheuke, <i>f.</i>	Tarberna, <i>f.</i>	Taverne, <i>f.</i>
Tax,	Tadel, <i>s. m.</i> tadeln, <i>v.</i>	Impuesto, <i>s. m.</i> imputar, <i>v.</i>	Taxe, <i>s. f.</i> taxer, <i>v.</i>
Tea,	Thee, <i>m.</i>	Té, <i>m. chá, f.</i>	Thé, <i>m.</i>
Teach,	Lehren,	Instruir,	Enseigner.
Teacher,	Lehrer, <i>m.</i>	Enseñador,	Precepteur.
Team,	Gespann, <i>s. n.</i> anschirren, <i>v.</i>	Yuntas( <i>f.</i> ) de ca- ballas, <i>s. parir, v.</i>	Attelage, <i>s. m.</i> atteler, <i>v.</i>
Tear,	Thräne, <i>s. f.</i> zerreißen, <i>v.</i>	Lagrima, <i>s. f.</i> arañar, <i>v.</i>	Larme, <i>s. f.</i> déchirer, <i>v.</i>
Teeth,	Zähne, <i>m. pl.</i>	Dientes, <i>m. pl.</i>	Dents, <i>f. pl.</i>
Tell,	Sagen,	Proferir,	Dire.
Temper,	Mittelweg, <i>s. m.</i> mischen, <i>v.</i>	Temple, <i>s. m.</i> tempiar, <i>v.</i>	Humeur, <i>s. f.</i> tempérer, <i>v.</i>
Temperance,	Mässigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Templanza, <i>f.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Temperance, <i>f.</i>
Temperature,	Beschaffenheit, <i>f.</i>	Temperamento,	Température, <i>f.</i>
Tempest,	Sturm, <i>m.</i>	Tampestad, <i>f.</i>	Tempête, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Temple,	Tempel, <i>m.</i>	Templo, <i>m.</i>	Temple, <i>m.</i> temple
Tempt,	Reizen,	Tentar,	Tenter.
Ten,	Zehn,	Diez,	Dix.
Tenant,	Pachter, Bewohner, <i>m.</i>	Arrendador, residente, <i>m.</i>	Locataire, tenan- cier, <i>e, m. f.</i>
Tender,	Achtung, <i>s. f.</i> an- bieten, <i>v.</i> zart, <i>adj.</i>	Aferta, <i>s. f.</i> ofre- cer, <i>v.</i> tierno, <i>adj.</i>	Offre, <i>s. f.</i> offrir, <i>v.</i> tendre, <i>adj.</i>
Tent,	Zelt, <i>n.</i>	Pabellon, <i>m.</i>	Tente, <i>f.</i>
Term,	Grenze, Frist, <i>s. f.</i> nennen, <i>v.</i>	Termino, <i>s. m.</i> nombrar, <i>v.</i>	Terme, <i>s. m.</i> appeler, <i>v.</i>
Terrible,	Fürchterlich,	Terrible,	Terrible.
Terrify,	Erschrecken,	Aterrar,	Terrifier.
Terror,	Schrecken, <i>m.</i>	Miedo, <i>m.</i>	Terreur, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Test,	Prüfung, <i>f.</i>	Copela, <i>f.</i>	Test, <i>m.</i> epreuve,
Testament,	Letzte Wille, <i>m.</i>	Testamento, <i>m.</i>	Testament, <i>m.</i>
Testify,	Bezengen,	Testificar,	Témoigner.
Testimony,	Zeugniss, <i>n.</i>	Testimonio, <i>m.</i>	Témoignage, <i>m.</i>
Text,	Text, <i>m.</i>	Texto, <i>m.</i>	Texte, <i>m.</i>
Texture,	Gewebe, <i>n.</i>	Texedura, <i>f.</i>	Tissu, <i>m.</i> tisure, <i>f.</i>
Than,	Als,	Que,	Que, de.
Thank,	Danken,	Agradecer,	Remercier.
That,	Welcher, der,	Aquel, saquello,	Ce, cet, cette,
Thatch,	Dachstroh <i>sn.</i> mit Stroh decken, <i>v.</i>	Techo, <i>s. m.</i> techar, <i>v.</i>	Chaume, <i>sm.</i> cou- vrir de chaume, <i>v.</i>

THA.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Thaw,	Thauwetter, <i>s.n.</i> thauen, <i>v.</i>	Blandura, <i>s.f.</i> dechelarse, <i>v.</i>	Dégel, <i>s. m.</i> geler, <i>v.</i>
The,	Der, die, das,	El, la, lo,	Le, la, les, l'.
Theatre,	Schaubühne, <i>f.</i>	Teatro, <i>m.</i>	Théâtre, <i>m.</i>
Theft,	Diebstahl, <i>m.</i>	Hurto, <i>m.</i>	Larcin, <i>m.</i>
Their,	Ihr, ihre,	Su, de ellos,	Leur, leurs.
Them,	Sie, ihnen,	Los, las, ellos,	Leur, eux, elles.
Theme,	Aufgabe, <i>f.</i>	Tema, <i>f.</i>	Thème, <i>m.</i>
Themselves,	Sie selbst,	Ellos mismos,	Eux-mêmes,
Then,	Dann, damals,	Entonces, luego,	Alors, ensuite.
Thence,	Von da, [heit, <i>f.</i>	Desde allé,	Par conséquent.
Theology,	Gottesgelehrt-	Teologia, <i>f.</i>	Théologie, <i>f.</i>
Theorem,	Sehrsatz, <i>m.</i>	Teorema, <i>f.</i>	Théorème, <i>m.</i>
Theory,	Betrachtung, <i>f.</i>	Teoria, <i>f.</i>	Théorie, <i>f.</i>
There,	Da, dort,	Allí, allá,	Là, en cela.
They,	Sie,	Ellos, ellas,	Ils, elles, ceux.
Thick,	Dich,	Espeso,	Épais, se.
Thief,	Dieb, Räuber, <i>m.</i>	Ladron, <i>m.</i>	Voleur, -se, <i>m.f.</i>
Thigh,	Lende, <i>f.</i>	Muslo, <i>m.</i>	Cuisse, <i>f.</i>
Thimble,	Fingerhut, <i>m.</i>	Dedal, <i>m.</i>	Dé, <i>m.</i>
Thin,	Dünn, licht,	Delgado,	Mince.
Thine,	Dein,	Tuyo,	Tien, tienne.
Thing,	Ding, <i>n.</i>	Casa, <i>f.</i>	Chose, <i>f.</i>
Think,	Denken,	Pensar,	Penser.
Third,	Dritte,	Pertero,	Troisième.
Thirst,	Durst, <i>s. m.</i> dursten, <i>v.</i>	Sed, <i>s. f.</i> de- sear beber, <i>v.</i>	Soif, <i>s. f.</i> avoir soif, <i>v.</i>
Thirteen,	Dreizehn,	Trece,	Treize.
Thirty,	Dreissig,	Treinta,	Trente, trentain.
This,	Dieser, diese,	Este, esto, esta,	Ce, cet, cette.
Thistle,	Distel, <i>f.</i>	Cardo silvestre,	Chardon, <i>m.</i>
Thorough,	Durch, ganzlich,	Entero,	Entier, -e.
Those,	Diejenigen, jene,	Aquellos,	Ces, ceux, celles.
Thou,	Du,	Tú,	Tu, toi. [tant.
Though,	Obschon, freilich,	Annque, que,	Quoique, pour-
Thought,	Gedanke, <i>m.</i>	Pensamiento, <i>m.</i>	Pensée, <i>f.</i>
Thousand,	Tausend,	Mil,	Mille, millier.
Thrash,	Dreschen,	Apalea,	Battre, rosser.
Thread,	Faden, <i>m.</i>	Hilo, <i>m.</i>	Til, <i>m.</i>
Threat, -en,	Drohung, <i>s. f.</i> drohen, <i>v.</i>	Amenza, <i>s. f.</i> amenazer, <i>v.</i>	Menace, <i>s. m.</i> menacer, <i>v.</i>

THR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Three,	Drei,	Tres,	Trois.
Thrill,	Bohren,	Taladrar,	Percer.
Thrive,	Gedeihen,	Medrar,	Prosperer.
Throat,	Schlund, <i>m.</i>	Garganta, <i>f.</i>	Gorge, <i>f.</i>
Throb,	Klopfen, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Latido, <i>s. m.</i> la- tir, <i>v.</i>	Palpitation, <i>s. f.</i> palpiter, <i>v.</i>
Throne,	Thron, <i>m.</i>	Trono, <i>m.</i>	Trône, <i>m.</i> [de.
Through,	Durch,	Por,	Par, au travers
Throw,	Werfen,	Tirar,	Jeter.
Thumb,	Daumen, <i>m.</i>	Pulgar, <i>m.</i>	Pouce, <i>m.</i>
Thunder,	Donner, <i>s. m.</i> donnern, <i>v.</i>	Trueno, <i>s. m.</i> tronar, <i>v.</i>	Tonnerre, <i>s. m.</i> tonner, <i>v.</i>
Thursday,	Donnerstag, <i>m.</i>	Jueves, <i>m.</i> [do,	Jeudi, <i>m.</i>
Thus,	So, also,	Asi, de este mo-	Ainsi,
Thy,	Dein, deine,	Tú,	Ton, ta, tes.
Thyself,	Du selbst, dich,	Ti mismo,	Toi-meme.
Ticket,	Zettel, <i>m.</i>	Boleta, <i>f.</i>	Billet, <i>m.</i>
Tide,	Zeit, <i>f.</i>	Estacion, <i>f.</i>	Marée, <i>f.</i>
Tie,	Knoten, <i>s. m.</i> binden, <i>v.</i>	Nudo, <i>s. m.</i> anu- dar, <i>v.</i>	Lien, <i>s. m.</i> lier, <i>v.</i>
Tight,	Knapp, derb,	Tirante,	Serré,-e.
Till,	Bis, <i>prep.</i> ack- ern, <i>v.</i>	Hasta, <i>prep.</i> cul- tivar, <i>v.</i>	Jusqu'à, <i>prep.</i> cultiver, <i>v.</i> [pl.
Timber,	Banholz, <i>n.</i> [n.	Madero, <i>m.</i>	Bois, <i>m.</i> poutres, <i>f.</i>
Time,	Zeit, <i>f.</i> Tonmass	Tiempo, <i>m.</i>	Temps, <i>m.</i>
Tin,	Zinn, <i>n.</i>	Estañõ, <i>m.</i>	Étain, <i>m.</i>
Title,	Titel, <i>m.</i>	Titulo, <i>m.</i>	Titre, <i>m.</i>
To,	Zu, um, in,	A', al, hasta,	'A, au, de, pour.
Toast,	Gesundheit, <i>s. f.</i> rösten, <i>v.</i>	Tastada, <i>s. f.</i> tos- tar, <i>v.</i>	Rôtie, <i>s. f.</i> rôtir, <i>v.</i>
Tobacco,	Tabak, <i>m.</i>	Tobaco, <i>m.</i>	Tabac, <i>m.</i>
Toe,	Zehe, <i>f.</i>	Dedo, del pie, <i>m.</i>	Orteil, <i>m.</i>
Together,	Zusammen,	Juntamente,	Ensemble.
Toil,	Netz, <i>s. n.</i> bear- beiten, <i>v.</i>	Trabajo, <i>s. m.</i> trabajar, <i>v.</i>	Travail, <i>s. m.</i> tra- vailler, <i>v.</i>
Toll,	Zoll, <i>s. m.</i> läu- ten, <i>v.</i>	Alcabala, <i>s. f.</i> sonar, <i>v.</i>	Péage, <i>s. m.</i> son- ner, <i>v.</i>
Tomb,	Grab, <i>n.</i>	Tumba, <i>f.</i>	Tombeau,-x.
Ton, tun,	Tonne, <i>f.</i>	Tonclada, <i>f.</i>	Tonneau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Tone,	Ton, Schall, <i>m.</i>	Tono, sonido, <i>m.</i>	Ton, <i>m.</i> voix, <i>f.</i>
Tongue,	Zunge, Sprache, <i>f.</i>	Lengua, <i>f.</i>	Langue.

TOO.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Too,	Zu sehr, auch,	Tambien,	Trop, aussi.
Tooth,	Zahn, <i>m.</i>	Diente, <i>m.</i>	[ <i>f.</i> Dent, <i>f.</i>
Top,	Gipfel, <i>m.</i>	Crima, <i>f.</i> cumbra	Haut, <i>m.</i> cime, <i>f.</i>
Torment,	Pein, <i>s. f.</i> peini- gen, <i>v.</i>	Tormento, <i>s. m.</i> atormentar, <i>v.</i>	Tourment, <i>s. m.</i> tourmenter, <i>v.</i>
Torture,	Folter, <i>s. f.</i> fol- tern, <i>v.</i>	Tortura, <i>s. f.</i> atormentar, <i>v.</i>	Torture, <i>s. f.</i> harrasser, <i>v.</i>
Touch,	Gefühl, <i>s. n.</i> füh- len, <i>v.</i>	Contacto, <i>s. m.</i> tocar, <i>v.</i>	Touche, <i>s. f.</i> toucher, <i>v.</i>
Tow,	Werg, <i>s. n.</i> schleppen, <i>v.</i>	Estopa, <i>s. f.</i> remolcar, <i>v.</i>	Étoupes, <i>s. f. pl.</i> touer, <i>v.</i>
Toward,	Lenksam,	Hácia, cerca,	Envers, vers.
Towel,	Handtuch, <i>n.</i>	Toalla, <i>f.</i>	Essuie-main, <i>m.</i>
Tower,	Thurm, <i>s. m.</i> hoch fliegen, <i>v.</i>	Torre, <i>s. f.</i> ele- varse, <i>v.</i>	Tour, <i>s. f.</i> s'ele- ver, <i>v.</i>
Town,	Stadt, <i>f.</i>	Plaza, <i>f.</i>	Ville, <i>f.</i>
Toy,	Tand, <i>m.</i>	Chucheria, <i>f.</i>	Babiole, <i>f.</i>
Trace,	Spur, <i>f.</i> Pfad, <i>s. m.</i> verfolgen, <i>v.</i>	Rastro, <i>s. m.</i> tra- zar, <i>v.</i>	Trace, <i>s. f.</i> tra- cer, <i>v.</i>
Track,	Geleise, <i>n.</i>	[ <i>m.</i> Vestigio, <i>m.</i>	Vestige, <i>m.</i>
Tract,	Strecke, <i>f.</i> Gang,	Trecho, <i>m.</i>	Région, <i>f.</i>
Trade,	Handel, <i>s. m.</i> handeln, <i>v.</i>	Trato, <i>s. m.</i> ne- gociar, <i>v.</i>	Trafic, <i>s. m.</i> trafiquer, <i>v.</i>
Tradesman,	Handwerker, <i>m.</i>	Artesano, <i>m.</i>	Marchand, <i>m.</i>
Train,	Schweif, <i>m.</i>	Treta, <i>f.</i>	Suite, <i>f.</i> train, <i>m.</i>
Transact,	Unterhandeln,	Manejar,	Transiger.
Transaction,	Unterhandlung	Transaccion, <i>f.</i>	Transaction, <i>f.</i>
Translate,	Versetzen,	Trasladar,	Traduire.
Transport,	Frachtshiff, <i>s. n.</i> fortschaffen, <i>v.</i>	Rapto, <i>s. m.</i> transportar, <i>v.</i>	Transport, <i>s. m.</i> transporter, <i>v.</i>
Transpose,	Versitzen,	Trasponer,	Transposer.
Trap,	Falle, Klappe, <i>f.</i>	Trampa, velada, <i>f.</i>	Trappe, piège, <i>m.</i>
Trash,	Unrath, <i>m.</i>	Heces, <i>m.</i>	Rebut, <i>m.</i>
Trável,	Reise, <i>s. f.</i> reisen, <i>v.</i>	Viage, <i>s. m.</i> viajar, <i>v.</i>	Voyage, <i>s. m.</i> voyager, <i>v.</i>
Tray,	Mulde, <i>f.</i>	Artesa, <i>f.</i>	Baquet,
Treason,	Verrätherei, <i>f.</i>	Traicion, <i>f.</i>	Trahison, <i>f.</i>
Treasure,	Schatz, <i>s. m.</i> aufhäufen, <i>v.</i>	Teroro, <i>s. m.</i> atesorar, <i>v.</i>	Trésor, <i>s. m.</i> amasser, <i>e.</i>
Treat,	Schmaus, <i>s. m.</i> behandeln, <i>v.</i>	Trato, <i>s. m.</i> tratar, <i>v.</i>	Régal, <i>s. m.</i> traiter, <i>v.</i>

TRE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Treaty,	Vertrag, <i>m.</i>	Tratado, <i>m.</i>	Traité, <i>m.</i>
Tree,	Baum, <i>m.</i>	A'rbol, <i>m.</i>	Arbre, <i>m.</i>
Tremble,	Zittern,	Tremblar,	Trembler.
Trespass,	Vergehen, <i>s. n.</i> übertreten, <i>v.</i>	Transgresion, <i>s. f.</i> transgredir, <i>v.</i>	Offense, <i>s. f.</i> transgresser, <i>v.</i>
Trial,	Probe, <i>f.</i>	Prueba, <i>f.</i>	Epreuve, <i>f.</i>
Triangle,	Dreieck, <i>n.</i>	Triangulo, <i>m.</i>	Triangle, <i>m.</i>
Tribe,	Zunft, <i>f.</i>	Tribu, <i>m.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Tribu, race, <i>f.</i>
Trick,	Kniff, <i>m.</i>	Engaño, chasco,	Ruse, <i>f.</i> tour, <i>m.</i>
Trifle,	Kleinigkeit, <i>s. f.</i> tändeln, <i>v.</i>	Bagatela, <i>s. f.</i> tontear, <i>v.</i>	Bagatelle, <i>s. f.</i> badiner, <i>v.</i>
Trim,	Schwanken, <i>v.</i> schön, <i>adj.</i>	Aparejar, <i>v.</i> ataviado, <i>adj.</i>	Garnir, <i>v.</i> propre, <i>adj.</i>
Triumph,	Sieg, <i>s. m.</i> triumphiren, <i>v.</i>	Triunfo, <i>s. m.</i> triunfar <i>v.</i>	Triomphe, <i>s. m.</i> triumpher, <i>v.</i>
Troop-s,	Haufe, <i>m.</i> Truppen, <i>f. pl.</i>	Tropa, <i>f.</i> cuerpo, <i>m.</i>	Troup, forces, <i>f.</i>
Trouble,	Unruhe, <i>s. f.</i> bemühen, <i>v.</i>	Inquietud, <i>s. f.</i> enturbiar, <i>v.</i>	Touble, <i>s. m.</i> troubler, <i>v.</i>
Trousers,	Lange weite Ho-	Calzones,	Chausses, <i>f. pl.</i>
Trowell,	Kelle, <i>f.</i> [sen,	Trulla, <i>f.</i>	Truelle, <i>f.</i>
Truant,	Müssiggänger, <i>s. m.</i> müssig, <i>adj.</i>	Ociaso, <i>s. m. &amp; adj.</i>	Truand,-e, <i>s. m. f. &amp; adj.</i>
True,	Wahr, ächt,	Verdadero,	Vrai,-e.
Trumpet,	Trompete, <i>f.</i>	Trompeta, <i>f.</i>	Trompette, <i>f.</i>
Trunk,	Rumpf, Baum- stamm, <i>m.</i>	Tonco, tromo, <i>m.</i>	Tronc, coffre, <i>m.</i>
Trust,	Glaube, <i>s. m.</i> tranen, <i>v.</i>	Fiado, <i>s. m.</i> confiar, <i>v.</i> [ <i>m.</i>	Confiance, <i>s. f.</i> confier à, <i>v.</i>
Trustee,	Vormund, <i>m.</i>	Fidei-comisario,	Curateur, <i>m.</i>
Truth,	Wahrheit, <i>f.</i>	Verdad, <i>f.</i>	Vrai, <i>m.</i> vérité, <i>f.</i>
Try,	Untersuchen,	Exâminar, tentar	Essayer. [ <i>m.</i>
Tub,	Tonne, Bute, <i>f.</i>	Tína, <i>f.</i>	Cuvier, baquet,
Tube,	Röhre, <i>f.</i>	Tubo, cañon, <i>m.</i>	Tube, <i>m.</i>
Tuesday,	Dienstag, <i>m.</i>	Mártes, <i>m.</i>	Mardi, <i>m.</i>
Tug,	Ziehen, <i>s. n. &amp; v.</i>	Tirada, <i>s. f.</i> arranchar, <i>v.</i>	Effort, <i>s. m.</i> tirailleur, <i>v.</i>
Tulip,	Tulpe, <i>f.</i>	Tulipa, <i>f.</i>	Tulipe, <i>f.</i>
Tumble,	Fall, <i>s. m.</i> neiderfallen, <i>v.</i>	Caida, <i>s. f.</i> caer, <i>v.</i>	Chute, <i>s. f.</i> renverser, <i>v.</i>
Tumbler,	Gaukler, <i>m.</i>	Vaso, <i>m.</i>	Gobelt, <i>m.</i> tasse, <i>f.</i>



TUM.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Tumor,	Geschwulst, <i>f.</i>	Tumor, <i>m.</i>	Tumeur, <i>f.</i>
Tune,	Tonstück, <i>s. n.</i> stimmen, <i>v.</i>	Tonado, <i>s. m.</i> acordar, <i>v.</i>	Air, <i>m.</i> accorder, <i>v.</i>
Tunnel,	Ofenröhre, <i>f.</i>	Embudo, <i>m.</i>	Tounele, <i>f.</i>
Turban,	Turban, <i>m.</i>	Turbante, <i>m.</i>	Turban, <i>m.</i>
Turf,	Rasen, Torf, <i>m.</i>	Césped, <i>m.</i>	Gazon, <i>m.</i>
Turk,	Türk, <i>m.</i>	Turco, <i>m.</i>	Turc, <i>m.</i>
Turn,	Wendung, <i>s. f.</i> drehen, <i>v.</i>	Vuelta, <i>s. f.</i> volver, <i>v.</i>	Tour, <i>s. m.</i> tourner, <i>v.</i>
Turnip,	Rübe, <i>f.</i>	Nabo, <i>m.</i>	Navet, <i>m.</i>
Turtle,	Turteltaube, <i>f.</i>	Tortola, <i>f.</i>	Tortue, <i>f.</i>
Tutor,	Hofmeister, <i>m.</i>	Tutor, <i>m.</i>	Précepteur, <i>m.</i>
Twelve,	Zwölf,	Doce,	Douze.
Twenty,	Zwanzig,	Veinte,	Vingt.
Twice,	Zweimal,	Dos veces,	Deux fois.
Twilight,	Dämmerung, <i>f.</i>	Crepusculo, <i>m.</i>	Crépuscule, <i>m.</i>
Twin,	Zwilling, <i>m.</i>	Gemelo, <i>m.</i>	Jumeau, <i>m.</i>
Twine,	Schnur, <i>s. f.</i> drehen, <i>v.</i>	Guita, <i>s. f.</i> torcer, <i>v.</i>	Fil, <i>s. m.</i> entrelacer, <i>v.</i>
Twist,	Flechte, <i>s. f.</i> flechten, <i>v.</i>	Torzal, <i>s. m.</i> torcer, <i>v.</i>	Corde, <i>s. f.</i> entortiller, <i>v.</i>
Two,	Zwei,	Dos,	Deux.
Type,	Bild, <i>n.</i> Stampel, <i>m.</i> Letter, <i>f.</i>	Tipo, <i>m.</i> letra, <i>f.</i>	Type, <i>m.</i> lettre, <i>f.</i>
Tyranny,	Tyranei, <i>f.</i>	Tirania, <i>f.</i>	Tyrannie, <i>f.</i>
Tyrant,	Tyrann, <i>m.</i>	Tirano, <i>m.</i>	Tyran, <i>m.</i>
Tythe,	Zehnte, <i>m.</i>	Diezmo, <i>m.</i>	Dîme, <i>f.</i>

## U.

Udder,	Euter, <i>n.</i>	Ubre, <i>f.</i>	Tétine, <i>f. pis, m.</i>
Ugly,	Hässlich,	Feo, disforme,	Laid, -e, vilain, -e.
Ulcer,	Geschwür, <i>n.</i>	Ulcera, <i>f.</i>	Ulcère, <i>m.</i>
Ultimate,	Letzt,	Ultimado,	Dernier, -e.
Umber,	Umber, Ocker, <i>m.</i>	Umbla, <i>f.</i>	Ombre, <i>f. sciène, f.</i>
Umbrella,	Regenschirm, <i>m.</i>	Paralluvia, <i>f.</i>	Parapluie, <i>m.</i>
Unable,	Unfähig,	Inhabil,	Incapable.
Unanimous,	Einmuthig,	Unánime,	Unanime.
Unbecoming,	Unanständig,	Indecente,	Mal-séant, -e.
Unbelief,	Misstrauen, <i>m.</i>	Incredibilidad, <i>f.</i>	Incrédulité, <i>f.</i>

UNC.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Uncertain,	Ungewiss,	Incierto,	Incertain,-e.
Uncivil,	Unhöflich,	Grosero,	Incivil,-e.
Uncle,	Oheim, <i>m.</i>	Tio, <i>m.</i>	Oncle, <i>m.</i>
Unclean,	Unrein,	Inmundo,	Impur,-e.
Uncomfortable,	Trostlos,	Desconsolado,	Désagréable.
Uncommon,	Ungemein, [ <i>f.</i>	Raro, [ <i>f.</i>	Extraordinaire.
Unconcern,	Gleichgültigkeit,	Indiferencia,	[ <i>cia.</i> Indifférence.
Unconscious,	Unbewusst,	Contra conciencia,	Ignorant,-e.
Uncouth,	Seltsam,	Extraño,	Grossier,-e.
Uncover,	Aufdecken,	Destapar,	Découvrir.
Undaunted,	Unerschrocken,	Arrojado, [nos,	Intrépide. [de.
Under,	Unter, weniger,	Debaxo, so, me-	Sous, au-dessous
Undergo,	Erdulden,	Sufrir, [ <i>zar,</i>	Endurer.
Understand,	Verstehen,	Entender, alcan-	Entendre.
Undertake,	Unternehmen,	Emprender, [ <i>m.</i>	Entreprendre.
Undertaker,	Uebernehmer, <i>m.</i>	Maestro, director,	Entrepreneur.
Undersigned,	Unterschreiber,	Asegurador,	Assureur, <i>m.</i>
Undiminished,	Unvermindert,	Entero,	Entier,-e.
Undivided,	Ungetheilt,	Indiviso,	Indivisé,-e.
Undo,	Auflösen,	Deshacer,	Perdre.
Undone,	Vernichtet,	Arruinado,	Perdu,-e.
Undress,	Los Kleidung, <i>s. f.</i>	Deshabillé, <i>s. m.</i>	Déshabillé, <i>n. m.</i>
	auskleiden, <i>v.</i>	desnudar, <i>v.</i>	déshabiller, <i>v.</i>
Undue,	Ungebührlich,	Indebido,	Indu,-e.
Uneasy,	Unruhig,	Inquieto,	Inquiet,-e.
Unequal,	Ungleich,	Desigual,	Inegal,-e.
Uneven, [able,	Uneben,	Desigual,	Raboteux,-ce.
Unexception-	Unverwerflich,	Sin excepcion,	Irrécussable.
Unexhausted,	Unerschöpft,	Inexhausto,	Pas épuisé,-e.
Unexpected,	Unerwartet,	Inesperado,	Inopiné,-e.
Unexperienced	Unerfahren,	Inexperto,	Sans experience.
Unfailing,	Unfehlbar,	Seguro, cierto,	Certain,-e.
Unfair,	Unbillig,	Doble, falso,	Injuste.
Unfaithful,	Untreu,	Infiel, perfido,	Infidèle.
Unfasten,	Losbinden,	Desatar,	Détacher. [-se.
Unfavorable,	Ungünstig,	Contrario,	Desavantageux,
Unfeeling,	Unempfindlich,	Insensible,	Insensible.
Unfeigned,	Aufrichtig,	Real, ingenno,	Sincère.
Unfetter,	Entfesseln,	Desencadenar,	Dechainer.
Unfit,	Unfähig,	Desconveniente,	Impropre.
Unfold,	Entfalten,	Desplegar,	Déplier

UNF.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Unforeseen,	Unvorhergesehen	No previsto,	Inprévu,-e.
Unfortunate,	Unglücklich[lich	Infortunado,	Infortuné,-e.
Unfriendly,	Unfreundschaft-	Desamparado,	Peu obligeant,-e.
Unfurl,	Loswickeln,	Desplagar,	Déferler.
Ungenerous,	Unedel,	Indigno,	Ignoble.
Ungenteel,	Unartig,	Rudo, vulgar,	Incivil,-e.
Ungodly,	Gottloss,	Impio,	Impie.
Ungovernable,	Unlenksam,	Indomable,	Indomptable.
Ungrateful,	Undankbar,	Desagradecido,	Ingrat,-e.
Unhallow,	Entheiligen,	Profanar,	Profaner.
Unhappy,	Unglücklich,	Infeliz,	Malheureux, se.
Unharness,	Abschirren,	Desguarnecer,	Déharnacher.
Unhealthy,	Ungesund,	Enfermizo,	Maladif,-ve.
Unhook,	Aufhaken,	Desgenchar,	Décrocher.
Unicorn,	Einhorn, <i>n.</i>	Unicornio, <i>m.</i>	Licorne, <i>f.</i>
Uniform,	Einförmig,	Uniforme,	Uniforme.
Uninhabitable,	Unbewohnbar,	Inhabitable,	Inhabitable. [-e
Uninterrupted,	Ununterbrochen	No interrumpido	Pas interrompu,
Union,	Vereinigung, <i>f.</i>	Union, <i>f.</i>	Union, <i>f.</i>
Unison,	Einklang, <i>m.</i>	Unison, <i>m.</i>	Unison, <i>m.</i>
Unit,	Einheit, <i>f.</i>	Unidad, <i>f.</i>	Unité, <i>f.</i> un, <i>m.</i>
Unite,	Vereinigen,	Unir,	Unir.
Universal,	Allgemein,	Universal,	Universel,-le.
Universe,	Weltall, <i>n.</i>	Universo, <i>m.</i>	Univers, <i>m.</i>
Unjust,	Ungerecht,	Injusto,	Injuste.
Unkind,	Unfreundlich,	Inhumano,	Cruel,-le.
Unknown,	Unbewusst,	Oculto, [que,	Inconnu,-e.
Unless,	Wenn nicht,	Sino, á menos	`A moins que.
Unload,	Ausladen,	Descargar[adura	Décharger.
Unlock,	Aufschliessen,	Abri aguna cerr.	Ouvrir, réléver.
Unloose,	Auflösen,	Desatar,	Lâcher, délier.
Unlucky,	Unglücklich,	Desgraciado,	Infortuné,-e.
Unman,	Entmannen,	Privar del razon,	Accabler.
Unmast,	Entmasten,	Desarbolar,	Démâter.
Unmerciful,	Uebertrieben,	Inclemente,	Impitoyable.
Unmerited,	Unverdient,	Desmerecido,	Pas mérité.
Unmoved,	Unbewegt,	Inmoto,	Ferme.
Unnatural,	Unnatürlich,	No natural,	Pas natural-le.
Unnecessary,	Unnöthig,	Excusado,	Pas nécessaire.
Unpin, [able,	Losmachen,	Desprender,	Détrousser.
Unquestion-	Unzweifelhaft,	Indubitable,	Indubitable.

UNR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Unremitting,	Unablässig,	Continuo,	Assidu,-e.
Unrighteous,	Ungerecht,	Impio,	Méchant,-e.
Unripe,	Unreif,	Inmaduro,	Vert,-e.
Unruly,	Widerspanstig,	Indómito, [face,	Fougueux,-se.
Unsatisfactory,	Unzulänglich,	Lo que no satis-	Pas satisfactoire.
Unsatisfied,	Unzufreiden,	Descontento,	Pas satisfait,-e.
Unscrew,	Losschrauben,	Destorcer,	Dévisser.
Unseal,	Entsiegeln,	Desellar,	Décacheter.
Unsheath,	Herausziehen,	Desenvaynar,	Dégainer.
Unsound,	Ungesund,	Enfermizo,	Pas sain,-e.
Unsteady,	Unbeständig,	Vario,	Inconstant,-e.
Unsuitable,	Nicht passend,	Incongruo,	Pas convenable.
Until,	Bis an, bis zu,	Hasta,	Jusqu'à,
Untimely,	Unzeitig,	Intempestivo,	'A Contre temps.
Unto,	Zu, an, bis,	'A, para, en,	Pour, dans, en, à.
Unusual,	Ungewöhnlich,	Raro,	Extraordinaire.
Unveil,	Entschleien,	Quitar el velo,	Dévoiler.
Unwary,	Unbehutsam,	Incanto,	Imprudent,-e.
Unwilling,	Abgeneigt,	Desinclinado,	Pas désireux,-se.
Unworthy,	Unwürdig,	Indigno,	Indigne.
Unyoke,	Losspannen,	Desuncir,	Dételer.
Up,	Auf, hinauf, au,	Arriba, hasta,	En haut, sur.
Upbraid,	Beschuldigen,	Echar en cara,	Reprocher à.
Upon,	Auf, oben, au,	Sobra, encima,	Sur, dessus, en.
Upper,	Ober,	Superior,	Supérieur.
Uproar,	Aufruhr, <i>m.</i>	Tumulto, <i>m.</i>	Tumulte, <i>m.</i>
Upset,	Unstürzen,	Trastornar,	Relever.
Upward,	Aufwärts, oben,	Lo que se dirige	En haut, vers.
Urchin,	Igel, <i>m.</i>	Niño, <i>m.</i> [arriba	Garçon, <i>m.</i>
Urge,	Trieben,	Incitar,	Presser,
Urn,	Urne, <i>f.</i>	Vasija, <i>f.</i> vaso, <i>m.</i>	Urne, <i>f.</i> vase, <i>m.</i>
Us,	Uns,	Nos, nosotros,	Nous.
Usage,	Behandlung, <i>f.</i>	Trato, <i>m.</i>	Usage, <i>m.</i>
Use,	Gebrauch, <i>s. m.</i> gebrauchen, <i>v.</i>	Uso, <i>s. m.</i> usar, <i>v.</i>	Usage, <i>s. m.</i> user, <i>v.</i>
Useful,	Nützlich,	U'til, [m.	Utile.
Usher,	Vorgänger, <i>m.</i>	Uxier, pedagogo	Écuyer, <i>m.</i>
Usury,	Wucher, <i>m.</i>	Usura, <i>f.</i>	Usure, <i>f.</i>
Utensil,	Gerath, <i>n.</i>	Utensilio, <i>m.</i>	Utensile, <i>m.</i>
Utility,	Nützlichkeit, <i>f.</i>	Utilidad, <i>f.</i>	Utilité, <i>f.</i>

UTT.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Utter,	Aeussern, <i>v.</i> gänglich, <i>adj.</i>	Proferir, <i>v.</i> to- tal, <i>adj.</i>	Enoncer, <i>v.</i> ex- trême, <i>adj.</i>
Utterly,	Durchaus,	Totalmente,	Entièrement.

## V.

Vacant,	Leer, frei,	Vacio, libre,	Vide, vacant,-e.
Vacate,	Erledigen,	Anular,	Quitter.
Vacation,	Erledigung, [end	Vacacion, <i>f.</i>	Vacation, <i>f.</i>
Vagabond,	Herumstreich-	Vagabundo, <i>m.</i>	Vagabond,-e. [ <i>f.</i>
Vagrant,	Herumschwei-	Vagamundo, <i>m.</i>	Vagabond,-de, <i>m.</i>
Vail, veil,	Vorhang, [fend,	Velo, <i>m.</i>	Voile, <i>m.</i>
Vain,	Vergeblich,	Vano,	Vain,-e.
Vale, valley,	Thal, <i>n.</i>	Valle, <i>m.</i>	Vallée, <i>f.</i>
Valet,	Bediente, <i>m.</i>	Criado, <i>m.</i>	Valet, <i>m.</i>
Valiant,	Tapfer,	Valiente,	Vaillant,-e.
Valid,	Stark, triftig,	Valido,	Valide.
Valuable,	Schätzbar,	Precioso,	Precieux,-se.
Value,	Werth, Preis, <i>m.</i>	Valor, precio, <i>m.</i>	Valeur, <i>f.</i>
Vanity,	Eitelkeit, <i>f.</i>	Vanidad, <i>f.</i>	Vanité, <i>f.</i>
Vapor,	Dampf, <i>m.</i>	Vapor, <i>m.</i>	Vapeur, <i>f.</i>
Variety,	Abwechselung, <i>f.</i>	VariEDAD, <i>f.</i>	Variété, <i>f.</i>
Varnish,	Firniss, <i>m.</i>	Barniz, <i>m.</i>	Vernis, <i>m.</i>
Vary,	Verändern,	Variar,	Variar.
Vase,	Vase, <i>f.</i>	Vaso, <i>m.</i>	Vâse, <i>m.</i>
Vast,	Gross,	Vasto,	Vaste, grand,-e.
Vault,	Gewölbe, <i>n.</i>	Boveda, <i>f.</i>	Saut, <i>m.</i> volte, <i>f.</i>
Veal,	Kalbfleisch, <i>n.</i>	Ternera, <i>f.</i>	Veau,-x, <i>m.</i>
Vegetable,	Pflanze, <i>f.</i>	Vegetable, <i>m.</i>	Végétal,-aux, <i>m.</i>
Vein,	Ader, <i>f.</i>	Vena, <i>f.</i>	Veine, <i>f.</i> creux, <i>m.</i>
Velvet,	Sammet, <i>m.</i>	Terciopelo, <i>m.</i>	Velours, <i>m.</i>
Venerable,	Ehrwürdig,	Venerable,	Vénérable.
Vengeance,	Rache, <i>f.</i>	Venganza, <i>f.</i>	Vengeance, <i>f.</i>
Venison,	Wilde, <i>n.</i>	Venado, <i>m.</i>	Venaison, <i>f.</i>
Vent,	Luftloch, <i>n.</i>	Respiradero, <i>m.</i>	Vente, <i>f.</i> air, <i>m.</i>
Venture,	Wagniss, <i>s. n.</i> wagen, <i>v.</i>	Ventura, <i>s. f.</i> osar, <i>v.</i> [su vientre.	Hasard, <i>s. m.</i> risquer, <i>v.</i>
Ventriloquist,	Bauchredner, <i>m.</i>	El que habla de	Ventriloque, <i>m. f.</i>
Verb,	Zeitwort, <i>n.</i>	Verbo, <i>m.</i>	Verbe, <i>m.</i>
Verdict,	Entscheidung, <i>f.</i>	Dictamen, <i>m.</i>	Décision, <i>f.</i>
Verdure,	Grun, <i>n.</i>	Verdura, <i>f.</i>	Verdure, <i>f.</i>



VER.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Verify,	Bewähren,	Verificar,	Vérifier.
Verse,	Vers, <i>m.</i>	Verso, <i>m.</i>	Vers, <i>m.</i>
Version,	Verwandlung, <i>f.</i>	Mundanza, <i>f.</i>	Version, <i>f.</i>
Very,	Wahr, sehr,	Verdadero,	Véritable, fort.
Vesper,	Abend, <i>m.</i>	Vésper, héspero.	Soir, <i>n.</i>
Vessel,	Gefass, <i>n.</i>	Baxel, <i>m.</i>	Vaisseau, -x, <i>m.</i>
Vest,	Gewand, <i>n.</i>	Vestido, <i>m.</i>	Veste, <i>f.</i>
Veteran,	Alte Soldat, <i>m.</i>	Veterano, <i>m.</i>	Vétéran, <i>m.</i>
Vex,	Plagen,	Vexar,	Vexer.
Vial,	Fläschchen, <i>n.</i>	Redoma, <i>f.</i>	Fiole, <i>f.</i>
Vice,	Laster, <i>n.</i>	Vicio, <i>m.</i>	Vice, <i>m.</i>
Victim,	Opfer, <i>n.</i>	Victima, <i>f.</i>	Victime, <i>f.</i>
Victor,	Sieger, <i>m.</i>	Véncedor, <i>m.</i>	Vainqueur, <i>m.</i>
Victory,	Sieg, <i>n.</i>	Victoria, <i>f.</i>	Victoire, <i>f.</i>
Victual, -als,	Lebensmittel, <i>n.</i>	Vitualla, <i>f.</i>	Provisions, <i>f.</i>
View,	Aussicht, <i>s. f.</i> besichtigen, <i>v.</i>	Vista, <i>s. f.</i> mirar, <i>v.</i>	Vue, <i>s. f.</i> voir. <i>v.</i> [campagne.
Villa,	Landhaus, <i>n.</i>	Casa, <i>f.</i>	Maison ( <i>f.</i> ) de
Village,	Dorf, <i>n.</i>	Village, <i>m.</i>	Village, <i>m.</i>
Villain,	Bauer, <i>m.</i>	Villano, <i>m.</i>	Scelerat, <i>m.</i>
Vine,	Weinstock, <i>m.</i>	Vid, <i>m.</i>	Vigne, <i>f.</i>
Vinegar,	Weinessig, <i>m.</i>	Vinagre, <i>m.</i>	Vinaigre, <i>m.</i>
Vineyard,	Weinberg, <i>m.</i>	Viña, <i>f.</i>	Vigne, <i>f.</i>
Viol,	Bratsche, <i>f.</i>	Viola, <i>f.</i>	Viole, <i>f.</i>
Violence,	Heftigkeit, <i>f.</i>	Violencia, <i>f.</i>	Violence, <i>f.</i>
Violent,	Heftig,	Violento,	Violent, -e.
Violet,	Veilchen, <i>n.</i>	Violeta, <i>f.</i>	Violette, <i>f.</i>
Violin,	Violine, <i>f.</i>	Violin, <i>m.</i>	Violon, <i>m.</i>
Virgin,	Jungfer, <i>f.</i>	Virgen, <i>f.</i>	Vierge, Fille, <i>f.</i>
Virtue,	Kraft, Tugend, <i>f.</i>	Virtud, <i>f.</i>	Virtu, <i>f.</i>
Vision,	Gesicht, <i>n.</i>	Vision, <i>f.</i>	Vision, <i>f.</i>
Visit,	Besuch, <i>s. m.</i> besuchen, <i>v.</i>	Visita, <i>s. f.</i> visi- tar, <i>v.</i>	Visite, <i>s. f.</i> visiter, <i>v.</i>
Visitor,	Besucher, <i>m.</i>	Visitador,	Visiteur, <i>m.</i>
Vitriol,	Vitriol, <i>m.</i>	Vitriolo, <i>m.</i>	Vitriol, <i>m.</i>
Vocabulary,	Wörterbuch, <i>n.</i>	Vocabulario, <i>m.</i>	Vocabulaire, <i>m.</i>
Vocal,	Mündlich,	Vocal,	Vocal, -e.
Voice,	Stimme, <i>f.</i>	Voz, <i>f.</i>	Voix, <i>f.</i>
Void,	Leer, nichtig,	Vacio,	Vide.
Volcano,	Vulkan, <i>m.</i>	Volcan, <i>m.</i>	Volcan, <i>m.</i>
Volley,	Flug, <i>m.</i>	Rociada de balas	Volée, <i>f.</i>

VOL.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Volume,	Rolle, <i>f.</i> Band, <i>m.</i>	Volúmen, <i>m.</i>	Volume, <i>m.</i>
Vomit,	Ausbrechen,	Vomitar,	Vomir.
Vote,	Meinung, <i>s. f.</i> stimmen, <i>v.</i>	Voto, <i>s. m.</i> votar, <i>v.</i>	Voix, <i>s. f.</i> choisir, <i>v.</i>
Vow,	Gelübde, <i>s. n.</i> geloben, <i>v.</i>	Voto, <i>s. m.</i> votar, <i>v.</i>	Veü,-x, <i>s. m.</i> vouer, <i>v.</i>
Vowel,	Selbstlauter, <i>m</i>	Vocal, <i>m.</i>	Voyelle, <i>f.</i>
Voyage,	Reise, <i>f.</i>	Navigacion, <i>f.</i>	Voyage, <i>m.</i>
Vulgar,	Gemein,	Vulgar,	Vulgaire.
Vulture,	Geier, <i>m.</i>	Buytre, <i>m.</i>	Vautour, <i>m.</i>

## W.

Wad,	Bund, <i>n.</i>	Brazado, <i>m.</i>	Poignée, <i>f.</i>
Wafer,	Waffel, <i>f.</i>	Hostia, oblea, <i>f.</i>	Oublie, <i>f.</i>
Waft,	Tragen,	Flotar,	Ondoyer.
Wag,	Schütteln,	Chocarrero, <i>m.</i>	Espiègle, <i>m. f.</i>
Wage,	Wagen,	Tentar, hacer,	Gager.
Wager,	Wette; <i>s. f.</i> wetten, <i>v.</i>	Apuesta, <i>s. f.</i> apostar, <i>v.</i>	Pari, <i>s. m.</i> gager, <i>v.</i>
Wagon,	Wagen, <i>m.</i>	Carro, <i>m.</i>	Chariot, <i>m.</i>
Wail,	Klage, <i>s. f.</i> klagen, <i>v.</i>	Lamento, <i>s. m.</i> lamentar, <i>v.</i>	Lamentation, <i>s. f.</i> lamentar, <i>v.</i>
Waist,	Taille, <i>f.</i>	Cintura, <i>f.</i>	Ceinture, <i>f.</i>
Waistcoat,	Weste, <i>f.</i>	Chupa, <i>f.</i>	Gilet, <i>m.</i>
Wait,	Warten,	Aguadar, servir,	Attendre.
Waiter,	Aufwärter,	Servidor, <i>m.</i>	Garçon.
Wake,	Wachen,	Velar,	Éveiller.
Walk,	Gang, <i>s. m.</i> wandeln, <i>v.</i>	Paseo, <i>s. m.</i> pasear, <i>v.</i>	Promenade, <i>s. f.</i> marcher, <i>v.</i>
Wall,	Wand, <i>f.</i>	Murella, <i>f.</i>	Mur, <i>m.</i>
Wallet,	Quersack, <i>m.</i>	Mochila, <i>f.</i>	Bissac, <i>m.</i>
Walnut,	Wälsche Nuss, <i>f.</i>	Nogal, <i>m.</i>	Noix, <i>f.</i>
Wand,	Stab, <i>m.</i>	Vara, <i>f.</i> ramo <i>m.</i>	Baguette, <i>f.</i>
Wander,	Wandern,	Errar,	Errer rôder.
Wane,	Verfallen,	Menguar,	Décoître.
Want,	Mangel, <i>s. m.</i> verlangen, <i>v.</i>	Probeza, <i>s. f.</i> desear, <i>v.</i>	Besoin, <i>s. m.</i> manquer, <i>v.</i>
Wanton,	Wolfüstig, <i>adj.</i> tändeln, <i>v.</i>	Lascivo, <i>adj.</i> retorzar, <i>v.</i>	Mignon,-ne, <i>smf.</i> jouer, <i>v.</i>
War,	Krieg, <i>n.</i>	Guerra, <i>f.</i>	Guerre, <i>f.</i>

WAR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Warble,	Wirbeln,	Trinar,	Gazouiller.
Ward,	Wache, <i>f.</i>	Guarda, <i>f.</i>	Tutelle, <i>f.</i>
Ware,	Waare, <i>f.</i>	Mercadería, <i>f.</i>	Poterie, <i>f.</i>
Warfare,	Krieg, <i>n.</i>	Guerra, <i>f.</i>	Guerre, <i>f.</i>
Warm,	Erwärmen, <i>v.</i> warm, <i>adj.</i>	Calentar, <i>v.</i> caliente, <i>adj.</i>	Chaffer, <i>v.</i> chaude, -e, <i>adj.</i>
Warn,	Warnen,	Precaver,	Informar.
Warp,	Abweichen,	Torcerse,	Cambrier.
Warrant,	Vollmacht, <i>s. f.</i> bezeugen, <i>v.</i>	Cédula, <i>s. f.</i> apoyar, <i>v.</i>	Commission, <i>s. f.</i> garantir, <i>v.</i>
Warrior,	Krieger, <i>m.</i>	Guerrero, <i>m.</i>	Guerrier, <i>m.</i>
Wart,	Warze, <i>f.</i>	Verruga, <i>f.</i>	Verrue, <i>f.</i>
Wash,	Wäsche, <i>s. f.</i> waschen, <i>v.</i>	Lavicion, <i>s. f.</i> lavar, <i>v.</i>	Lessive, <i>s. f.</i> laver, <i>v.</i>
Washerwoman,	Wäscherin, <i>f.</i>	Lavandera, <i>f.</i>	Lavandière, <i>f.</i>
Wasp,	Wespe, <i>f.</i>	Avispa, <i>f.</i>	Guêpe, <i>f.</i>
Waste,	Einöde, <i>s. f.</i> verzehren, <i>v.</i>	Desolado, <i>s. f.</i> malgastar, <i>v.</i>	Ravage, <i>s. m.</i> désoler, <i>v.</i>
Watch,	Wache, <i>s. f.</i> bewachen, <i>v.</i>	Vela, <i>s. f.</i> velar, <i>v.</i>	Veille, <i>f.</i> montre, <i>s. f.</i> veiller, <i>v.</i>
Water,	Wasser, <i>m.</i>	Agua, <i>f.</i>	Eau, -x, <i>f.</i>
Wave,	Welle, Woge, <i>f.</i>	Ola, onda, <i>f.</i>	Vogue, <i>f.</i> flot, <i>m.</i>
Wax,	Wachs, <i>n.</i>	Céra, <i>f.</i>	Cire, <i>f.</i>
Way,	Weg, <i>m.</i>	Camino, <i>m.</i>	Chemin, <i>m.</i>
Way-lay,	Auflauern,	Insidiar,	Guetter.
We,	Wir,	Nosotros,	Nous.
Weak,	Schwach,	Debil,	Faible.
Weaken,	Schwachen,	Debilitar,	Affaiblir.
Wealth,	Wohlstand, <i>m.</i>	Riqueza, <i>f.</i>	Richesses, <i>f.</i>
Wean,	Entwöhnen,	Destetar,	Sevrer.
Weapon,	Waffe, <i>f.</i>	Arma, <i>f.</i>	Arme, <i>f.</i>
Wear,	Tracht, <i>s. f.</i> tragen, <i>v.</i>	Gasto, <i>s. m.</i> gastar, <i>v.</i>	Use, <i>s. f.</i> s' user, <i>v.</i>
Weather,	Wetter, <i>m.</i>	Tiempo, <i>m.</i>	Air, temps, <i>m.</i>
Weave,	Weben, wirken,	Texer,	Tresser.
Weaver,	Weber, <i>m.</i>	Texedor, <i>m.</i>	Tisserand, <i>m.</i>
Web,	Gewebe, <i>n.</i>	Tela, <i>f.</i>	Toile, <i>f.</i>
Wed,	Heirathen,	Casar,	Épouser.
Wedding,	Hochzeit, <i>f.</i>	Boda, <i>f.</i>	Mariage, <i>m.</i>
Wedge,	Keil, <i>m.</i>	Cuña, <i>f.</i>	Coin, <i>f.</i>
Wednesday,	Mittwoche, <i>f.</i> ,	Miércoles, <i>m.</i>	Mercredi, <i>m.</i>

WEE.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Weed,	Kleidung, <i>f.</i>	Yerba <i>f.</i>	Mauvaise herbe,
Week,	Woche, <i>f.</i>	Lemana, <i>f.</i>	Semaine, <i>f.</i> [ <i>f.</i>
Weep,	Weinen,	Llorar,	Pleurer.
Weigh,	Wägen,	Pesar,	Peser.
Weight,	Gewicht, <i>n.</i> [ <i>int.</i>	Peso, <i>m.</i> [ <i>-do, int.</i>	Poids, <i>m.</i> [ <i>int.</i>
Welcome,	Willkommen, <i>sm.</i>	Bienvenida, <i>s. f.</i>	Bien-venue, <i>s. f.</i>
Well,	Wohl, <i>adv.</i>	Bueno, <i>adv.</i>	Bien, <i>adv.</i>
	Quelle, <i>s. f.</i>	Fuente, <i>s. m.</i>	source, <i>s. f.</i>
West,-ern,	West, <i>m.</i>	Poniente, <i>s. m.</i>	Ouest, <i>s. m.</i>
	westlich, <i>adj.</i>	occidental, <i>a.</i>	occidental,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Wet,	Nass,	Humedo,	Humide.
Whale,	Wallfisch, <i>m.</i>	Ballena, <i>f.</i>	Baleine, <i>f.</i>
Wharf,	Schiffslände, <i>f.</i>	Muelle, <i>m.</i>	Quai, <i>m.</i>
What,	Was, welcher,	Que, lo que,	Quoi, ce que.
Wheat,	Weizen, <i>m.</i>	Grano, trijo, <i>m.</i>	Blé, <i>n.</i>
Wheel,	Rad, Spinnrad, <i>m.</i>	Rueda, <i>f.</i>	Roue, voiture, <i>f.</i>
When,	Wenn, als,	Quando,	Quand.
Where,	Wo, indem, da,	Donde,	Où.
Wheat,	Wetzen,	Afilar,	Aiguiser.
Whether,	Welcher,	Si, sea, qual,	Si, soit, laquelle.
Which,	Welcher, welche,	Que, qual,	Qui, quell,
While,	Indem, <i>adv.</i>	Mientras, <i>adv.</i>	Pendant que,
	Weile, <i>s. f.</i>	rato, <i>s. m.</i>	<i>adv.</i> temps, <i>s. m.</i>
Whip,	Peitsche, <i>s. f.</i>	Azote, <i>s. m.</i>	Fouet, <i>s. m.</i>
	peitschen, <i>v.</i>	azotar, <i>v.</i>	fouetter, <i>v.</i>
Whirl,	Strudel, <i>s. m.</i>	Giro, <i>s. m.</i>	Tourbillon, <i>s. m.</i>
	wirbeln, <i>v.</i>	girar, <i>v.</i>	tourner, <i>v.</i>
Whisper,	Geflister, <i>s. m.</i>	Susurro, <i>s. m.</i>	Chucoterie, <i>s. f.</i>
	fistern, <i>v.</i>	susurrar, <i>v.</i>	chuchoter, <i>v.</i>
White,	Weiss, bleich,	Blanco,	Blanc,-che.
Who,	Wer, welcher,	Quien, Que,	Qui, que.
Whole,	Ganze, <i>s. n.</i>	Total, <i>s. m.</i>	Tout, <i>s. m.</i>
	ganz, <i>adv.</i>	entero, <i>adv.</i>	tout,-e, <i>adj.</i>
Wholesale,	Grosshandel, <i>m.</i>	Venta por may-	Vente en gros.
Why,	Warum,	Porque, [or,	Pourquoi.
Wick,	Docht, <i>m.</i>	Torcida, <i>f.</i>	Mèche, <i>f.</i>
Wicked,	Ruchlos,	Malvado,	Méchant,-e.
Wide,	Weit,	Lejos,	Large.
Widow,	Wittwe, <i>f.</i>	Viuda, <i>f.</i>	Veuve, <i>f.</i>
Width,	Weite, <i>f.</i>	Anchura, <i>f.</i>	Largeur, <i>f.</i>
Wield,	Handhaben,	Manejar,	Manier, porter.

WIF.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Wife,	Frau, <i>f.</i>	Muger casada, <i>f.</i>	Femme, <i>f.</i>
Wig,	Perrücke, <i>f.</i>	Peluca, <i>f.</i>	Perruque.
Wild,	Wild, seltsam,	Silvestre,	Farouche.
Will,	Wille, <i>s. m.</i> wollen, <i>v.</i>	Voluntad, <i>s. f.</i> desear, <i>v.</i>	Volunté, <i>s. f.</i> vouloir, <i>v.</i>
Willing,	Willig, gern,	Inclinado,	Disposé, <i>e.</i>
Willow,	Weide, <i>f.</i>	Sauce, <i>m.</i>	Saule, <i>m.</i>
Win,	Gewinnen,	Ganar,	Gagner.
Wind,	Wind, <i>s. m.</i> winden, <i>v.</i>	Viento, <i>s. m.</i> soplar, <i>v.</i>	Vent, <i>s. m.</i> virer, <i>v.</i>
Windlass,	Winde, <i>f.</i>	Argana, <i>f.</i>	Vindas, <i>m.</i>
Window,	Fenster, <i>n.</i>	Ventana, <i>f.</i>	Fenêtre, <i>f.</i>
Wine,	Wein, <i>m.</i>	Vino, <i>m.</i>	Vin, <i>m.</i>
Wing,	Flügel, <i>m.</i>	Ala, <i>f.</i>	Aile, <i>f.</i>
Wink,	Wink, <i>s. m.</i> blinzen, <i>v.</i>	Guiñada de ojo, <i>s. guiñar, v.</i>	Clin ( <i>m.</i> ) d'œil, <i>s. cligner, v.</i>
Winter,	Winter, <i>m.</i>	Invierno, <i>m.</i>	Hiver, <i>m.</i>
Wipe,	Wischen,	Limpiar,	Essuyer.
Wire,	Draht, <i>m.</i>	Alambre, <i>m.</i>	Fil, <i>m.</i>
Wisdom,	Weisheit, <i>f.</i>	Sabiduria, <i>f.</i>	Sagesse, <i>f.</i>
Wise,	Weise, klug,	Sabio, docto,	Sage.
Wish,	Wunsch, <i>s. m.</i> wünschen, <i>v.</i>	Anhelo, <i>s. m.</i> anhelar, <i>v.</i>	Souhait, <i>s. m.</i> souhaiter, <i>v.</i>
Wit,	Witz, Witzkopf,	Viveza, <i>f.</i>	Esprit, <i>m.</i>
Witch,	Hexe, <i>f.</i>	Bruxa, <i>f.</i>	Socière, <i>f.</i>
With,	Mit, nebst,	Con,	Avec, chez, par.
Wither,	Verwelken,	Machitar,	Flétrir.
Within,	In, innerlich,	Dentro, adentro,	En, dans, dedans.
Without,	Ausserhalb,	Sin, por fuera,	Sans, hors de.
Witness,	Zeugniss, <i>n.</i>	Testimonio, <i>m.</i>	Temoignage, <i>m.</i>
Wo, woe,	Weh, <i>n.</i>	Dolor, <i>m.</i>	Malheur, <i>m.</i>
Wolf,	Wolf, <i>m.</i>	Lobo, <i>m.</i> lupia, <i>f.</i>	Loup, <i>m.</i>
Woman,	Frau, <i>f.</i>	Muger, <i>f.</i>	Femme, <i>f.</i>
Wonder,	Wunder, <i>s. n.</i> [ <i>v.</i> sich verwundern,	Milagro, <i>s. m.</i> admirarse, <i>v.</i>	Merveille, <i>s. f.</i> admirer, <i>v.</i>
Woo,	Freien,	Cortejar,	Faire l'amour à.
Wood,	Wald, <i>m.</i>	Bosque, selve, <i>m.</i>	Bois, <i>m.</i>
Wool,	Wolle, <i>f.</i>	Lana, <i>f.</i>	Laine, <i>f.</i>
Word,	Wort, <i>n.</i>	Palabra, <i>f.</i>	Mot, <i>m.</i>
Work,	Arbeit, <i>f.</i> Werk, <i>n.</i>	Trabajo, <i>m.</i>	Travail, -aux, <i>m.</i>
Workman,	Arbeiter, <i>m.</i>	Artifice, <i>m.</i>	Ouvrier, <i>m.</i>



WOR.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
World,	Welt, <i>f.</i>	Mundo, <i>m.</i>	Monde, <i>m.</i>
Worm,	Wurm, <i>m.</i>	Gusano, <i>m.</i>	Ver, <i>m.</i>
Worship,	Würde, <i>s. f.</i> verehren, <i>v.</i>	Culto, <i>s. m.</i> adorar, <i>v.</i>	Culte, <i>s. m.</i> adorer, <i>v.</i>
Worth,	Werth, <i>m.</i>	Valor, precio, <i>m.</i>	Prix, <i>m.</i>
Wound,	Wunde, <i>s. f.</i> verwunden, <i>v.</i>	Herida, <i>s. f.</i> herir, <i>v.</i>	Blessure, <i>s. f.</i> blesser, <i>v.</i>
Wrath,	Zorn, <i>m.</i>	Ira, rabia, <i>f.</i>	Colère.
Wreath,	Flechte, <i>f.</i>	Guirnalda, <i>f.</i>	Couronne, <i>f.</i>
Wreck,	Schiffbruck, <i>s. m.</i> scheitern, <i>v.</i>	Naufragio, <i>s. m.</i> naufragar, <i>v.</i>	Naufrage, <i>s. m.</i> ruiner, <i>v.</i>
Wrench,	Reissen, <i>s. n., v.</i>	Arranque, <i>s. m.</i> arrancar, <i>v.</i>	Entorse, <i>s. f.</i> enfoncez, <i>v.</i>
Wretch,	Unglückliche, <i>m.</i>	Infeliz, <i>m.</i>	Misérable, <i>m. f.</i>
Wrist,	Handgelenk, <i>n.</i>	Muñeca, <i>f.</i>	Poignet, <i>m.</i>
Write,	Schreiben,	Escribir,	Écrire.
Wrong,	Unrecht, <i>s. n., adj.</i>	Injuria, <i>s. f.</i> falso, <i>adj.</i>	Tort, <i>s. m.</i> faire tort à, <i>v.</i>

## Y.

Yacht,	Jachtschiff, <i>n.</i>	Yacht, yac, <i>m.</i>	Yacht, <i>m.</i>
Yard,	Hof, <i>m.</i> Elle, <i>f.</i>	Corral, <i>m.</i> verga, <i>f.</i>	Cour, <i>f.</i>
Yarn,	Garn, <i>n.</i>	Estambre, <i>m.</i>	Laine ( <i>f.</i> ) filée.
Yawn,	Gähnen, <i>s. n., v.</i>	Bostezo, <i>s. m.</i> bostezar, <i>v.</i>	Bâillement, <i>s. m.</i> bailler, <i>v.</i>
Ye,	Ihr, euch,	Vos,	Vous.
Year,	Jahr, <i>n.</i>	Año, <i>m.</i>	An, <i>m.</i>
Yellow,	Gelb, [ <i>mer, m.</i>	Amarillo,	Jaune.
Yeoman,	Landeigenthü-	Hacendado, <i>m.</i>	Métayer, <i>m.</i>
Yes,	Ja,	Si,	Oui.
Yesterday,	Gestrig,	Ayre,	Hier.
Yet,	Doch, dennoch,	Pero, con todo,	Encore.
Yield,	Aufgeben,	Ceder,	Produire, céder.
Yoke,	Joch, Paar, <i>n.</i>	Yugo, <i>m.</i>	Joug, <i>m.</i>
Yolk,	Eidotter, <i>n.</i> [ <i>dort,</i>	Yema de huevo, <i>f.</i>	Jaune ( <i>m.</i> ) d'œuf.
Yon-, der,	Jener, jene, jenes,	Allí, allá,	Là-bas.
Yore, (of)	Ehedem,	Antiguamente,	Autrefois.
You,	Ihr, euch,	Vosotros,	Vous.
Young,	Jung,	Joven, mozo,	Jeune.

YOU.	GERMAN.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.
Youngster,	Junge Bursch, <i>m.</i>	Jovenete, <i>m.</i>	Jeune éveillé.
Your, yours,	Euer,	Vuestro,	Votre, les vôtre.
Youth,	Jugend, <i>f.</i>	Juventud, <i>f.</i>	Jeunesse.

## Z.

Zeal,	Eifer, <i>m.</i>	Zelo, <i>m.</i>	Zèle, <i>m.</i>
Zealot,	Eiferer, <i>m.</i>	Zelador, <i>m.</i>	Partizan, <i>m.</i>
Zealous,	Eifrig,	Zeloso,	Ardent, -e.
Zephyr,	Westwind, <i>m.</i>	Céfiro, <i>m.</i>	Zéphyr, <i>m.</i>
Zero,	Null, <i>f.</i>	Zero, <i>m.</i>	Rien, <i>m.</i>
Zest,	Beigeschmack, <i>m.</i>	Tastana, <i>f.</i>	Zeste, <i>m.</i>
Zone,	Umfang, <i>m.</i>	Zona, <i>f.</i>	Zone, <i>f.</i>

## GERMAN IDIOMS.

GERMAN	-----	Sich mit etwas abgeben.
PRONUNCIATION	-----	<i>Sish mit etwäs abgā-ben.</i>
ENGLISH	-----	To meddle with a thing.

Einen Eid ablegen, <i>I-nen ide ab-lāzhèn,</i> To take an oath.	Sich in Acht nehmen, <i>Sish in Acht na-men,</i> To be careful.
Sein lassen Angelegen, <i>Sīne las-sen An-gā-lā-zhen,</i> To pay attention to.	Begriff sein, <i>Bā-grif sine,</i> To be upon the point.
Bescheid thun, <i>Bā-shīde toon,</i> To pledge, to drink.	Bescheid wissen, <i>Bā-shīde wis-sen,</i> To be conversant with.
Pulver und Blei, <i>Pool-ver oond Blī,</i> Powder and shot.	Zu papier bringen, <i>Tsoo pap-yer bring-en,</i> To pen down.
Zu Stande bringen, <i>Tsoo standā bring-en,</i> To accomplish.	Durchaus nicht, <i>Door-chous nicht,</i> By no means.
Empfehlungsschreiben, <i>Emp-fā-lungs-schrī-ben,</i> Letter of recommendation.	Feier Abend machen, <i>Fī-er Ah-bent mach-en,</i> To cease working.

Statt finden lassen, <i>Stât fin-den las-sen,</i> To suffer to take place.	Sich in etwas finden, <i>Sish in et-vas fin-den,</i> To put up with a thing.
Frei halten, <i>Frî hal-ten,</i> To defray.	Ganz und gar nichts, <i>Gants oond gar nichts,</i> Nothing at all.
Gar nicht, <i>Gar nicht,</i> By no means.	Für und für, <i>FUER oond FUER,</i> For ever and ever.
Sich gefallen lassen, <i>Sish gâ-fal-len las-sen,</i> To submit.	Wie geht es? <i>Vee gate ase?</i> How do you do?
Glockenspiel, <i>Glock-en-speel,</i> Chime of bells.	Goldblattchen, <i>Gold-blât-shen,</i> Gold-leaf.
Gram sein, <i>Grâm sîne,</i> To hate.	Hin und her. <i>Hin oond hare,</i> Hither and thither.
Hals und Kopf, <i>Hals oond Kôpf,</i> Helter-skelter.	Es ist mir Leid, <i>Ase ist meer lide,</i> I am sorry.
Bis jetzt, <i>Bis yetst,</i> Hitherto.	Es ist mir Leib, <i>Ase ist meer Leeb,</i> I am glad.
Platz nehmen, <i>Plats nâmen,</i> To sit down.	Sich zu Gemüthe ziehen, <i>Sish tsoo ge-mUE-tâ tsee-en,</i> To take to heart.
Einem etwas zu dankbarkeit haben, <i>J-nem et-vas tsoo dank-bar-kîte hak-ben,</i> To be indebted to one.	

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## SPANISH IDIOMS.

Agüja de marear, <i>Agoo-hah dâ mar-â-ar,</i> Mariner's compass.	Quedarse in albis, <i>Quâ-dar-sâ in al-bis,</i> To be disappointed.
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Alto ahí!  
*Al-to ah-ē!*  
Stop there!

Apretar las soletas,  
*A-prā-tur las sō-lā-tas,*  
To run away.

Estás en tu camisa?  
*Es-tas ěn too cam-ē-sah?*  
Are you in your senses?

Carta de guía,  
*Car-tah dā gwē-ah,*  
Passport.

En conciència,  
*En cōn-thē-en-trēah,*  
In good earnest.

Dar el sí,  
*Dar el see,*  
To consent to marry.

Descarga de aduana,  
*Des-car-gah dā ad-oo-ah-nah,*  
Clearance at custom-house.

Entrar á uno,  
*En-trar ah oo-no,*  
To prevail upon one.

Fecho de azucar,  
*Fē-cho-dā ah-thoo-car,*  
Chest of sugar.

Fuega de dios?  
*Foo-ā-gah dā dēos,*  
Bless me?

Fuera de sí,  
*Foo-ā-rah dā see.*  
Absent of mind.

Hacer fuerza de velas,  
*Hah-ther foo-er-tha dā vālas,*  
To crowd sail.

Beber los vientos,  
*Bā-ber lōs vē-ěn-tōs,*  
To solicit earnestly.

Carta de pago,  
*Car-tah da pah-go,*  
Receipt.

Dar higa,  
*Dar ě-gah,*  
To miss fire.

Dexar escrito,  
*Dex-ar es-crē-to,*  
To leave in writing.

Estar en que,  
*Es-tar en kā,*  
To be of opinion that.

Fluxo de palabras,  
*Floox-ō dā pal-ah-bras,*  
Flow of words.

Dar fondo,  
*Dar fōn-do,*  
To cast anchor.

Tomar la fresca,  
*Tō-mar lah fres-cah,*  
To take the air.

Dinero fresco,  
*Dīn-ā-ro frēs-co,*  
Ready money.

A' fuero,  
*Ah foo-ā-ro,*  
According to law.

Gente de trato,  
*Gĕn-tā dā trak-to,*  
Trades people.

De mal en peor,  
*Dā mal en pā-or,*  
Worse and worse.

## FRENCH IDIOMS.

Argent vierge, <i>Ar-zhang vyerzh,</i> Pure silver.	Argent comptant, <i>Ar-zhang cong-tang,</i> Ready money.
D'autant mieux, <i>D'ō-tang myŭh,</i> The more the better.	De haut en bas, <i>Dŭh ho ang bah,</i> From top to bottom.
Battre la semelle, <i>Bat-tr lah sēm-el,</i> To travel on foot.	Battre la campagne, <i>Bat-tr lah cang-pan-yŭh,</i> To speak at random.
Battre le beurre, <i>Bat-tr lŭh būhr,</i> To churn.	Avoir bon bec, <i>Av-war bong-beck,</i> To speak well, and much.
Avoir le bouquet, <i>Av-war luh bo-kā,</i> To be married.	Toute affaire cessante, <i>Tcot af-fāire ses-sangt,</i> First of all.
Se mettre aux champs, <i>Sŭh met-tr ō shang,</i> To fall in a passion.	A la charge que, <i>Ah lāh sharzh kāh,</i> On condition that.
À son corps defandant, <i>Ah song cōr dā-fang-dang,</i> Against one's will.	Corps à corps, <i>Cōr-zāh cōr,</i> In close contact.
Se coucher, <i>Sŭh coo-shā,</i> To go to bed.	Coucher du soleil, <i>Coo-sha due sol-ā-yah,</i> Sunsetting.
Tout à coup, <i>Toot ah coo,</i> Hastily.	Faire face, <i>Fair fass,</i> To face.
Tout à fait, <i>Toot ah fa,</i> Entirely.	Etre au fait, <i>A-tr ō fā,</i> To know well.
Il fait chaud, <i>Il fā shō,</i> It is warm.	Il fait froid, <i>Il fā frō-aw,</i> It is cold.



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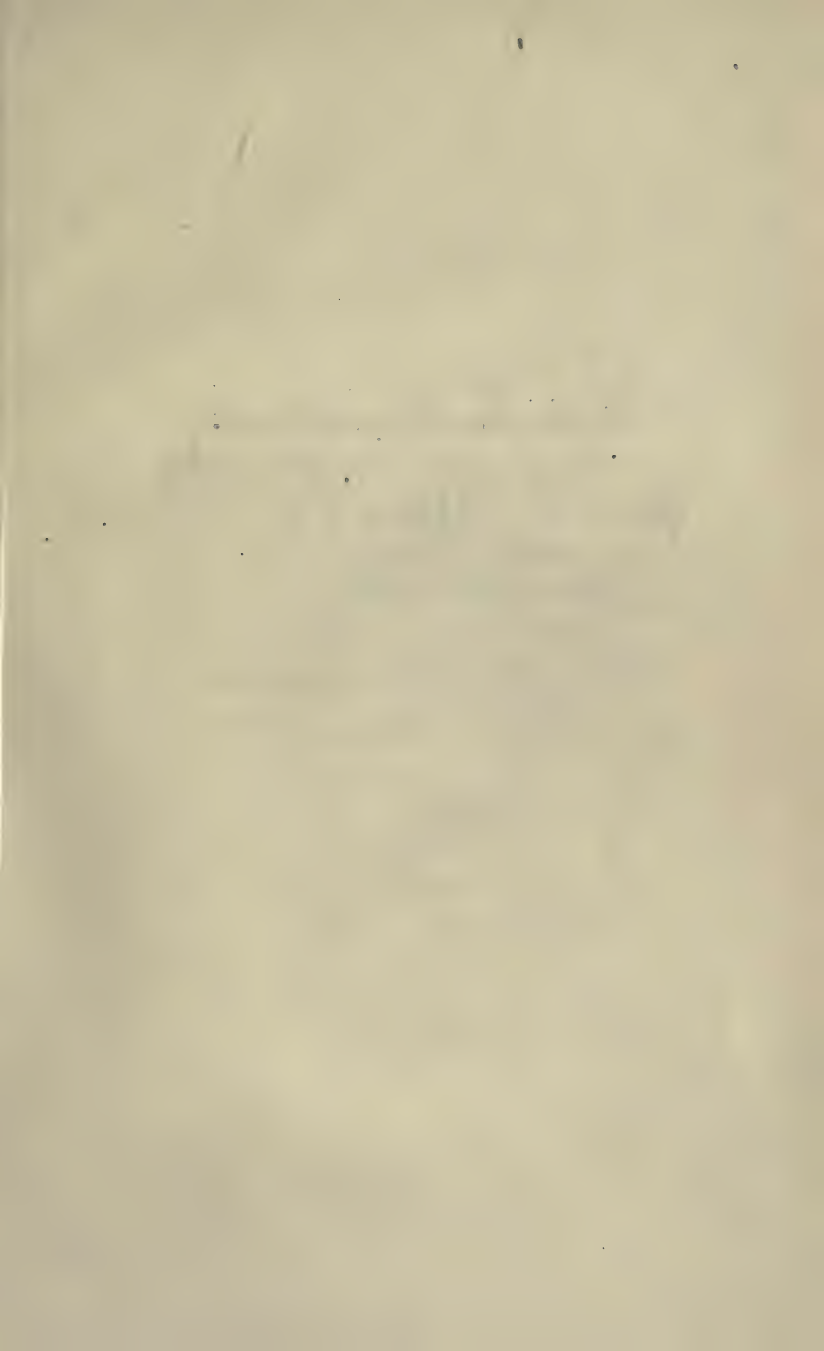
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